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INDEX

American Numismatic Association—		Report for October	577
Convention Notes	513	Report for November	616
Convention Photograph	488	Exhibition 1914	171
General Secretary's Report—24, 78,		Exhibitor's Medal	200
142, 216, 264, 316, 362, 406, 454,		Archer M. Huntington Presents	
528, 568, 604.		Plot to	301
Numismatist Report 1913-14 ..	491	A Numismatic Quest from U. S.	
Numismatist; Statement of		Cents to Coinage of the An-	
ownership, etc.	253, 578	tills	1
Treasurer's Report 1913-14	489	Among the Cataloguers—29, 160, 209.	
The Numismatist Appreciated ..	141	Auction Sales—33, 83, 201, 263, 329,	
Brings Advertising Results ..	355	525, 603.	
Report Chairman Board of Gov-		Auction Sales Coming, Dates Not	
ernors for 1913	29	Fixed—208, 268, 329, 603.	
1914 Board of Officers Renomi-		Australia, Centenary of Coinage ..	244
nated for 1915	363	British West Africa Two Shillings	560
General Secretary's Report		Books Received	218
1913-14	489	Book Review	318, 605
Exhibitions	505	Catalogues Received 245, 311, 516, 603	
Register of members	513	Coins of Transylvania, Historic	
The Numismatist's Report for		Sidelights on	587
1913	80	Coins, Preservation of	59
Report of General Secretary for		Ancient Coins Attributed to	
year ending Dec. 31, 1913 ..	144	Pontus and Paphlagonia	61
Report of the Treasurer for year		Unique Gold Dinar of King Offa	67
ending Dec. 31, 1913	145	Cumberland Clark Collection	
Carl Wurtzbach Elected to Board		Brings \$9,000	81
of Governors	203	Recent Find of Interesting An-	
Call for nominations of Officers ..	311	cient Coins	83
Springfield Convention—255, 329,		Old Roman Coins Stolen	148
339, 388.		Theft of an Entire Numismatic	
Proceedings Annual Convention	476	Collection	209
President Frank G. Duffield	23	Coinage of the Albanian Republic	223
District Secretaries appointed	25	Coins and Medals of Simon	
Message from	26	Bolivar	266
Election of	134	Recent European Coin Issues ..	321
Letters from—146, 217, 317, 363,		Counterfeits of Roman Coins ..	351
407.		Coins for a Leper Colony	393
A. N. A. Election of Officers	407	Curious Countermark	399
District Secretaries Appointed ..	569	To Coin Commemorative 25-Cent	
American Numismatic Society—		Pieces	451
Report for December, 1913	41	Coins and Coinage Mechanism	516
Proceedings 56th Annual Meet-		Very Rare Ancient Coins in the	
ing	93	British Museum	566
Report for January	159	Coinage, United States—	
Report for March	221	1804 Silver Dollar Found at	
Report for April	275	New Haven	62
Report for May	327	Numerous Half and Quarter Dol-	
Report for June	375	lars Coined in 1913	69
Report for July	423	Total Coinage for 1913	79
Report for August	465	Letter re. Silver Coinage	145
Report for September	541	New Agitation for Three-Cent	
		Piece	340

THE NUMISMATIST 1914

Table of Coinage for 1913	351	The Kirtland Notes	397
1914 Gold Proof Coins for Sale	369	Letters to Editor—19, 71, 123, 141, 203, 255, 311, 355, 399, 447, 601.	
Five-Cent Piece, Original Mod- els of	606	Mexico. New Mexican Necessity Pieces.	42
Cagiati, Sig. Memmo	13, 219	New Necessity Pieces Illustrated	59
Canada—An Addition to Wyllis Bett's List	124	Revolutionary Paper Money Lost	123
Hudson Bay Company Token— 356, 447		New Revolutionary Paper Money	148
China. Gen. Li Yuan Hung Dollar	341	Constitutionalist 50 centavos	280
Rupee and Its Divisions for Tibet	542	Two More New Mexican Coins	341
Rare One Cash of Nanking	597	Villa Will Coin Silver Pesos	408
Collectors' Blue Book for March	253	Variety 5 Centavos	448
Confederate Paper Money, Last Issue of	60	New Mexican Variety	529
Interesting Lecture on	77	Interesting Mexican Coin	545
Cuba. Proposed Issue of Coins & Paper Money	101	Constitutionalist Coinage	560
To Coin Own Money	565	McLachlan, Robert Wallace	304
Disposition of the Hills Collection	7	Mehl's Numismatic Monthly—84, 127, 262, 315, 343, 397, 445, 627.	
Dollar Mark, More data on	82	Medal Issues and Awards—14, 61, 122, 201, 245, 301, 352, 408, 544, 628.	
Origin of	450	Medals—	
Editorials—18, 70, 128, 202, 254, 310, 354, 398, 446, 520, 562, 600.		A Handsome Heine Placquette	11
France. The French Mint	63	New Medal by John Flanagan	13
Five-Franc Piece of Napoleon IV	125	Safety Exposition Medal	17
New French Coinage	210	B. H. Mayer's New Year's Plac- quette	69
New Designs for French Silver	393	Experanto Medal	101
Germany—		Medals Commemorative of the Foundation of Christianity	111
Commemorative Three-Mark Piece	118	The Perry Celebration Medals	113
Rare German Coin	219	Placque of Dr. Horatio R. Storer	147
Coins of Stolberg	300	National Geographic Society Me- dal to Col. Goethals	209
New 5-Mark Piece of Bavaria	340	Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. L. C. Mosher	210
New 5-Mark Piece for Anhalt	531	Gold Medal to Admiral Peary	210
German Coins for Kiao Chao Colony	531	Laetare Medal to Chief Justice White	210
Greenland, Money for	599	Major Gen. Henry Knox Medals and Placques	246
Hard Times Token not Listed	148	Civic Forum Medal of Honor	249
Article on	296	Anthony W. Brady Memorial Medals	250
Hard Times Period Satirical Notes	118	San Diego's Medal for 1915	263
Henry Kline Token of Dayton, O.	124	Guatemala Medal Awarded	265
Issues of Alfred S. Robinson	556	King's Medal to Dr. Rice	265
Italy—		Female Suffrage Medal	294
New Type of Italian Coins	67	New Variety of Washington Peace Medal	300
New Coins of Italy	253	Medals of Senor Antonio Parera	302
How the King Became a Numis- matist	61	Carnegie Medal for Italy	309
Coin Drawings Given by King	135	Bornhoft Commemoration Medal	309
King of Italy Awarded a Prize	249	Edward Guthrie Kennedy Medal	343
Jean Marie Arnault	115	Medal for Marconi	343
Kirtland Bank Bills	235		
Satirical Note on	315		

THE NUMISMATIST 1914

French Recognition of Techno- logical Architecture	347	Joseph Bowles Learmont	306
Oldest Medal Issued by Italian Mint	348	Louis Joseph Casault	307
Bismarck Commemorative Medal	350	Barclay Vincent Head	349
Medal to L. J. Woolsey	361	Christian G. Moritz	397
Hubbard Medal	377	Samuel Benton Emery	397
Barbara Fritchie Medallion	394	William T. R. Marvin, L. H. D.	598
New Medallic Issues	405	Ohio Blasts in Numismatics	53
Cartier Centenary Medal	453	Prices Brought at Gable Sale	345
Von Moltke Commemorative Medal	456	Low's 177th Sale	346
Baltic Exhibition Medal	462	John Clements sale	346
New Italian War Medal for Libia	465	Bascom sale	376
William Wilberforce Medal	515	Parsons sale	396, 452
Cape Cod Canal Medal	518	Luis Schlesinger y Guman's Sale	408
Dedication of the Maine Memo- rial Medal	519	Lambert sale	463
Toronto Exposition Placquette	519	Low's 178th sale	526
Notable Italian Medal	526	Duncan Sale	597
Two Recent Medals	527	Sunderland and Piel Sale	607
New Canadian Medal for Sorel	530	Paper Money, United States—	
Thomas A. Edison Medallion	559	Recent Private Issues	342
Franklin Institute Medal	566	Paper Notes of New Design	349
Interesting Mexican Medal	569	Rare Indiana Territory Bank Notes	395
Wilson Medals Not to Be Struck	605	Illinois & Michigan Canal Scrip	565
E. A. Sperry Awarded Scott Medal	627	Pony House Checks, Dayton, Ohio	295
Recent Notable Italian Medal	628	Publications Received	578
Prof. Brown to Get Royal Gold Medal	628	Queer Money	452
Meetings of Societies—19, 71, 129, 203, 256, 312, 356, 400, 448, 462, 521, 563, 601.		Rassegna Numismatica—32, 135, 210, 252, 353, 578.	
Month's Miscellany—14, 83, 120, 121, 144, 248, 345.		Rochester Numismatic Association	
National Museum Coin and Medal Collection	567	Dinner	137
National Revulsion, The	424	Russian Gold Coins Cleverly Al- tered	29
New Publications	42, 364, 544	San Salvador, New Coinage of	263
New International Address Book	66	Some Unpublished 17th Century Tokens	561
New York Numismatic Club Din- ner	292	Spink's Numismatic Circular for September-October	627
Numismatic Curiosities	16	Sweden Recent Wedding Jeton	463
Norway. Jubilee Two Kroner	455	Sylvester Sage Crosby	518
Two Kroner for 1913	561	Store Cards, Starbuck	11
Obituary—		Milton	65
Ben G. Green	68	Rare Boston	453
Ralph R. Barker	126	New Variety Baltimore	571
Nathan Smason	126	U. S. Cents—33, 84, 149, 211, 268, 320, 365, 409, 457, 531, 571, 607.	
Henry F. Clark	127	Talks About Money	557
A. F. Holden	127	Third of His Name to Hold Office	14
Jacques Schulman	223	Venezuela Recent Coins of	30
		Silver Coins for 1914	308
		Very Important Medallic Project.	134
		Wampum; the Native Substitute for Currency in North Ameri- ca	436
		Why Collect Coins	138
		Woodin Membership Prize	23

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 1

A Numismatic Quest From United States Cents to Coinage of the Antilles.

BY THE REV. DR. FOSTER ELY.

A trifling incident, no more than the chance possession of a United States cent, influenced me to bow at the shrine of Numisma and enlist in her fascinating service.

A friend who had a complete set of our cents, after glancing at my piece, spoke so enthusiastically of his own coins, and entertainingly of their different types and varieties, that I was stimulated to begin at once the quest of United States cents. Ere long the set was obtained. Knowing though but little as to the conditions—poor to proof—by which coins are designated, and their corres-



Jamaica. Spanish dollar countermarked G R crowned.

ponding values determined, almost any old copper not mutilated was bought. It was not long, however, before I became dissatisfied with my purchase, for the pieces seemed very unattractive. Just then a collector reminded me that the set contained but few specimens of any real value, so inferior was their condition. It then dawned upon me that I had been paying fancy prices for what a well-informed collector would reject. Sorely disappointed, but not in the least discouraged, the quest was soon diligently renewed for United States cents that would enrich even a fine collection, substituting the best procurable pieces for the original and discredited ones.

Reference is made to this bit of personal experience merely to confirm that of the uninstructed tyro, who, unaided, by those competent to advise, relying wholly upon his own crude efforts, so advances along numismatic lines as ultimately to become at least an intelligent and discriminating collector. Unfortunately, thirty-five years ago I was unable to visit for information and encouragement any numismatic society, which, like this notable one of ours, has an in-

valuable thesaurus of coins, medals, and tokens—cabinets enshrining treasures that delight the eye, instruct the mind, and almost irresistibly appeal to the finely developed artistic faculty.

Encouraged by success in the pursuit of United States cents and half cents, the numismatic horizon so enlarged that the gold and silver coinage of the Republic was seen in the distance as an inspiration and incentive. But notwithstanding the patient, unflagging, and prolonged personal efforts that the glowing and extended vision stimulated, the result was not wholly satisfactory, because through the vista of rarities was discerned that which, though reality, was elusive.



Martinique. Piaster, two, one, and a half real.

But to drop the metaphor: it was the 1804 dollar, either original or re-strike, and the 1822 half eagle that were unobtainable. Because of this lack, interest in the sets to which they belong was somewhat diminished. And this suggests the question,—Why do American collectors attach so much importance to the acquisition of coins that are exact duplicates except as to dates? Obviously, to complete the set. But what advantage in accomplishing this,



Trinidad. Circular piece cut from Spanish dollar, crenated and stamped with T, which is radiated.

apart from pecuniary investment? The exhibition of coins, differing only as to dates, does not impart instruction, nor appeal, however beautifully artistic, to the esthetical. The owner merely glances at them as a whole, while he congratulates himself on possessing one complete set, and also rarities, the pursuit of which baffles many collectors. How much wiser if the quest of United States coins were restricted to distinctive types, salient varieties, and mint-marks. These obtained, the set is virtually complete in all investing it with numismatic interest; cabinet space is economized; and, it may be, surplus cash available for enriching the collection along more alluring lines. I know that this view is unpopular; and yet it is that of many advanced collectors. It was mainly to escape the depressing influence of inspecting a long array of United States metallic dates that an insular collection was begun and carried on until it contained representative pieces ancient, mediaeval, and modern—of 140 islands. Of these, Ægina contributed its 480 B. C. silver tortoise; Formosa its Rebel Dollar; Montreal its bridge-tokens; and even Bedloe's Island its artistically fine French-inscribed bronze. This island collection symbolically taught history, recalled heroes, re-enacted tragedies, and revived traditions. What greatly enhanced its interest were the singular coins—if they may be so designated—of the West Indian

Islands, as seen in their cabinet alignment. By these, reference is not to the comparatively few coins minted by European nations for circulation in their colonies; as the "anchor-money" of Great Britain, the Isle du Vent of France, the proclamation reals of Spain, the skillings of Denmark, nor to the coins legally



Tobago. Spanish dollar with octagonal cut in centre.

struck by independent powers, as the Dominican Republic. But we have in mind pieces of the West Indies that differentiate in device and execution—coins emanating from any source; for they were home-made products, and sometimes resembled barbaric relics; as is evident from specimens of the Virgin Islands. They consist as we know of cut silver and base metal. The former is generally the universal Spanish eight-real piece, or dollar, and the latter, Cayenne sous, and "black dogs." There was urgent need for the fractions of the dollar, especially halves and quarters; for the scarcity of subsidiary silver seriously embarrassed the islanders in their commercial and business transactions. This dearth of specie in 1820 was more keenly felt than it had been for the fifty preceding years, because—as the result of the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America—the Spanish dollar, on the division of which was the main reliance for fractional currency, was fast disappearing; and meanwhile, the countries to whom the islands owed allegiance, withheld the greatly needed subsidiary silver. This dollar was cut, not only into halves, quarters, and eighths, as in Tortola, but into three sections, as in St. Lucia; and into irregularly shaped pieces, as in Guadeloupe. Nor was this cutting limited to the Spanish dollar, or its equivalent, the silver peso, or gourde; for soon nearly all lesser denominations of Spanish-American coins were similarly treated. But in order to the general acceptance of this fractional currency, for business transactions at home and in neighboring isles, it was necessary so as to distinguish the issues of the respective colonies by names, letters, abbreviations, symbols, or otherwise char-



Martinique. Heart-shaped piece cut from piaster. Tobago. Piece of hexagonal form cut from Spanish dollar and stamped with T.

acteristically, that its insular source be clearly indicated, and so, its weight, purity; and corresponding value be satisfactorily authenticated. This was accordingly done. And right here is suggested the subject of the discriminating marks and modes adopted by the colonies for their monetary relief. These are applicable to all cut-silver pieces, irrespective of shape; and also all stamped coins and tokens, whether gold, silver or base metal. We know the number of stampees is untold and ever increasing, though from what sources we are in doubt; and that the difficulty of ascertaining the correct island attribution often perplexes and baffles. But this, so far from disheartening, often intensifies personal zest and accelerates the quest. Indeed, the contre-marquée, or counterstamp, with all it signifies, exerts such magnetic influence that I sometimes wonder why our accomplished Curator, Mr. Howland Wood,

did not succumb to it before he explored Oriental territories. Nevertheless, we do not complain, for had it been otherwise we would not be indebted to him for his illuminating and scholarly articles about the metallic currency of the Orient.

It would be of questionable taste in *your hearing* to enumerate all the most curious and significant of the island-countermarks. Suffice to remind you of the G crowned, the heart-shaped design, Swedish crown, capital letter M, bundle of arrows, figure in circle, fleur-de-lis, eight-pointed star, letters T, ES, SK, TB, GR, plain or adorned, and the name of the island it indicates, as Tortola, St. Lucia, St. Martin, Nevis and others.



Montserrat. Counterstamp of M on one-half of 2 reals.

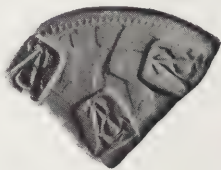
It is a delightful pastime to acquire fractional silver coins and tokens that bear the foregoing and other counterstamps; and the more because of erroneous attributions that sometimes enliven the monotony. But the latter are by no means the mistakes of only amateur collectors. The most eminent numismatists are not exempt. Emil Zay, who has won high and lasting encomiums because of his history of the moneys of the French Colonies, has, notwithstanding his universally recognized authority for the attribution and designation of French pieces, in the Supplement to his luminous history, transferred the capital letter M from Martinique to Montserrat; and thereby, unfortunately, involved in the change that interesting series of numerals—each with crown above and M below the figure—with which we had long been familiar as of Martinique procedure. And yet he was right, as official records at Montserrat show. He also changed the attribution of the *contresmarquée*, G P, assigning it correctly to the Azores. Of the many countermarks whose insular application has not yet been satisfactorily determined, I recall an Austrian thaler and Spanish peso that because of having the counterstamp MR were sold for \$14 each, having been catalogued in Europe as Montserrat pieces. An



Granada, gold, Portuguese Half Dobra (plugged to bring it to legal weight), countermarked G thrice at the edge. This coin has also been countermarked J. W. and G H on the plug in centre, 20 (for 20 guilders) in oblong indent, and four times with S at the edge on obverse.

official in the treasury department at Montserrat, himself a bright collector, informed me in our correspondence that a close inspection of the colonial records of the islands disclosed no other authorized countermark than the large letter M. It was he who sold me what Mr. Zay called a precious piece,—the one-fourth of the Spanish dollar, with M stamped on each of its three angles. What, then, is the true attribution of MR? At a comparatively

recent sale at Amsterdam a four-bit piece cut from a peso, and with the counterstamps TR—4 and C both in capitals, was catalogued for Curacao, and sold for \$15. But why attribute the piece to Curacao and not to Trinidad, or, indeed, why to either of them? Once a dealer in Philadelphia, recognized as a numismatic expert, offered me the Spanish two reals of 1820, its reverse exhibiting not only a chateau épée et balles, but the letters S—M capitalized.



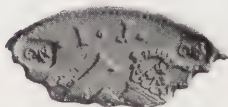
St. Vincent. One-fourth of piaster countermarked on its three angles in relief SV interlaced as in monogram.

"What is it?" I said. H replied, "Because of the 'S—M.' what better call it than St. Martin?" Purchasing it for a "mere song," I sent a rubbing to Mr. Zay, who having never seen the piece in silver illustrated it in *Spink's Circular*. Then, after interviewing a Venezuelan collector, who possessed a duplicate, attributed the piece to Santa Margarita La Perla; and as such, at one of Schulman's Amsterdam auctions it sold for a fancy sum. But besides the problematic contremarquée to make one *think hard*, there are invisible coins that seem shadowy, though they draw one on, inspired by the hope of acquisition. One is the ring or cut-dollar of Trinidad, which seems unattainable, and yet, according to a proclamation, of the Island's Governor in 1811, an official was appointed to cut a piece from the centre of the dollar. The proclamation affixed a current value to the cut-dollar and to the piece extracted. The cut-



St. Lucia. The central and one side piece of Spanish 2 reals, each stamped in oblong S Lucie.

ting of silver was limited in value to \$25,000. The central piece from the dollar with which we are familiar is a disc, circular, with crenated edge, and stamped with the colony's initial, T, which is radiated. Now, if the cut-dollar ever comes to light, will not its central coupure, or aperture, show the same number of crenations as the T—bit? The other piece is the Grenada cut-dollar, though we are not so certain of its existence as of the Trinidad ring-dollar. According to the Governor's proclamation in 1814, \$7,900, which had been expressly imported, were directed to be "cut up and put in circulation." It is probable that in doing this as was the practice elsewhere in the Antilles, Grenada extracted a central piece from the Spanish dollar. However this be, the island by the



Guadeloupe. Segment of 8 reals counterstamped on two angles with G crowned.

act of 1787 cut the dollar into different parts for general use; and of these, we have the silver bit, stamped with a large G. This bit Mr. Zay sent me, writing that he had changed its attribution from Guadeloupe to Grenada. The enacting clause of the act of 1787 prohibited the stamping of silver fractions with the letter G by private persons. This G was also recognized as the initial letter of

Grenada by the President's proclamation of July 31, 1798. According to the latter, the gold Joanese, commonly termed Joe, and its aliquot parts, if of a certain weight, was each stamped with a letter G in the centre of its face; and if of another prescribed weight, the G was stamped on the coin and its several parts, in three places—on the face—side, and as near the edge as possible. To locate any countermarked gold of Grenada is a difficult feat. Whereas these may be unobtainable, Portuguese gold coins, artistically countermarked for Guadeloupe and Martinique, were recently sold in the Netherlands.



Guadeloupe. 24 and 6 sols stamped with G crowned.

Of all West India coins, though, there are probably none that elicit more interest than four cut-dollars, when exhibited along with the pieces extracted from their respective centres. One of these is of Guadeloupe, with its crenated quadrangle, stamped with G radiated; another of Tobago, with its hexagon or octagon marked with a plain T; the third of Martinique, with its heart-coupure—a symbol recalling the arms of the island, and the last, of Dominica, with its circular piece stamped with a radiated D. Respecting the discontinuance of this singular coinage of the Antilles no information is available as to some of the islands. Of the Windward group, however, we know that because of general dissatisfaction, the colony in 1851 forbade its treasurer to accept it in payment of duties and taxes; and, according to the official *Gazette*, a year later, only \$5000 were in circulation.

Of these islands, Barbadoes had no cut-money, except the half-bit formed by equally dividing the Bit. It never used its initial B or any distinctive mark as a counterstamp.

As for the Leeward Islands, including the Virgin Isles, because of dishonest practices; as, for instance, cutting the dollar into five parts, and then passing each as a quarter, by a colonial act of 1862 all holders, (to quote the statute) of



Dominica. Spanish cut-seal, coupure crenated, counterstamped
4 crowned.

these "mutilated and defective coins" were ordered to exchange them with the public treasurer at corresponding rates of value. Nevertheless, it was not until as recently as 1889 to 1892 that the strangely unique metallic currency had wholly ceased to circulate in the islands.

Dominica, one of the Leeward group, has for its treasurer and former administrator, Hon. W. H. Porter, who, despite his official duties, is deeply interested in the coins of the island. Among other Dominican cut-silver pieces, he sent me the ring-dollar, which he said is identified by the number of coupure crenations; and that old men told him they had seen similar cut-dollars in circulation. This fact seems to make indisputable the correct attribution of this ring-dollar.

In thus addressing you, my aim has not been to instruct, but to refresh memory. John Randolph of Roanoke, when delivering in the House of Representatives one of his masterly orations, vainly tried to recall a poem. In his

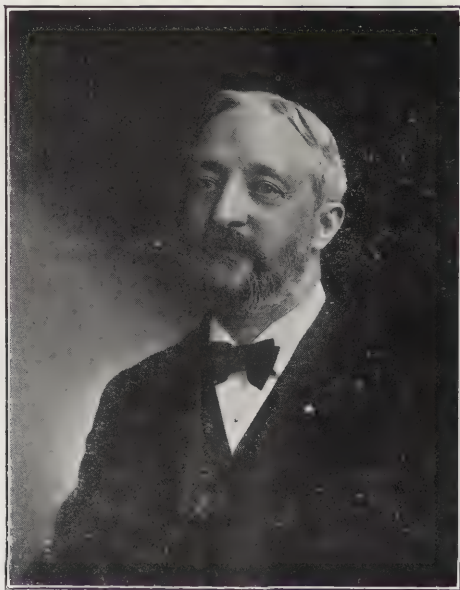
embarrassment he succeeded in retaining his self-poise by saying, "Mr. Speaker, the lines are in my *memory*, but not within my recollection." So, if my words serve to recall what is familiar to you, they will not be amiss.

The advanced collector knows, either from personal experience or reading, how stimulatory and even fascinating the quest of numismatic treasures of the Antilles; especially its great variety of cut-silver and strangely diversified stampees.

If our own American collectors were as enamored of this unique coinage as are numismatists of the British Isles, it would hardly be necessary for us to consult foreign catalogues in order to find ring-dollars and Cayenne sous with their adopted descendants.

[The foregoing article was read before the American Numismatic Society of New York at the November (1913) meeting.]

Disposition of the Hills Collection.



J. COOLIDGE HILLS.

The will of the late Mr. J. Coolidge Hills provides that the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford is to be given the military relics, arms, decorations, medals, and a Confederate flag captured at Memphis, Tenn., on condition that they are exhibited at the Atheneum or Morgan Memorial for at least six months in each year. Otherwise the collection is to revert to the American Numismatic Society of New York. The collection is to be known as the J. Coolidge Hills collection. To his nephew Mr. William Ellery Hills, is bequeathed his collection of postage and revenue stamps; to his niece Miss Gertrude W. Thompson, and nephew, Mr. William Ellery Hills, his collection of coins.

The following article, published in *The Hartford Courant*, gives such a fine exposition of the character of Mr. Hills' collection that it is deemed advisable to reproduce it in full. The article reads:

The bequest made by the late Jonas Coolidge Hills of this city of his splendid and invaluable collection of war medals and relics to the Wadsworth Atheneum makes possible a permanent display of tangible mementoes of the

days of the civil war, both instructive and teaching lessons of valor and patriotism. On a previous occasion—the fiftieth anniversary of the firing upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861—Mr. Hills made a temporary display of a part of the medals which proved highly interesting. Now that the medals and relics are placed on permanent exhibition they will be a magnet which will draw thousands of people in to inspect and admire them.

Mr. Hills was a collector of rare ability and judgment. He had a faculty of getting hold of medals in places where results appeared barren. A close friend states that he and a companion were going south, and Mr. Hills asked them to get him a Southern Cross medal. The two travelers could get none. They returned home and told Mr. Hills that their search was fruitless. Soon after Mr. Hills started south for a stay of several weeks and before he left Pennsylvania he had a Southern Cross medal.

He knew the places in New York and other large cities to which medals drifted. On one occasion he was inspecting the stock in trade in a pawn shop kept by a woman. Another pawnbroker came in, and seeing Mr. Hills, told him there was nothing there he wanted. Mr. Hills said nothing but kept looking. There were several medals in a tray. He asked to see them. He picked up carelessly and asked the woman what she wanted. She said "fifty cents apiece." Mr. Hills paid the price and got the three. Later he told a friend that one of the three which he wanted was worth \$7. "If I tried to buy it singly, she would have asked me a great deal more than \$1.50," he remarked.

Very appropriately Mr. Hills had a collection of medals awarded at different stages of the civil war. His collection of Sumter medals and relics is very interesting, the fierce conflict and the disregard by the Confederates of the flag of truce will be remembered, and how Major Anderson, the commandant of Fort Sumter, made a desperate resistance before he left the fort. A soldier in the Mexican war, he had not forgotten this valiant fellow soldier, Peter Hart, who in later years was a sergeant on the New York police force. Hart married the cook of the Anderson family. He was in New York when word came from Major Anderson that it was very likely that the fort would be attacked. The major asked Hart to come, with Mrs. Anderson, also in New York, to Fort Sumter. The two bought carpet bags in which to take their belongings and started for the south. On their arrival at Charleston, objection was made by the southerners so soon to attack the fort, to having Hart go to the fort, as he would add valuable strength to the garrison. It was finally agreed that he should go as a non-combatant. The siege began and firing became fast and furious. The flag was shot away. Hart and a man named Lyman, from Pennsylvania, disregarding the storm of shot and shell, nailed the flag to the staff. When the fort was evacuated by the Union soldiers, Hart took with him several pieces of the flag. He carried away, also pieces of an old linen sheet taken from the hospital department of the fort, and which was used as a flag of truce. These pieces of the flag and the pieces of the linen flag of truce, and the carpet bag, with Hart's name on the bottom, all became in time the property of Mr. Hills, and are included in the collection.

In honor of the brave defenders of Fort Sumter, the New York Chamber of Commerce had 168 Sumter medals struck off. Of these one was given to Peter Hart and another to John Doran. These two medals were purchased by Mr. Hills, and are in the collection. Mr. Hills had a complete set of the eight Sumter medals.

Reminders of the ante-bellum days and the raid of John Brown are seen in the John Brown pikes, which are a part of the collection. The iron parts of the pikes were shipped south separately as "agricultural implements." It was the intention to have the pikes set on handles, and placed in the hands of the negroes so that they might attack the southern slave owners and their allies. The pikes are a dull brown in color, and mounted on long staffs.

A Confederate flag, with its torn strips, which fluttered in the conflict at the battle of Memphis, Tenn., is an interesting part of the collection. The pennant was on the flagship Little Rebel. There were many crafts engaged on both sides in the battle. Commander Montgomery of the Confederate naval forces chose the Little Rebel as his flagship, and the boat was in the thickest of the fight. The names of the Confederate gunboats were bestowed in honor of generals, some of them being General VanDorn, General Price, General Bragg, and the like.

Included in the Hills collection are some of the "First Defenders" medals. They were given the Pennsylvania soldiers. That state had the honor to first

get troops to the national capitol. The troops were composed of five companies, from the interior of the state. They were the Washington artillery and National Light infantry of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the Ringgold Light battery of Reading, Berks county, the Logan Guards of Lewistown, Mifflin county, and the Allen infantry of Allentown, Lehigh county. The five companies passed through Baltimore on April 18, 1861. They were surrounded by an angry mob of southern sympathizers, who howled and shrieked their derision. The next day the mob increased in violence, and attacked the Sixth Massachusetts, killing many of the men of that regiment, who were likewise hurrying to the defense of Washington. The arrival of the five Pennsylvania companies in Washington was timely, and doubtless saved the capital from seizure at the hands of the Confederates and President Lincoln and his associates from being captured.

A valiant exploit by the Confederates is commemorated in the Jeff Davis medals given by the Confederacy to the defenders of Sabine Pass. The action took place September 8, 1863, at Sabine Pass., Texas, when Lieutenant Richard W. Dowling and forty-two men, comprising the Davis Guard, defeated 4,000 Union troops and four gunboats. The forty-three were given medals. The medals were of silver with the initial "D. G." and beneath, a Maltese cross. On the other side of the medal is engraved "Sabine Pass, Sept. 8, 1863." Jefferson Davis was the donor of the medals. It was the only honor of the kind known to have been bestowed by the Confederacy during the war. Mr. Hills included one of these medals in his collection.

Another interesting medal in the collection is one of those given by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, in accordance with an act of congress, to those taking part in the engagement at Roanoke Island and vicinity in February, 1862. There were 200 medals struck off. The medal is of bronze. It is in the form of a five-pointed star with a representation of the Union crushing the Monster, Rebellion. In a circle around the allegorical device are thirty-three stars representing the Union States. The medal was suspended from flukes of an anchor which was attached to a buckle and ribbon.

A memento of Fort Sumter is one of the medals struck off by the New York Chamber of Commerce, in honor of Lieutenant Adam J. Slemmer and his men who held Fort Pickens at Pensacola Fla., at the time of the firing on Fort Sumter. The Kearney cross is a highly prized decoration which Mr. Hills secured. The cross was given to those who served under General Kearney who was killed in battle. The decoration is a golden Maltese cross, suspended by a silk ribbon.

A rare medal, mentioned above, the Southern Cross, is the medal of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The cross was given by the Daughters to Confederates with the restriction that on the death of the veteran, if he had no son, to whom the cross should descend, the cross returns to the Daughters: Every medal is numbered and a record kept of its whereabouts as far as possible. As previously mentioned, Mr. Hills secured one in Pennsylvania. He secured a valuable relic, the sword of Brevet Brigadier General Isaac R. Sherwood. Sherwood enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio regiment, August 20, 1862, for three years. On the eve of his departure his fellow townsmen gave him the sword. He was appointed a first lieutenant and adjutant and later became major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He was promoted to colonel but was not commissioned, receiving soon after that the rank of brevet brigadier general. He was mustered out June 27, 1865. The blade of the sword is engraved with the names of the battles in which General Sherwood took part. The scabbard is adorned with the original sash and red braid.

Two hundred medals were given to negroes for bravery in a battle in which 3,000 stormed and took a fort after all their white officers and one-third of their own number had been killed. The medals were in silver and named for General Ben Butler. Mr. Hills included a Ben Butler medal in his large list. He secured several medals of honor given by congress only for exceptional bravery. One of those belonging to Mr. Hills was first given to a 15-year-old boy who carried a sizzling shell which had dropped on the deck of a ship to the side and dropped it into the water. Another medal which is in the collection was given a sailor who sat on an open keg of powder while his comrades extinguished flames raging on the ship. Bills of sale of slaves are a part of the Hills collection. There are also license tags which the city of Charleston issued for negroes. The tags are numbered and specify the occupation of the wearer

and whether he or she was bound or free. He had many sutler's checks. They were used when change was scarce to exchange for tobacco and fancy articles which the "girls" who followed the camps offered for sale.

A piece of bronze from the propeller of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, is one of the interesting relics in the collection.

Included in the collection are many "Indian Peace" medals. The medals are large and very heavy. It was a common custom to give "Peace" medals to Indian chiefs when peace was made after a conflict with the different tribes. Chiefs of the tribes were called to Washington and with much ceremony were given medals. Mr. Hills had many of the medals bestowed upon Indian chiefs during the various administrations from Washington to Grant, inclusive, with the possible exception of two presidents. In foreign medals the collection is very large. There are Italian, French and Bavarian, including medals given by Napoleon First and Napoleon Third. Mr. Hills secured most of the foreign medals while on his trip abroad.

There are many interesting relics of war time and national events which are not included in the above description. A great many life saving medals, awarded for heroism, identification medals worn by soldiers in battle, Grand Army medals, paper cartridges for muskets, which had to be bitten off before using; a shingle from the McLean house, where Lee surrendered to Grant. A complete set of badges of the corps of the Union Army and ex-prisoners of war medals are in the collection. Of local interest are the shoulder straps worn by Captain James W. Gore of Company H, Second regiment, Connecticut infantry, in the first battle of Bull Run.

Mr. Hills on one occasion greatly surprised the members of a numismatic society in New York and the distinguished man who was to lecture before it. The invitation to the meeting included the information that collectors might exhibit a part of their curios. Mr. Hills received an invitation. He filled his pockets and went to New York. On arrival at the society rooms he asked for a tray on which to place his medals. He filled one tray, then another, and finally a third. The society members were much surprised and crowded about the tray. The lecturer told Mr. Hills that on the trays was a medal he had never seen, and another which he had seen in duplicate only once before.

Mr. Hills, in his will, directs that the collection be entitled "The J. Coolidge Hills Collection," and that it must be on exhibition at the Wadsworth Athenaeum at least six months during every year. He found many of the articles in pawnshops, where they had drifted. Other medals were secured from indifferent relatives to whom the medal came on the death of its recipient, and who placed little value on its associations. Then the fact that he was in the field as a purchaser caused many medals to be offered to him. With abundant time and means he was able to make a collection that cannot be duplicated at any price.

New Publications.

We are indebted to Sig. Memmo Cagiati for a complimentary copy of the fifth section of his well-known work entitled "Le Monete del Reame Delle Due Sicilie Da Carlo I. d'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele II." This latest work commences with the period 1734-1859, of Charles the Third of Bourbon, and extends to and includes the reign of Victor Emanuel the Second. There are shown numerous fine coin illustrations of the various reigns, and also the portraits of Charles III. of Bourbon, Ferdinand IV. of Bourbon, the seal of the Neapolitan Republic of 1799, Joseph Napoleon, Joachim Murat, Ferdinand II., Francis II., and Victor Emanuel II. The work is of exceptional interest even to the one who has no special interest in the Italian coinage. The arrangement of the historical matter, the liberal use of line engravings, (which are thoroughly satisfying in the matter of showing types) and especially the method of placing the coin illustration in the text over the descriptive matter concerning it results in a very attractive numismatic work which would not fail to arouse interest on the part of any numismatic reader.

A Handsome Heine Placquette.



We are indebted to the establishment of B. H. Mayer's, of Pforzheim, Germany, for the opportunity to reproduce the above placquette, which was struck in 1912, and was modeled by Prof. E. Herter. This handsome and striking piece, commemorative of the famous German poet, is not the least notable of the numerous portrait medals issued by the Mayer establishment.

The Starbuck Store Cards.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Your article, on "The Starbuck Store Cards," in the October number of *THE NUMISMATIST* (Vol. XXVI, Page 529) greatly interested me, not only because I have in my collection two of the three varieties therein described, but because of the intimate connection of other varieties with a series of tokens claimed as Canadian.

In *THE NUMISMATIST* for April, 1910, (Vol. XXII, Page 97) Mr. Howland Wood describes three other varieties, (No. 25, 27, and 29) in an article entitled "The Canadian Blacksmith Coppers."

It is not my intention to call in question any statements given in these articles, but rather to amplify them by surmises of my own, and to ask questions regarding the makers and the place of mintage of the "Blacksmiths."

As is stated by you, True, the maker of these cards, could not have been a skilled workman, for, often the copper blanks are so imperfectly rolled as to be thicker at one side than the other. Thus few of the impressions are struck up clearly at all points. Then his tempering facilities were so unscientific that few of his dies were long lived. This fact is borne out by the obverse die of No. 1, which, in the impression in my collection shows a streak, commencing

near the upper edge between C and K in "Starbuck" and zig-zags down in front of the plow through the final G in "Gearing" to the second E in "Kettles". We can therefore safely conclude that when the break extended to the edge the piece chipped off rendering the die useless for further coinage.

Afterwards the reverse die, which proved much more enduring than its first mate, was made to do duty as the reverse of No. 2, not to strike a further supply of store cards, but for profit as private currency. I am led to this conclusion by the following facts: The new coin, while making use of Starbuck's reverse, does not bear his name. It is somewhat lighter than the first issue, and bears for obverse a head of Liberty, although reversed like that on the United States cent of the time. But this obverse die gave out after a limited issue had been struck, when Obverse No. 3 was hastily engraved, and which, evidently, had to be thrown to the scrap heap as useless after a few impressions had been struck.

Nothing daunted by these two failures, in his efforts to produce a profit-bearing currency, True, while bound to succeed, abandoned any further attempts to produce new dies. He had made about this time the dies of a card for J. & C. Peck of Troy, and "the reverse die of this card proving stable after its obverse had broken he used the two reverses to strike a further but lighter coinage. This issue not only shows carelessness in striking, but also in the cutting out of the flans. In my impression a crescent-shaped void may be noticed, where the cutter had trenched on the space from which another flan had been cut.

The particular variety of the "Blacksmith Copper" with which the Starbuck card is associated bears the outline of a bust in armor, rudely executed, (supposedly that of George III) for obverse and a similarly executed figure of Britannia for reverse. Although the obverse die had a large break behind the bust, it was employed to strike a series of extensive coinages, each indicating successive stages of degeneracy in thickness of the flans as well as in the condition of the dies, until their weight was reduced to less than one half and the latter had become so worn and rusted as to display only a distorted and almost erased outline of the original design.

Notwithstanding the break, the obverse die outlasted the reverse, and was employed in coinages with two other reverses, one of which was a non-descript eagle rudely displayed in outline like the bust. When the old obverse at length gave out, not because of the break, but because of excessive use and rust, the eagle combined with the old worn Starbuck reverse served to strike a further Blacksmith coinage. But before this a few impressions of the Starbuck were struck with the regular Blacksmith obverse (Wood No. 25;) the eagle also occurs with the Peck reverse.

When were these coins issued? Is the first point to be settled. As the Blacksmiths were rejected by Canadian Traders about the year 1835 and the *Un Sous* substituted and as the successive changes and degeneration in the Starbuck and Blacksmiths would necessitate the lapse of a least three or four years, we may conclude that the first Starbuck was not issued later than 1830 to 1833 and that the other coinages of both series spread along between.

The second question is. Were the "Blacksmiths" described by Wood, under numbers 23 to 29, like the Starbuck and Peck's card struck by True, as the mules appeared to indicate? In that case the original Bust, Britannia and Eagle die should naturally have been engraved by True. But on the other hand they differ so widely in style that no one could be induced to believe them to be the work of the same engraver. They belong to a different school, or, rather, lack of school. Then it would have been a different matter to pass such an extensive coinage or rather coinages of such rude and light coins through the Canadian Customs. The probability is that the worn and discarded reverse dies of the Starbuck and Peck cards were imported into Canada to take the place of the home made Blacksmith dies, worn out almost beyond all recognition.

These then are some conclusions brought out by a study of your paper, coupled with that of Mr. Howland Wood, regarding a dark phase in the currency of the United States as well as of Canada, under the deep financial depression that prevailed the North American Continent during the fourth decade of the nineteenth century, also regarding the intimate relations of the clandestine coinages of both countries in the attempts of some citizens to overcome the currency or rather lack of currency difficulties of their times
Montreal, December, 1913.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

A New Medal by Mr. John Flanagan.



We are pleased to publish this month an illustration of a medal recently executed by Mr. John Flanagan of New York City. This medal was instituted by Mr. Thomas E. Proctor of Topsfield, Mass., and is awarded annually at the Topsfield Fair. The size of the medal is somewhat reduced in the illustration, the actual diameter being 70mm.

Sig. Memmo Cagiati.

The November-December issue of the supplemento all' opera "Le Monte del Reame delle Due Sicilie da Carlo I. d'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele II.," edited by Sig. Cagiati, has been received and examined with much interest. The first article is a reference to the newly organized Circolo Numismatico Napolitano, with letters of congratulation from well-known numismatists. It is stated that in the next issue will be given the names of the members, together with the place of the inaugural meeting. There is a long and interesting article by Sig. Saverio La Sorsa entitled "La Mostra Storica di Bari e Provincia." This is followed by corrections and additions of Sig. Cagiati's well-known work on the coinage of the two Sicilies. Then there is an article on the coinage of Puglia from the tenth to the twelfth centuries, by Sig. Arturo Sambon. Also is a very interesting table showing the engravings and the works executed by them at the mint of Naples during the period of September, 1843, September, 1844, compiled by Sig. B. Cosentini, and an article on the mint of Lecce, by Sig. Carlo Prota. A long and attractive extract is reproduced from the work entitled "General Vocabulary of Coins," by Sig. Edoardo Martinori, dealing with the "ducale," "ducato," and "ducatone," and showing numerous illustrations.

Of exceptional and general interest is an article by M. F. F. Daugnon in relation to the advisability of adopting the Italian language for international scientific use. This proposition was advocated by Prof. W. H. Kozlowski, a well-known Polish writer, who advanced several very convincing arguments in favor of its adoption. In his opinion, none of the artificial languages is adequate for this purpose, but it is necessary to select a living tongue. His reasons for preferring the Italian are, briefly, first, that it was derived directly from the Latin, which during several centuries was the international language of the civilized world and was the language of the people who introduced civilization into Europe. Second, that Italian is a language with Latin roots, and has a grammar relatively simple. Third, the Italian is a natural language, and from an esthetic point of view is superior to the artificial idioms. Fourth, it is the most beautiful of the European languages. Fifth, it has an international character in the field of music. Sixth, it is the language of the people who with the Renaissance recalled to life the antique culture, and have initiated the development of modern thought. Seventh, independent of the strictly scientific arguments, the attractions which Italy exercises upon foreigners through its glorious history; through its monuments;

through its works of art; through the character of its population; through its natural beauty; for the richness of its literature, recommends the selection of its language in preference to any other of the idioms spoken to-day."

M. Daugnon in indorsing the suggestion of Prof. Koslowski, says, in conclusion; "The Italian language, first-born daughter of that Latin, also to-day universally recognized by the learned of all nations, has the right of being preferred to the other two Roman idioms, because in it there are very few Gothic words, while in the Spanish and Portuguese, besides the Gothic, there have been introduced many Arabic and Moorish words."

Third of His Name to Hold the Same Office in the Mint.

In Philadelphia there is one notable instance of how an office—and a high federal office, at that—has been filled in direct descent for three generations and is still held, acceptably to Uncle Sam, by one of the same name and blood as the original office holder, who dates back to the time of Washington. Administrations may come and administrations may go, but throughout all changes Jacob Eckfeldt remains assayer of the United States Mint. Mr. Eckfeldt's appointment was signed by President Arthur the year following the assassination of President Garfield. It is almost correct to say that Mr. Eckfeldt inherited his position, for his father, also Jacob Eckfeldt, was his predecessor as assayer of the United States Mint, having been appointed by President Andrew Jackson in those stormy days when Old Hickory was battling with the United States Bank and its allied banks.

To go further back still, the grandfather of the present assayer was Adam Eckfeldt, who was appointed assayer of the United States Mint by President Madison. and one step further back up this golden ancestral tree takes the record back to the original Jacob Eckfeldt, great-grandfather of the present incumbent, who, while not an assayer, has to his credit an equally distinguished record. For it was this old Jacob Eckfeldt who was known in Washington's time and before as a skilled machinist, with ideas in his head beyond the mere welding together of bits of iron and copper. He it was who made the first coining press, the medium through which the young nation converted its all too scanty supply of gold, silver and copper into "coin of the realm." That press is still extant; in fact, it was on exhibition recently at the Electrical Exhibition in New York, where it served as one end of an object lesson in the progress made in the money making craft in the past hundred and fifty years or thereabouts—*Exchange*.

Month's Miscellany.

Below are given a number of the highest prices realized at a sale of coins, etc., held at Chicago, on Nov. 28, 1913, by Ben G. Green:

1793. Cent. Liberty cap. Very fair -----	\$7.60	Do. 1811. Very good -----	8.00
1856. Flying eagle cent. Practically unc. -----	10.00	Do. 1843 D. Very good -----	6.05
1878. Twenty Cents. Proof ----	4.80	1797. Eagle. Very fine -----	19.00
1882. Three Dollars. Ex. fine --	5.25	1799. Large stars. Fine -----	21.50
1885. Three Dollars. Very good	4.60	1799. Small stars. Ex. fine ----	15.70
1789. \$5 Large eagle. Fine ----	6.05	1907. St. Gaudens. Periods. Wire Edge. Unc. -----	18.00
1801. Eagle. Very fine -----	17.00	1907. Double Eagle. High relief. Wire edge. Unc. -----	25.00
1873 proof set. 10 pcs -----	6.80	1852. \$50. United States Assay Office. 887 THOUS. Very G. 121.00	
1877. Proof set. 8 pcs. -----	12.50	1873. 20 mark of Wurtemberg. Unc. -----	5.00
Angel of Henry VIII. of England. Fine -----	6.05	Pattern quarter eagle. Copper. Adams 344 -----	9.60
1793. Spade guinea of George II. Fine -----	6.00	1880. Gold Dollar. Proof -----	7.00
1858 S. Gold Dollar. Fine ----	4.00	1882. Gold Dollar. Unc. -----	3.00
1806. Half Eagle. Round top 6. Ex. fine -----	8.10	1875. California Gold Dollar. Indian head. Octagonal. New	3.60
Do. Pointed top 6. Ex. fine ----	8.10		
Do. 1810. Fine -----	8.50		

Medal Issues and Awards.



The above medal was issued by the firm of Wulfer Brothers of Brussels, Belgium, and a specimen was presented to each of the members of La Societe Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Medaille d'Art, (The Holland-Belgium Society of the Friends of the Medallion.)

The Grashof Medal, the highest honor in the gift of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, the German Society of Mechanical Engineers, was awarded to Mr. George Westinghouse Dec. 4. The award was made in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies Building in West Thirty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and the representatives of the German Engineering Society, who had come to this country to present the medal, said that it was awarded to Mr. Westinghouse in appreciation of his preeminent services. Mr. Westinghouse was unable to be present, and the medal was accepted on his behalf by James Hartness, the new President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

At the fortieth anniversary of the Swedish Numismatic Society on May 21st at Stockholm (see THE NUMISMATIST, Page 335 of June issue) a gold medal was presented by the members and friends to Commodore Magnus Lagerberg, the founder and only surviving Charter member, in recognition of his active interest and devotion to the numismatic science and as a token of personal esteem. The medal is designed by the well-known medal engraver, Adolf Lindberg, and is an excellent likeness.

Seventy-seven awards for various kinds of heroic service have recently been announced by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission. Of these sixteen go to Texas and fifteen to New York. The distribution includes fifty bronze, twenty six silver, and one gold medal.

At the joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the National Institute of Arts and Letters in Fullerton Hall, Chicago, Nov. 15, the gold medal awarded Augustus Thomas was presented to him.

The Norman Wait Harris silver medal of the Art Institute of Chicago has been awarded to Giovanni Battista Troccoli of Newton, Mass., for his oil painting, the "Portrait of Mr. Ferry." The award of this medal carries with it a prize of \$500. The painting was made about two years ago, and was first shown at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

The three-hundredth anniversary of the Romanoff reign in Russia was celebrated with an exhibition at Habarofsk, Capital of Priamur district, and many other places.

J. DE L.

The captains and first mates on the steamships Grosser-Kurfuerst and Seydlitz have received gold medals awarded them by the German Life Saving Society. Thirteen gold and silver medals were also distributed among the officers and crews, all participating in saving lives from the burning steamship *Volturno* in mid-ocean the 11th of October.

Month's Miscellany.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of the Wright and other collections by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth Texas, on Oct. 30, 1913:

1799. Ten Dollars. Very fine	\$16.00	1838. \$10. Fine	14.00
1801. Do. Very fine	15.00	1841. O Mint. Fine	17.00
1907. Gold proof set	58.00	1871. Philadelphia Mint. Fine	18.50
1909. Gold proof set	47.50	1907. Indian head. Wire edge	
Pattern Half Dollar. 1862. God		Periods. Unc.	16.00
Our Trust. Silver. Brill. pf	6.00	1907. Variety as last. Unc.	16.00
Do. Same variety as preceding.		1805. \$2.50. Fine	14.50
Silver	6.00	1867. Gold Dollar. Unc.	22.50
1 Dobla. Genoa. 1695. Fine	5.00	1861. \$10. Pike's Peak. Fine	17.00
Rose Noble. England. Edward		Bechtler. 128G. 22 Carats \$5	12.00
VII. Fine	6.00	Pattern Coins—	
Mohur. India. About 1840. Ex.		1863. \$10. God Our Trust in field	
fine	7.60	Copper. Pf.	7.75
Do. Shah Alem. Fine	7.40	1863. Similar, but motto on scroll	8.25
Do. About 1543. Fine	9.00	1879. Metric Dollar	5.00
1856. Flying eagle cent. Abt. fine	11.25	1878. Goloid Metric Dollar	5.00
1792. Half Dime. Very fine	15.75	1838. Half Dollar	20.00
1795. Half Dollar. Three leaves	15.50	1862. Half Dollar. Motto in field.	
1838. Half Dollar. Brill. pf. Pat-		Silver. Brill. pf.	9.00
tern	20.00	1862. Half Dollar. Motto on scroll	8.00
1852. \$10. Wass, Molitor & Co.		1863. Half Dollar. Type as pre-	
Very good	22.00	ceding. Silver. Proof	7.50
1855. \$20. Kellogg & Co. Fine	27.00	1875. 20c. Liberty head. 20 on	
1906. Dime. Plain edge.	12.00	shield. Silver. Brill. pf	30.00
1836. Dollar. Flying eagle. Name		1884. Five Cents. Pierced centre.	
on base. V. good	12.50	Nickel	15.10
1799. Cent. Perfect date. Good	16.00	1850. Ring Cent. Hole in centre.	
1804. Broken die. Very good	10.00	Copper. Perfect	15.10
1804. Perfect dies. Acceptable		1836. Dollar. Brill. pf.	28.00
piece	8.00	1797. Half Dollar. 15 stars. Very	
1904. \$20. Brill pf	25.00	good	45.00
1907. St. Gaudens. Wire edge.		1878. S. F. Mint. Good	14.00
Unc.	30.00	1856. Flying eagle cent. Unc.	14.00
1907. Beveled edge. Unc.	28.00		

Numismatic Curiosities.

In *La Scena Illustrata*, published at Florence, Italy, in October, there is an interesting item entitled "Numismatic Curiosities: or Coins of Sovereigns Who Have Not Reigned," and signed by E. Mondini. "It seems strange, but there are in existence coins of Emperors and Kings who have never been proclaimed such—Napoleon II., Henry V., Napoleon IV. Here, for example, are three Kings who never ascended the throne of France, yet coins bearing their effigies were coined and placed in circulation, the same as if they were reigning princes. These coins, naturally are to-day very rare.

"The coins with the effigy of Napoleon II.—the King of Rome—the unhappy son of Napoleon I., circulated in France, in a demonstrative manner, from 1816 until some time after 1830, together with numerous other objects and "seditious emblems" recognizing the King of Rome, the delicate eagle

who was re-baptized by Austria with the title of Duke of Reichstadt. There exists a piece of five francs of Napoleon II. with the date 1816, when his father was a prisoner at St. Helena.

"Other coins of Napoleon II. have been of the denominations of 2, 1, and one-half francs, and 5, 3, and 1 centessimi. The first three were simply trial pieces in copper and lead. These pieces therefore, had been coined under Napoleon III., who evidently would not permit a lack of continuity of the monetary series of Bonaparte.

"Among other French coins there are those of Henry V., the pretender to the royal throne of France, of which there are two specimens known. A piece of 1 franc is in the collection of Professor Senac of Lavoisier, and another example is religiously preserved by a usher of Bayeux.

"But there is still another curiosity, unpublished, which is a coin bearing the effigy of Napoleon IV., the unfortunate *petit Prince* who was killed by the Zulus in 1879. This coin bears the date of 1874. It was coined in England when the Prince became of age. Such coins are very rare. A piece of five francs exist, in the collection of the Abbé Minet, and from it was reproduced the design by Quentin-Bauchard in his work on the unfortunate Prince Imperial.

Safety Exposition Medal.



The above medal was issued to commemorate the First International Exposition of Safety and Sanitation, recently held in New York City. The design of the obverse was modeled by Mr. J. M. Swanson of Newark, N. J., and the medal was struck at the establishment of the Whitehead & Hoag Company of the latter city. Mr. Swanson explains the significance of the obverse design as follows:

"The design might be said to allegorically represent the tendency of the times to turn away from the unpleasant to the pleasant; from the hideous to the beautiful in expression as well as in thought. The figure, standing perfectly erect and at ease, represents perfection and repose; wisdom and its work, enlightenment, (the lamp,) as having overcome and subdued unrest (the serpent), disease, and all unpleasantness and disorder, as symbolized by flames and thorns.

It is understood that the medal is struck in gold and bronze. It is 65mm. in height.

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

In beginning the year 1914 THE NUMISMATIST wishes to extend its warmest thanks for the generous and unflagging support that it has received throughout the year 1913, and to express its grateful appreciation of the many kindnesses and courtesies which have been bestowed upon it. We hope that the ensuing year will in every way equal or excel its predecessor, and we trust that the widespread and unselfish encouragement that has been given us in the past will be continued for the development of the interest in numismatics.

Letter to Editor.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

For a period of about one hundred and twenty years the first public building erected by authority of Congress stood at the address given below. That building was the first United States Mint, and was in operation for a period of forty years from 1792 to 1832.

It is to be presumed that some sightseer who kept a diary, or wrote a book of his travels, visited the mint, and possibly described the method of coining money, or the buildings. It may be that some magazine or newspaper or book still in existence shows a picture of the first United States Mint before the days of photography.

If any of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST wants to do something at odd times I know of nothing more hopeless than a search to uncover an old print or description of the first United States Mint published prior to, say, 1832.

There were three different buildings on the lot when used as the Mint. The oldest print, and the only one I have ever seen, is in Evan's history of the United States Mint. That shows part of the front building and is incorrect, because there were only two windows on the ground floor. The print shows four.

This letter is sent to you with the slight hope that you may do something that will bring to light the long-sought picture or visitor's description of Ye Olde Mint.

FRANK H. STEWART.

37 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1913.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—78 Linden Street, Tuesday Nov. 18, 1913. Forty-second meeting of the R. N. A., held at the home of the Secretary, President Woolsey presiding. Members present: Messrs. French W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, and Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Dr. French, having just returned from New York, told the members about the pleasant time he had while there, as the guest of the New York Numismatic Club at their meeting, also attending a lunch at the Park Avenue Hotel on Friday evening, Nov. 14th. The New York Club presented the Rochester Numismatic Association, through Doctor French, their medal of the present year, and a vote of thanks was extended them for their kindness by the members present. The Doctor stated that he also spent a very pleasant Saturday afternoon at the building of the American Numismatic Association, and while there heard a very scholarly and interesting paper read by the Rev. Dr. Ely.

The greater part of the evening was spent by the members in looking over some of the first issues of THE NUMISMATIST, old price catalogues, and the numerous books contained in the American Numismatic Association library.

Catalogues and publications received: Henry Chapman's catalogue of his sale of Nov. 28-29; U. S. Coin Co., sale catalogue, Nov. 25; Ben G. Green's sale catalogue, Nov. 28; *Spink's Numismatic Circular and Philatelic West*.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1913.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—The fourteenth meeting of the Springfield Coin Club, A. N. A., Branch No. 5, was held on Nov. 19, 1913, at the Board of Trade's rooms. Called to order by the President, Mr. Prevost, at 8.25 P. M.

Reading of the report of the last two meetings.

Voted that the next meeting be held Dec. 17, 1913, instead of the 24th.

Entertainment consisted of a very interesting talk on Siamese porcelain and other tokens by Mr. Stone, who showed a number of different varieties.

Entertainment for the next meeting to be a talk on the Maunday money of England.

WILLARD S. FULLER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1913. Forty-third meeting called to order by President Woolsey. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, and Webster.

Motion was made, and carried, that in recognition of Mr. J. A. Koeb's efforts in designing for the Rochester Numismatic Association their First Anniversary Medal (which all agree was a faultless piece of work), he be presented by the Association with one of the medals cast in bronze and one in silver. Mr. Koeb was Chairman of the Anniversary Medal Committee, as well as the artist who designed and made the die, and these medals are being presented to him as a slight token of appreciation of his services at that time.

Mr. C. F. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., had on display and for sale a beautiful lot of medals, also some gold and silver coins of a collection recently purchased by him. Owing to the interest aroused by these coins, most of the evening was devoted to looking them over.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, Dec. 16th, at our regular place of meeting, the Hotel Rochester.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 119th monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Dec. 5th, Vice President J. T. Kelley presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Edward Michael, Holmes, Green, Carey, V. M. Brand, Williams, Ripstra, Verkler, Kelly, Loer, Jonas, Simpson, H. C. Mueller, Baker and Dr. Merrill.

The following Officers were elected for 1914:

President—J. T. Kelly.

Vice President—F. J. Loer.

Secretary—Ben. G. Green.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Librarian—Ernest Jonas.

Curator—J. H. Ripstra.

Censor—Henry C. Mueller.

Executive Committee—Ben G. Green, Chairman; Edward Michael, and M. P. Carey.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Loer showed a United States dollar of 1794, and Mr. Green $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 doubloon of Spain, a five-cent pattern of Hawaii, 1881, and an anti-silver medal in proof, 1840.

The following magazines were received since last meeting: *THE NUMISMATIST* for November and December, *Numismatische Correspondenz*, *Spink's Circular*, *Philatelic West* and *Numismatische Mitteilungen* for November and *Archiv. of Medals and Placques* for October; auction catalogues from Henry Chapman, Elder (2), Gebert, Green, Low, Schulman and United States Coin Co.; a catalogue with fixed prices from Koehler's, and the following books: "Oriental Numismatics", from the author, John Robinson; Presidential Medals, by Satterlee, and a list of Mexican, South and Central American gold by Mr. Harry F. Williams, donated by the author.

Adjourned to meet Jan. 2nd, 1914.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of meeting held on October 22nd, 1913. From The Athenæum. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

The President announced that, in commemoration of the approaching tenth anniversary of the Society, Mr. John Sanford Saltus, a Vice-President, had presented the sum of 510*l.* to its funds, which with previous gifts of a like nature meant that the Society was now indebted to the generosity of Mr. Saltus for a total of 900*l.* of its funds. A most grateful vote of thanks was accorded to the donor.

Mr. W. J. Hocking of the Royal Mint was elected a Member.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on the coins of Æthelred I. of Northumbria, in which, after referring to the previous attempts to allocate money to this king, he brought under review a number of coins with early characteristics which, coupled with the identity in some cases of the reverse dies with those of the stycas of the succeeding sovereigns Eardwulf and Ælfwald II., left little doubt of their attribution to Æthelred I., A. D. 790-96. He exhibited several of the coins, in question, and plaster casts of others for comparison.

In some remarks on the mint and coins of Aberystwith in the reign of Charles I., Lieut.-Col. H. M. Morgan referred to the discovery of fragments of crucibles below the soil of one of the remaining rooms of the Castle ruins, which seemed to locate the actual site of the mint; he also quoted Bushel's

petition to the King, and other contemporary documents which led to the establishment of the mint.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson followed, and explained that by careful comparison of the details of the Aberystwith money with those of the contemporary issues from the Tower Mint it was possible to date each coin of the former series.

Amongst numerous exhibitions were series of the money issued from the Aberystwith mint, by Lieut.-Col. Morrieson and Mr. S. M. Spink; also specimens in illustration of his paper by Lieut.-Col. Morgan; a quarter-stater of the early British period, *Evans*, M. 3, found in Sussex, by General C. S. F. Fagan; a silver penny of Edward I. of the issue of A. D. 1300, recently discovered with human remains within a stone coffin at Leicester, by Mr. J. W. Spurway; a London penny of Henry IV.'s light coinage, with mint-mark cross patée, sunk circle and thick bust, and a London halfpenny of his heavy coinage, weight $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains, by Mr. F. A. Walters; and a collection of tallies or tokens as used in the Kent and Sussex hop gardens between 1692 and 1870, by Mr. Stewart A. Clarke.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Nov. 20. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C., I. E., President, in the chair. Messrs. H. W. Codrington and W. Gilbert were elected Fellows of the Society; Rev. W. L. Sants was admitted to the Society.

Exhibitions.—By Mr. Henry Garside, specimens of the new eighteen and nine piastre pieces of Cyprus of George V; by Miss Helen Farquhar—A silver medallion of Charles I., attributed to Varin, clearly dated 1649, which shows that the date 1642 read on the only other specimen (in bronze) hitherto known is wrong; by Mr. F. A. Walters—Two very rare denarii of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, each with reverse LAETITIA TEMPORUM, a circus-vessel in full sail from which various wild beasts are leaping; these remarkable pieces were issued on the celebration of the *decennalia* and the marriage of Caracalla in 202 A. D., and commemorate an entertainment in the amphitheatre, described by Dion Cassius, in which seven hundred wild beasts were let loose from a model ship in the arena and afterwards slain; by Mr. P. H. Webb—A third brass of Augustus. obv. AUGUSTUS DIVI F. head l.; rev. L. CASSIO C VALERIO | HVIR in three lines in laurel wreath; this piece corrects Cohn's reading C. NERIO—the monogram VAL has been mistaken by him for N; the Valerii belonged to the Julian party, while C. Nerius was an adherent of Pompey.

Mr. Hill read a paper on a "New Medal by Claude Varin." This medal, which has been recently acquired by the British Museum, is a hitherto unknown portrait medal of John Prideaux (1578-1850) Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford 1615-1641, Bishop of Worcester 1641-1650, and Vice-Chancellor of the University for various terms; it is dated 1638, and bears the signature "C. Varin." Mr. Hill pointed out that the workmanship of this medal bore a remarkable resemblance to the well-known medal of Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library, and confirmed the supposition that the latter was by Claude Varin. Mr. Hill proceeded to discuss the attribution of the various English models of this period, signed "Warin" only, and showed that they fell into well-marked groups to be assigned to different members of the Varin family.

Mr. G. C. Brooke read some notes on "Muled Types in the English coinage of the Norman period," and showed a slide illustrating two mules of William I of which the obverse dies had been worked up to resemble the two reverses of these mules. The evidence of these two mules and the rarity of mules of the London mint (where coinage was continuous) suggested the conclusion that mules of this period were irregular coins issued by the moneyers with the object of saving themselves expense by using an old die, and not, as had been thought, an authorized issue, the frequency of their occurrence being due to the difficulty of their detection. The obverse of mules belongs usually to the earlier of the two types muled, because the obverse, or standard, die had less hard wear and usually outlived one or even more reverse dies.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Nov. 28 in the office of Dr. Malcolm Storer at 4 P. M. Dr. Storer in the Chair. The following members were present: Dr. Storer, Messrs. Joy, Wheeler, Bird, Stiles, Gray, and Tilden.

Mr. Reinhold Faelten of Boston was elected to active membership. The following pieces were shown: By Mr. Bird—1828 Cent, small date, perfectly centered, in uncirculated condition; Hard Times Token No. 171. By Mr. Gray—Fractional Currency.

It was proposed that the annual meeting in February be held either at the Harvard or University Clubs, the meeting to be preceded by a dinner.

G. L. TILDEN, Secretary.

BRANCH ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of Branch No. 1 held at King Joy Lo's Mandarin restaurant, Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, 1913. Present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Brenner, Green, Ripstra, Davis, F. Michael, E. Michael and Boyle; Misses Brenner, Raymond, L. Naerup, and M. Naerup; and Messrs. Zerbe, Wilson and Leon.

Mr. Brenner announced the results of the A. N. A. election of officers for 1914, and proposed a toast to "Our next President, Mr. Duffield." Mr. Brenner also made a motion that the congratulations of the members of Branch No. 1 be extended Mr. Duffield. Motion carried, and the Secretary requested to write him to this effect.

The evening's entertainment was brought to a pleasant close with a theatre party at the Majestic.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Dec. 12, 1913. President Heaton presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Boyd, Blake, Belden, de Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Hartell, Heaton, Jaeger, Kohler, Kennedy, Low, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

The Membership Committee reported favorably Mr. Harvey's proposal for membership, and he was duly elected. Mr. V. T. Hammer was proposed for membership to the Club.

The Publication Committee reported the sale of one token book.

Business was suspended for a short time, when Mr. Boyd presented to the President on behalf of the members of the Club, a bronze plaque, mounted on a mahogany base, obverse of the silver Heaton medal on left-hand side and reverse on the right side. "1912" on left upper corner, "1913" on right, "1913" on left lower corner, "1914" on right, and the centre was engraved as follows: "Presented to AUGUSTUS G. HEATON as a token of esteem and appreciation by his fellow-members of The New York Numismatic Club on his retirement from the Presidency, January first, Nineteen-Fourteen."

Mr. Heaton was very much surprised and gratified with the plaque.

The annual election of officers was then in order, and the following were elected:—

President—Elliott Smith, (by acclamation).

Vice-President—A. R. Frey, (unanimous).

Secretary and Treasurer—M. Wormser, (unanimous).

Chairman Ex-Committee—F. C. C. Boyd, (unanimous).

Executive Committee—Dr. D. W. Valentine, Geo. H. Blake, and Thomas L. Elder.

Membership Committee—Lyman H. Low, Chairman, J. W. Scott, and Wayte Raymond.

Publication Committee—E. H. Adams, Chairman, (unanimous), Dr. D. W. Valentine, and Dr. Burke.

Medallic Art Committee—A. G. Heaton, Chairman, (unanimous), J. M. Swanson, J. de Lagerberg, E. T. Newell and S. H. Chapman.

The election was the most exciting the Club ever held.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg gave a very interesting talk on Foreign and South American medals.

Mr. Geo. H. Blake read a very comprehensive paper on the unusual denominations of paper money, also showed photos of same.

Just before closing of the meeting the outgoing President and incoming President gave the Club an agreeable surprise in having served to the members the famous Park Avenue Hotel Punch; then Mr. Wormser to make the treat especially good, passed around a box of Havanas.

The meeting was by far the most pleasant and enjoyable the members have ever attended.

F. C. C. BOYD, Secretary, Pro Tem.

President Frank G. Duffield.

Above we show a portrait of President Frank G. Duffield, of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Duffield was born in Clayton, Gloucester county, New Jersey, on Oct. 4, 1866, and spent his boyhood there. He moved to Woodbury, N. J., in 1883, and in 1889 went to Philadelphia to live. He moved to Baltimore, Md., in 1893, and has lived there since, being connected with the printing and publishing house of Fleet-McGinley Company, South and Water Sts.

President Duffield began collecting coins in 1901, and became a member of the A. N. A. in that year. He was a member of the Board of Governors, 1905-1907. In 1908 he was District Secretary, and was General Secretary, for the years 1909 and 1910. He was elected First Vice-President in 1912 and served that and the following year in that position.

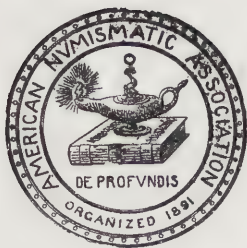
He attended the conventions held in Columbus, Philadelphia Montreal, New York, Chicago, Rochester, and Detroit.

The Woodin Membership Prize.

We are pleased to announce that the prize given by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York City for obtaining the greatest number of A. N. A. members for the year 1913 has been awarded to Mr. Robert Hosbury, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Hosbury has a total of 12½ points to his credit, or six full-year members and thirteen six-months' members. The nearest competitor of Mr. Hosbury was Mr. John M. Oliver of Springfield, Mass., who has a total of 5½ points, or five full-year members, and one six months.

The prize, which is the regular A. N. A. medal, struck in gold, is now being engraved by Mr. J. H. Ripstra of Chicago, and will soon be forwarded to the winner, to whom THE NUMISMATIST extends its heartiest congratulations.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

OFFICERS

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Manager, 447-A State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES

JOHN M. OLIVER, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass., for New England States.

RUDOLPH KOHLER, 76 Washington Place, New York City, for N. Y. and N. J.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted January 15, 1914.

1741—B. H. Mayer, Hof Kunstprogeastalt, Anstalt, Pforzheim, Germany.

1742—Arthus S. Bostwick, 77 Averill Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

1743—Ernest Jones, Dunning, Ill.

1744—Stanley W. McFarland, Commercial Bank, Port Huron, Mich.

1745—George M. Andrus, 25 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Dec. 15th, 1913. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to February 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the February issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
A. W. Converse, 26 Walnut St., Palmer, Mass. -----	John M. Oliver Henry Chapman
John A. Wilkowski, 855 Russell St., Detroit, Mich. -----	T. E. Leon S. C. Stevens
John M. Wulfig, 3448 Longfellow Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., -----	Ferran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Holland -----	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

Frank I. Liveright, from Newark, N. J., to 830 Seventh Ave., New York City.

M. O. Noack, from West Indiana Ave., to 27 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Michael P. Carey, from Elizabeth St., to 1617 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.

WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1913.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Dues and subscriptions for 1914 should be remitted at once to the General Secretary, WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

District Secretaries Appointed.

In accordance with Sec. 1, Art. IV. of the By-laws, and upon the recommendation of the General Secretary, the following appointments of District Secretaries are announced, to serve until the next convention, or until their successors are appointed:

First District—John M. Oliver, 30 Rochelle St., Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Rudolph Kohler, 76 Washington Place, New York City.

Third District—Joseph E. Walton, 907 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth District—Robert Hosbury, Box 480, Central Station, Toledo, Ohio.

Fifth District—Theo. E. Leon, 250 W. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Sixth District—W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis.

Seventh District—Geo. H. King, Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.

Eighth District—D. Gates Bennett, M. D., 2090 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Ninth District—B. Max Mehl, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.

Tenth District—John A. Wood, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

Eleventh District—R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C.

Twelfth District—H. L. Doane, Truro, N. S.

British Isles—S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorks, England.

Far East—H. A. Ramsden, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan.

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1914.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE A. N. A.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

To prove worthy of the office to which you have elected me, and to assist in materially adding to our usefulness, to our prestige, and to our numerical strength, and to aid in developing a greater interest in the subject of numismatics in our country, will be my purpose during my term as President of the A. N. A. To receive the highest elective office in the Association is a distinction that I appreciate, and I thank you for the honor.

As I assume the office it seems fitting to refer to some matters affecting the Association and its work that are worthy of your attention. At this time I shall refer only briefly to them, but during my term of office I hope to dwell at greater length on some of them, with further suggestions, perhaps, for your consideration.

For several years it has been a pleasure to me to assist in the work of the Association and to serve it in several capacities, and from this experience I see no reason why we should not continue to conduct it along the lines laid down by its founders, which were for "an Association built on broad and liberal lines, and primarily in the interest of the great class of less advanced and beginning collectors." A glance backward over the 23 years of its existence shows that this policy has been generally followed, and that any attempt to depart from it has been unsuccessful.

"To encourage and assist new collectors and to foster the interest of youth in the subject," is and always has been one of the objects set forth in our Constitution. To be interested in the young or new collector does not imply that all our members are of this class, nor that this is the only class in which we are interested. It does imply, rather, that from our own experience we realize the difficulties that lie in the path of young collectors, and that we appreciate the fact that they are to become in a few years the body of advanced collectors in this country. One of the most effective ways of creating an interest in numismatics in our young people is for those members who have the opportunity to address the pupils of high schools, or young men's clubs and societies of an educational nature, on the subject, illustrating the address with coins from their collections. The good results may not be apparent immediately, but the harvest will be gathered later. The development of the coin-collecting habit formed during their schooldays has given to the A. N. A. some of its most valuable members.

In this connection the attention of our members is especially directed to the letter of Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the Cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint, to the Detroit Convention, in which he urges the desirability of securing greater recognition of numismatics by the universities and museums of this country. A committee was appointed, of which Dr. Comparette is chairman, with Mr. Archer M. Huntington and Rev. Jeremiah Zimmerman, D. D., LL. D., as associates, to gather information as to what universities in the country are now offering courses in numismatics, and what museums and galleries in the United States and Canada possess numismatic collections. This suggestion of Dr. Comparette appeals to me with much force as being a step—perhaps a very forward step—in the right direction. The data compiled by the committee will in itself be interesting and helpful to the Association, and it is hoped the committee will be able to submit its report to the next convention, with such suggestions and recommendations for further action as they think are justified.

I believe our branch societies should become active, working parts of the parent Association. Their present usefulness is almost entirely local, with the exception that through their influence many individual members are brought into the A. N. A. In this respect they serve a useful purpose. Their frequent

meetings enable them to keep in touch with current numismatic affairs, as well as to benefit the members by the mutual exchange of ideas and information. For these reasons I believe they can be made to render greater assistance to the A. N. A. by doing committee work, and whenever possible during the coming year such work will be assigned to the different branches. That we may be able to act more intelligently in the matter it will be well to have on file some detailed information regarding the different branches, and blanks for this purpose will be sent to their officers shortly, and it is hoped the information will be promptly furnished.

No feature of numismatic work is more desirable and deserving of encouragement than original research. A great amount of information relating to the private or territorial issues, tokens, bank and miscellaneous notes, etc., has been gathered and published in the last few years, but there are still many other issues whose origin is obscure or whose history is entirely unknown. This field of research is rich with possibilities for the student, and once it engages his attention it will prove fascinating and enjoyable work. It should include not only information on the numismatic specimens themselves, but it should embrace also all matters in any way relating to the subject, such as the careers of die-cutters, medallists, etc. We should endeavor to compile and publish everything possible to obtain relating to "Numismatic America," which of course, includes Canada.

A service the Association can well afford to render is to set aside one or two pages of the NUMISMATIST each month for the insertion of free "want" advertisements of its members, so long as the wants are kept within reasonable space. This would help the collector to get certain coins or books he wants without cost for advertising, and be beneficial as well to those who have them for sale. This feature, if established, could be used as an argument to induce collectors to become members of the Association. As the control of THE NUMISMATIST is in the hands of the Board of Governors, this matter is referred to them for their consideration.

For several years past our Association has shown no material increase in membership. Our gains in new members from year to year are offset by the lapses, deaths, resignations, etc., so that each year finds us but little stronger numerically than the preceding one. The small number of lapses in 1913, as shown by the General Secretary's report, is a very encouraging sign in this respect, and it is hoped that there will be even a smaller number for 1914. It has long been an axiom of the A. N. A. that the more members we have on our rolls the more dollars we will have in our treasury. Funds are necessary to carry on our work, and the larger they are the greater will be the opportunities to extend our usefulness and broaden our scope. Whether our funds be large or small, they are carefully guarded by the Board of Governors, and no expenditures can be made without their consent. This wise provision of the Constitution will insure the judicious use of our funds. But as desirable as funds are, it is even more desirable that our accessions to membership shall be of the best quality. The honorable personnel of the A. N. A. has always been one of the Association's most valuable assets.

Our convention exhibits in the last few years have been one of the most attractive features of our annual gatherings. They have proved instructive to our members and interesting to the public. Descriptions of the individual exhibits and of many of the specimens shown have filled the columns of the local press. The attendance at Detroit was comparatively estimated at 5,000, and at Rochester the number was not much less. With such a splendid opportunity to spread the gospel of numismatics as we have at our command in these exhibits, I believe that they should be arranged for with more system and co-operation than they have been in the past, in order that a more varied and comprehensive exhibit may be had. (This is without reference to the exhibit of Mr. Zerbe at Detroit, which embraced specimens from practically the entire field of numismatics.) In the past each member has prepared his exhibit without knowledge of what coins would be displayed by others, often resulting in the same class of coins being shown by several members. Better results might be obtained by placing the arrangements for the exhibit in the hands of a committee. The Association now owns a set of showcases that are admirably adapted to exhibits, and additions will be made to the set as conditions warrant.

The question of a uniform standard of classifying the condition of coins has been hanging in the balance for several years. I believe the standard sub-

mitted by Mr. Howland Wood at the Columbus Convention in 1907 is worthy of adoption by the Association. To adopt it would be to place the Association on record as saying that it considers it a fair and just standard for describing the condition of coins, but would not place the dealers under obligation to adhere to it in their catalogues, though this would be the object sought. Members who are not familiar with this standard will find it published in the Year Book of the Association for 1910, and in *THE NUMISMATIST* of March, 1913, page 154.

It has always been a matter of regret that a large percentage of our members do not take the active interest in Association matters that they should. Your officers will always be glad to receive practical suggestions from members for a more effective Association. Opportunity to attend our conventions is denied many because of location, and for this reason, and to stimulate their interest, I would favor giving them an opportunity to take a greater part in our affairs by voting on important matters at the same time the election of officers takes place. Such important matters as are expected to come before the convention could be placed on the ballot and each member could vote "in favor of" "opposed to" these questions. As our present by-laws do not make provision for this feature, the vote would not be binding upon the convention, but the wishes of the majority would no doubt be respected.

Just at this time, and in the light of my experience with Association matters, I believe the time is ripe for an energetic, widespread and continued campaign of publicity for numismatics, carrying with it the name of the American Association. The finances of the Association in the past have not permitted us to undertake work of this kind except on a small scale, and at the start we should recognize the fact that some funds will be necessary to carry it on. In these days publicity employs many and varied agents, and at this time I have no definite plans or suggestions to offer for such a campaign. The proposition of Dr. Compagette referred to above is an excellent method to bring the subject to the attention of our institutions of learning and our museums, and it is but one of many forms such a campaign could take. I believe this matter is one which should receive our serious consideration.

At the District Convention our By-laws were amended to have the election of officers take place just before the convention, instead of afterward, and the new officers will assume their duties immediately after the convention adjourns, instead of on the 1st of January. As a result, your present officers will serve only till the next convention—about eight months.

The retirement of President Brenner after a service of two years adds another name to the list of Presidents who have served the Association faithfully and well, and whose achievements and devotion to the work should be an inspiration to their successors. Mr. Brenner's retirement is only partial, as his election to the Board of Governors guarantees a continuation of his services and counsel in this very important body.

The Association is to be congratulated upon having Mr. Moore's services as General Secretary for the third year. Mr. Moore is a conscientious, capable and careful officer, and his willingness to serve for another year insures the efficient conduct of that officer for the coming year.

Our official paper, *THE NUMISMATIST*, will continue in charge of Mr. Adams as editor and business manager for another year. This will guarantee a continuation of the same high standard of publication the Association has enjoyed in the past. The increase in the number of pages and the excellent typographical appearance of the magazine, as well as the large number of advertising pages carried, are gratifying evidence of the capable and successful management of Mr. Adams. The Association takes commendable pride in its official paper, and any reference to it suggests renewed expression of our appreciation of the generosity and beneficence of Mr. W. W. C. Wilson which made it possible for the Association to become the owner and publisher of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The continued assistance and influence of our faithful workers in the past is solicited. Opportunity to assist in the work is also offered to those who have not taken an active part in the past. Good results can only come from co-operation and united efforts. Let us "build."

Again I thank you for your confidence, and extend my best wishes to each and every member for a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD,
President.

Baltimore, Md., January 1, 1914.

Report Chairman Board of Governors for 1913.

Oshkosh, Wis. Dec. 18th, 1913.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Herewith please find Report of the Receipts and Disbursements of THE NUMISMATIST for 1913:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Jan. 1st, 1913	\$ 65.15
Received by Subscriptions	1404.76
Received from advertisements	1324.36
Received from back volumes sold	19.75
Received from Booklet of members	22.50
Received by donation from a friend	150.00
Received by donation from a friend	20.00
Received from Association for Convention Number	60.00
Total	\$3,066.52

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Salary of Business Manager and Editor	\$ 720.00
To printing Numismatist	1,382.20
To half-tones, cuts and electrotypes	423.56
To postage, pound rate and general	133.05
To Office expenses, addressing, phone, telegrams	68.81
To Stationery, printing, office files, index, etc.	63.18
To express on Numismatist, cuts, etc.	49.29
To traveling expenses to Federalsburg	38.75
To cartage and mailing	24.50
Cash balance on hand	163.18
Total	\$3,066.52

The Board of Governors greatly appreciate the very able manner in which the business of THE NUMISMATIST has been handled, and we believe the members will join us in expressing our gratification for the splendid reading matter and the improved quality of paper, better printing, larger numbers and its sound basis financially.

Yours truly,

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Among the Cataloguers.

Received the catalogue of the collection of Frank Clemes Smith, and others, to be held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on Jan. 21, 1914. The catalogue itemizes 1256 lots, which embrace a particularly fine series of gold and silver coins of England and a series of 150 United States half dimes. The catalogue, which is a fine specimen of typographical art, is accompanied by four full-page half tone plates of exceptionally clear and satisfactory quality.

Russian Gold Coins Cleverly Altered.

Il Progresso Italo-Americano of New York City, of recent issue, contained an article stating that some time ago the National Bank of Russia in the town of Tangarog Russia, had placed in circulation a special issue of gold coins of the denomination of twenty rubles. On the obverse of these coins was the design of an eagle, and on the reverse the indication of value. The coin was given the name of "Eagle" on account of the obverse design. All the pieces of this issue were placed in circulation, but for a long time none was returned. The Bank could not account for this, and instituted inquiries, but without avail.

During the latter part of October the "eagles" began to come back in great numbers. This fact caused the employees of the bank to carefully

scrutinize the pieces, all of which were found to be slightly in excess of their original weight. One coin was broken, and then the mystery was explained. A small hole had been made in the edge of the coin, and by the means of electric tools the interior had been emptied of gold and refilled with lead. The falsification had been done with such cleverness that if it had not been for the increased weight the work could have been continued indefinitely. Fully two hundred persons were arrested on account of the matter, and the bank at once issued a circular notifying all the Russian banks, as well as the principal banks of foreign countries.

RECENT COINS OF VENEZUELA.

This month we are enabled to present to our readers the illustrations and descriptions of a number of coins that have recently been issued in the United States of Venezuela, and we are indebted to one of our members, Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, United States Consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, for his courtesy in forwarding to THE NUMISMATIST the best set of these coins that was obtainable. Mr. Voetter states that with the exception of the two-bolivar piece of 1913, which is not of a regular coinage authorized by regular decree, but a recoinage of smooth and uncurrent pieces for and by the Bank of Venezuela, the pieces have had some circulation. Absolutely uncirculated pieces cannot be obtained, and the nickel pieces were taken after having been long in circulation. There are a few 2 bolivar pieces still in circulation, but also in very bad condition, and the same may be said of the 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavo pieces coined in 1876 and 1877. The older pieces I have been able to get in better condition in the United States than here."

The silver coins that are described in this article are the result of a coinage law passed by the Venezuelan Congress, dated Nov. 13, 1911, which provided for the coinage of 10,000,000 bolivars in gold and silver in the following proportions: 3,000,000 bolivars in gold coins of the value of twenty bolivars, and 7,000,000 bolivars as follows: 5,000,000 bolivars in pieces of five bolivars, 1,000,000 in pieces of two bolivars, 500,000 in pieces of one bolivar, 300,000 in pieces of fifty centimos of a bolivar, and 200,000 in pieces of twenty-five centimos of a bolivar. As Venezuela has no mint, all the above coinage was made in Paris.

Mr. Voetter in a communication dated Jan. 17, 1912, and addressed to the Director of the United States Mint, (published in the annual report of the Director for 1912), made several very interesting references to the present state of coinage in Venezuela, which we reproduce below:

There are at present in vogue in Venezuela in daily use three different systems of monetary standards. One is that based on the bolivar (equal to 19.3 cents United States currency) as the unit. This is in use by the Government in its reports and transactions, and is the official system. Quotations in this system are in bolivars and centimos, a bolivar being divided into 100 centimos, although the smallest in this system has a value of five centimos.

The second system has the "peso fuerte" or "dollar" as its unit, the units being commonly referred to as simply "fuertes." This "fuerte" is taken to be equal to five bolivars and to be divided into 100 centavos. In former years there were in circulation coins denominated centavos, but now the coins of five centimos are called centavos also.

The third system has the "peso maquina," usually termed "peso," as its unit. This "peso" has a value of four bolivars, or eighty one-hundredths of a "fuerte." This unit is considered to be equal to 80 centavos, and to be divided into eight reales, while the "fuerte" is considered to have ten reales.

Some few of the mercantile houses keep their accounts with their customers in "fuertes," and so render their bills, but most of the establishments render their accounts in the "peso." The wholesale quotations of merchandise in the markets of Caracas, and published in the newspapers of that city, are in

the terms of "peso" and pounds (avoirdupois.) When accounts kept in the two last units are paid they are transformed into bolivars by multiplying by five or four, as the case may be, payments being made by Venezuelan currency coined gold and silver on the bolivar basis, or bank notes issued on the same system, although some foreign gold is in general acceptance at conventional rates.

The use of the "peso" system is a heritage from the time when the old Spanish peso, or "piece of eight" reales was in common use, the more moderate system not having yet supplanted the old system in customs of the mercantile class. Among the humbler classes making their purchases at the market the modern terms are seldom used. For instance, an article which would be worth 75 centimos of a bolivar, or 15 centavos of a "fuerte," will almost invariably be quoted at "real y media," or a real and a half; or a purchase will be actually paid for by offering 6 bolivars $62\frac{1}{2}$ centimos in coin, while the seller has stated the value to be "thirteen reales and a quarter."

The use of these various differing systems is very confusing to any person not familiar with the customs of the country, and a knowledge of their existence will facilitate business relations with merchants of this republic.



FIVE BOLIVARES.

Obverse. Bust of Simon Bolivar to left. To the left of the bust at the border the word BOLIVAR. To the right the word LIBERTADOR. Below the bust in small capital letters BARRE, between two small ornaments. Reverse. the coat of arms of Venezuela. At the bottom of which, on a scroll, is the inscription INDEPENDENCIA 5 DE JULIO 1811 LIBERTAD 13 DE ABRIL 1864 DIOS Y FEDON. Around the upper half of the border the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA, a star at either end. Around the lower half of the border, GRAM. 25 * 1912 * LEI 900. Reeded edge. Size, 38mm. silver.



TWO BOLIVARES.

Obverse. Same as foregoing. Rev. Same as foregoing, with the exception of the lower half of the inscription, which reads, GRAM. 10 * 1913 * 28 DE MARZO LEI 835. There is also a difference in the reading on the scroll, which is 28 DE MARZO 1864 instead of 13 DE ABRIL, as shown on the piece of 5 bolivars. Reeded edge. 28mm. Silver. (This is the piece which Mr. Voetter states was recoined for the Bank of Venezuela).

ONE BOLIVAR.

Obverse. Same as foregoing. Rev. Similar to foregoing, with the lower half of the inscription reading GRAM. 5 * 1912 * LEI 835. There is also a material difference in the reading on the scroll below the coat of arms. On this denomination the inscription reads 19 DE ABRIL 1810 LIBERTAD 5 DE JULIO 1811,

ONE-HALF BOLIVAR.

Obverse. Same as foregoing. Reverse. Same as the 1 bolivar, but the lower half of the inscription reads GR 2,500. 1912. LEI 835. Reeded edge. Size 19mm. Silver.

ONE-QUARTER BOLIVAR.

Obverse. Same as foregoing. Rev. An entirely different form of the coat of arms, this being shown on a shield in a plain field. Around the upper part of the border reads the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA the lower half reading 1,250. 1912. LEI 835. Reeded edge. Size, 17mm. Silver.



12½ CENTIMOS.

Obverse. Shield in the field bearing the Venezuelan coat of arms. Above the shield seven stars. Around the border the inscription ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA. At the bottom the date, 1896. Rev. inclosed in a wreath of olive the inscription, in two lines, 2½ CENTIMOS. Plain edge. Size, 24 mm. Copper-nickel composition.

FIVE CENTIMOS.

Obverse. Same as the foregoing. Rev. 5 CENTIMOS, in two lines, inclosed by a wreath of olive. Plain edge. Size, 20mm. Copper-nickel composition.

Rassegna Numismatica.

The November, 1913, number of the *Rassegna Numismatica* is, as usual, full of interesting matter. The number commences with a prospectus for 1914 by the editor, Sig. Furio Lenzi. The magazine will commence its eleventh year with the January issue. Of particular interest is an article on the aes of C. Marcus Censorinus, by Sig. Renato Bartocinni, in which he gives a new and original explanation of the devices born by two illustrated specimens, and takes issue with Messrs. Grueber and Babelon in their assertion that the reverse design on one of these pieces represents an aqueduct. Sig. Bartocinni, on the contrary, declares that this device represents the "porto" of the town of Ostia. His argument is reinforced by references to monuments, one of which was recently excavated on the site of the ancient Ostia. (The article is also accompanied by two photographic views of the scene of the excavations.) The second is a mosaic design taken from a fragment of pavement of a sepulchre excavated in 1856-57, the design of which had been preserved among the unknown monuments of the Italian Institute. This latter shows a general design somewhat similar to that on the first of the aes. In one of the arches is

shown an anchor, while in another is that of the prow of a ship. The arguments advanced by Sig. Bartoccini are very interesting, and all numismatists who are interested in the Roman series of coins should read the article. There is an article on the Royal Italian Mint for 1911-1912, by Sig. Giuseppe Colecchi, and miscellaneous numismatic matter of general interest, among this being a review of the fourth volume of the King of Italy's great numismatic work, a copy of which, so far as is known, has not yet reached this country.

Auction Sales.

- Jan. 15. Collection of Elephant Coins, Medals, and Tokens formed by F. W. Doughty. United States Coin Company, New York City.
 Jan. 21. Collection of Frank Clemes Smith of Gold, and Silver Coins of England. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Jan. 16. Sale of Miscellaneous Coins, Medals, etc. Thomas L. Elder, New York, City.
 Feb. 24. Collection of Colonial Coins of Henry Grogan of London. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In 1827 no new features appear.

In 1828 punches of two sizes were used in stamping the figures of date. The figure "2" is always smaller than the "1" and "8's." In one die all the figures were small. 2A. is the writer's description of the die variety in which an 8 is to be seen between the figures 8 and 2 of date. A full account of the was given in THE NUMISMATIST of October 1912.



2E. Closed A's in rev. legend.

In 1829 there were punches of two sizes used in stamping the figures of the die, and are to be found in five combinations. First those in which all figures were small; Second 182 small 9 large; Third 18 small 29 large; Fourth 8 small 128 large; Fifth, 82 small 19 large. These figures are so deceptive as to their size by comparison with the unaided eye that correct assignment is impossible. A fine pair of dividers or callipers should be used, and even with these, repeated trials are often necessary before one is positive of his measurements. There are to be found specimens from numerous dies with both large and small reverse letters. There are also a number of varieties with defective A's in the reverse legend, the defect being a closure of the space between the cross bar and the apex of this letter, which always occurs in the small reverse letter variety.

In 1830 is found the small and large reverse letters. 2G. was loaned by Dr. Millard, and presents a new feature for this year, in that it reverses upside down as does 6A of 1807.

ANDREWS	MCGIRK	POINT OF CORONET to 6th.STAR	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS.	CURL, RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1827		STARS to FIGURES	REVERSE, MEASUREMENT				
					BASE	FIGURES		L-1	R-7	D-S	S-O	F-A
7	1A	DIRECTLY AT.	Under 5th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1B	,, ,,	Eq.bet.5&6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, $\frac{3}{4}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recut.	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1C	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	7	Fig. 7 recut.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
6	1D	,, ,,	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	7	Rec. 7 V.Clo.2.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	1E	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	1F	,, ,,	,, , , , oth.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	8	Fig.7 recut.	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	2A	BELOW	Bet 5&6th Clo.5	Eq.over 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fig.7 recut	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
	2B	,,	Under 5th.	,, , , 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	All fig.recut.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
4	2C	,,	Bet 5&6 Clo.6th.	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fig.7 recut.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
5	2D	,,	,, 6&7 , , 6th.	,, , , 7	7	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	2E	,,	Under 7th.	Eq.over 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	2F	,,	Bet 4&5 Clo.4th.	,, , , 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
2	2G	,,	,, 5&6 Clo.6th.	,, , , 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	All figures rec.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
9	3A	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Bet 4&5 Clo.5th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perrect.	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	3B	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	$\frac{3}{4}$ -7, $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fig's 1&7 recut.	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	3C	,, ,,	Under 5th.	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	3D	,, ,,	Bet 5&6 Clo.6th.	,, 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	3E	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	,, 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fig.7 recut.	3	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
9	3F	,, ,,	,, , , , 5th.	Eq.over 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
	3G	,, ,,	Under 6th.	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	All fig's recut.	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	3H	,, ,,	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th.	Eq.over 27	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fig.7 recut.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
11	3I	,, ,,	,, 5&6 , , 5th.	Over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1827 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY.
1mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		5
" " "	Compass mark complete. - - - - -		3
Bet. S&O Clo. O.	NONE - - - - -		4
" " " O	NONE - - - - -		8
Eq. bet. S&O.	NONE - - - - -		4
1mm. to right	Compass mark border below fig. 1 to 3rd. star. - -		3
Bet. S&O Clo. O.	Compass mark complete. - - - - -		3
" " " O	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	NONE - IBE of Liberty double struck. - - -		3
1mm. to right	Compass mark complete both obverse and reverse. -		4
Bet. S&O Clo. O.	NONE - - - - -		6
" " " O	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	NONE - IBE perfect. - - - - -		7
1mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		3
" " "	NONE - - - - -		8
" " "	NONE - - - - -		3
" " "	Broken milling. - - - - -		4
" " "	Stars and date are connected by crack. - - -		3
Bet. S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		3
1mm. to right.	Compass mark complete. - - - - -		3
Bet. S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		4
$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	Compass mark complete - - - - -		5

ANDREWS	McGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR	U OF UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERSF STARS.	CURL, RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1828	STARS to FIGURES	REVERSE MEASUREMENT				
							L-1	R-8	D-8	S-0	F-A
9	1A	ABOVE	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	..	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1C	..	Eq. bet. 6&7th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
8	1D	..	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1D2	..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1E	..	.. 5&6 .. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small 8's in date	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
10	1F	..	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1G	..	Bet 5&6 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small 8's in date	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	2A	DIRECTLY AT.	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, All-8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2B	.. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2 All-8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2C	.. ..	Under, 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
5	2D	.. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2E	.. ..	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, All-8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2E2	.. ..	.. .. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, All-8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1	2F	.. ..	.. 4&5 .. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
	2G	.. ..	.. 6&7 .. 6th	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2H	.. ..	.. 5&6 .. 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
7	2I	.. ..	Eq. bet 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2J	.. ..	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	2K	.. ..	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	2L	.. ..	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3A	BELOW	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7	Large.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1828 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RARITY
On a line.	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under.	NONE - - - - -		4
On a line.	NONE - - - - -		5
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under.	Compass mark along milling below date. - - -		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ,,	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{3}{4}$ mm to right	NONE - - - - -		7
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under.	NONE - - - - -		5
$\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to right	NONE - - - - -		6
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right	Crack connecting 28, 13th & 12th stars, "S between 8&2".		5
On a line.	NONE - - - - -		4
Bet. S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		4
,, ,, ,, O	NONE - - - - -		7
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S	NONE - - - - -		5
$\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, S	C of AMERICA thru A, stem, ribbon and U of UNITED. -		8
Bet. S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S	Top of C of CENT broken. - - - - -		6
1mm. to right.	NONE - - - - -		4
$\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to ,,	Same obv. crack as 2A. Rev. I of UNITED to A of AMERICA.		9
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to right.	Border thru U of UNITED, left wreath to top of ribbon bow.		4
1mm. ,, ,,	NONE - - - - -		10
$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. under S.	NONE - - - - -		6
Bet S&O Clo. O	NONE - - - - -		5

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1829		STARS to FIGURES	REVERSE MEASUREMENT				
					BASE	FIGURES.		L-1	R-9	D-8	S-0	F-A
8	1A	ABOVE 6th.	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 small.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	1B	" "	Eq.bet.5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 small.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	1C	" "	Bet 6&7th.c10.6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 small.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	2A	DIRECTLY at POINT.	Eq.bet.5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2B	" "	Bet.6&7.C10.7th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2C	" "	Eq. bet.7&8th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7	8 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
5	2D	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2E	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2F	" "	Bet.6&7 C10.6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	2G	" "	" 4&5 C10.5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 small.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	3A	BELOW 6th.STAR.	Bet.5&6 C10.5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, all 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 small.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	3B	" "	" " " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7	8 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
3	3C	" "	" 6&7 " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, all 9	8	182 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
2	3D	" "	" " " $\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7	1829 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	
9	3E	" "	" 5&6 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7	8 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	3F	" "	" 6&7 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, all 9.	7	1829 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
	3G	" "	" 6&7 " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{2}{3}$ -9.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 small.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
<hr/>												
5	1A	SLIGHTLY BELOW 6th.	Bet.6&7 C10.7th	Over. 0	7	On a line.	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	1B	" "	Eq.bet.6&7th.	" 0	7	1 & 0 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	1C	" "	Bet.6&7 C10.6th	" 0	7	1&0 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
6	1D	" "	" 5&6 " "	" 0	7	On a line.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	1E	" "	" 6&7 " "	" 0	7	0 high & to L.	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	1F	" "	Under 6th.	" 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq.curved.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	1G	" "	Bet.6&7 C10.6th	" 0	7	1 & 0 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
9	1H	" "	" 6&7 " "	" 0	7	0 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
4	2A	BELOW.	Bet.6&7 C10.6th.	Over 0	7	1 high.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	2B	" "	" 5&6 " "	" 0	7	1 high.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2C	" "	Eq.bet.5&6th.	" 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 8 high.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1	2D	" "	Bet.4&5 C10.4th.	" 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1&8 high.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	2D	" "	Eq.bet.5&6th.	" 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1&8 high.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2E	" "	Under 6th.	" 0	7	1 high.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2F	" "	Under 7th.	" 0	7	1 "	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
	2G	" "	Eq.bet.12&13th.	" 0	7	1 "	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1829 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	REVERSE Letters	CONDITION or SPECIMEN.	RARITY
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.	NONE - - - - -	Large.		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.	Border broken between the 7th. and 9th. stars.	Large.		9
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.	NONE - - - - -	Large.		5
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right.	NONE - - - - -	Large.		4
1m.m. to right.	ER & TY connected at top, Compass mark, -	Large.		4
1m.m. to right.	NONE - - - - -	Large.		5
Under center.	NONE - - - - -	Large.		6
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.	Closed A's. in legend. - Compass mark -	Small.		7
1m.m. ,, S.	,, ,, Border bet 4&5th. stars, ,, -	Large.		9
1m.m. to right	NONE - - - - -	Large.		8
1m.m. under S.	Wreath to border bet, D&S, wreath to A of AME.	Large.		7
1m.m. to right	Traces of compass mark. - - - -	Large.		4
On a line.	1st. to 4th stars connected, Closed A's. Compass	Small.		5
1m.m. to right	1st. to 4th. stars connected. - - -	Large.		7
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.	NONE - - - A's Closed. - - -	Small		0
On a line.	Border bet. 1 & 1st. star, thru 1st star to 2nd	Small.		6
1m.m. to right	A's closed, complete compass mark. 1st. and 4th. stars connected. - - - A's not closed.	Large.		4
1830.				
Under center	Tops of letters of UNITED to border, Compass,	Large.		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	NONE - - - - -	Large		3
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	NONE - - - - -	Large.		3
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	NONE - - - - -	Small.		9
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	NONE - - - - -	Large.		6
Under center.	All stars and date at top, Compass mark, -	Large.		8
On a line.	Point of bust to border, A of AMER. dist. from -	Large.		7
Under center.	stem, Compass mark. Point of bust to border, A of AMER. Clo. to - stem, Compass mark.	Large.		8
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	All stars and date at base; Compass mark - -	Large.		4
On a line.	Obv. 2A, All reverse letters connected - -	Large.		3
On a line.	NONE - - - Compass mark. - - -	Large.		4
On a line.	NONE - - - ,, ,, - - -	Large.		7
On a line.	Border under 8 thru 1 thru field to 4th. star	Large.		5
On a line.	Compass mark. 10th. star thru base of date to 2nd. star. -	Large.		3
On a line.	Complete compass mark. Same as 2E. - - -	Large.		4
$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right	Connected stars & date. "Upside down" -	Large.		8



The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending January 1918:

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
CHARLES PRYER

Term ending January 1916:

CHARLES G. DODD
NEWELL MARTIN
EDWARD T. NEWELL

Term ending January 1917:

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FRANK A. VANDERLIP
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Term ending January 1915:

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Term ending January 1914:

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Curator:

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, December 20, 1913.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of November 15th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Your Council would report the election to Corresponding Membership of Dr. Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Minister to the United States.

Announcement is made, with great regret, of the death, on December 1st, of George A. Hearn, a Life Member of the Society since January 16, 1899.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:—

Since the last meeting, the accessions to the Library have been six books, fifty periodicals, forty pamphlets, and thirty-six catalogues from the following donors:—

Director-General of the National
Museums of Venezuela.

Library of Congress.

Smithsonian Institute.

Bauman L. Belden.

Memmo Cagiati.

Henry Russell Drowne.

Archer M. Huntington.

Julius de Lagerberg.

William Poillon.

John Robinson.

J. Sanford Saltus.

Howland Wood.

and to the numismatic collections, one hundred and ninety-six coins and tokens, thirteen medals, and four specimens of paper money. The donors are

Bauman L. Belden.

Henry W. Cannon.

Charles G. Dodd.

A. De Costa Gomez.

Archer M. Huntington.

Julius de Lagerberg.

Edward T. Newell.

Henry A. Ramsden.

Clarence B. Ruch.

B. Rosenkranz.

J. Walter Scott.

A. Siegel.

Howland Wood.

Andrew C. Zabriskie.

One piece that deserves especial mention has been received as a temporary loan and is now on exhibition. It is a specimen of Swedish copper plate money of the denomination of eight dalers, coined in 1659, during the reign of Charles X. It measures $23\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ inches and weighs thirty-one pounds. It is said to have been brought up by a dredge from the bottom of the harbor of Riga, eleven or twelve years ago.

The Swedish copper plate money was first issued in 1649, during the reign of Christiana, and continued for about one hundred and ten years. The eight-daler pieces were only issued in the reigns of Charles X. and Charles XI., and are now of excessive rarity. As far as is known, but one other specimen has come to this country, and that is now in the collection of Mr. Granberg.

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Society will be held on the 17th of January, and will mark the opening of the exhibition of United States and Colonial coins, which will last for one month. This will be made up of selections from the Society's cabinet and from many of the most important collections in this country, and will, without doubt, be the most important exhibition of its kind that has ever been held.

The number of visitors during the month of December was six hundred and three.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins struck by the Dervishes in the Soudan, and

introduced Mr. Howland Wood, who made a short address regarding the coins struck during the Mahdist revolt in the Soudan, and showed ninety specimens, all varying from one another, and representing nearly every known variety. After sketching a short history of the country and the events up to the revolt against the Egyptian government, he went into detail on the coinage. These issues commenced directly after the fall of Khartoom in January, 1885, and are of gold and silver. These issues of the Mahdi are very rare, as he only lived six months after he had captured Khartoom. His successor, the Khalifah, began to coin two years later, and continued his issues for eleven years. Gradually the coinage became very base. Many of the so-called silver coins were simply plated, and in the later part of his career dollars were struck in pure copper.

The Rev. Dr. James B. Nies then spoke concerning some rare and interesting promissory notes issued by Gen. Gordon at Khartoom just before his death, and showed three examples. These pieces are very crude, and were issued for ten and twenty piastres. The British government redeemed every one of these offered for redemption.

Mr. Edward T. Newell then spoke on the origin of the Arabic coinage; how they first copied their gold and copper from the Byzantine coinage and their silver from the Persian. These early types had figures and representations of living things on them, which is contrary to the Mohammedan religion, and which was later changed in their reform coinage to exclude the portrayal of living things. Mr. Newell illustrated his remarks with specimens of the coins mentioned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

New Mexican Necessity Pieces.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:—

Some time in October I saw a notice in a paper reading as follows, viz:—
 "El Paso, Texas, Oct. 13th.—Rebels at Parral, Chihuahua, have taken the copper trolley wires from the Parral-Santa Barbara Electric Railway line and are coining the metal into two-cent pieces, according to W. H. Stewart, manager of the electric line, who arrived here today from Parral. The electric railway has had to suspend operations."

I addressed a letter to a friend in El Paso, asking him to try and secure me a specimen of these coins, and he replied, under date of 28th of November:

* * * "I have just today succeeded in getting you one of the dollars, and one of the 2-cent pieces struck at Parral. My understanding is these coins were struck from stolen bullion, and that only twenty-five of the dollars were issued. The coin was brought out from Parral by a man by the name of Stewart; none of them are in circulation here."

Thinking that this might be of interest to readers of THE NUMISMATIST, I tried to make a rubbing of the coin to send to you. The impression is so faint that only the date shows up to any advantage. The two-cent was not enclosed, only the dollar, and I have made two cuttings exact size and give all letters and marks—there being 28 round rings as indicated on side of numeral and 39 on the side of date, being very close together. There is nothing to indicate nationality.

Yours very truly,

E. E. WRIGHT.

New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1913.

New Publication.

There has been received the first copy of *The Collector's Blue Book*, a new magazine, to be devoted to the interests of all forms of collecting. The new-comer is published at Camden, N. J., and the initial number was issued in December, 1913. There are various special departments, and we are pleased to note that there is one on numismatics. This latter department is edited by a well-known member of the American Numismatic Association, Mr. F. Wayland Potter, of Camden, N. J. Mr. Potter contributes interesting numismatic matter to the first issue. THE NUMISMATIST extends its congratulations to *The Collector's Blue Book*, and wishes for it the greatest prosperity.

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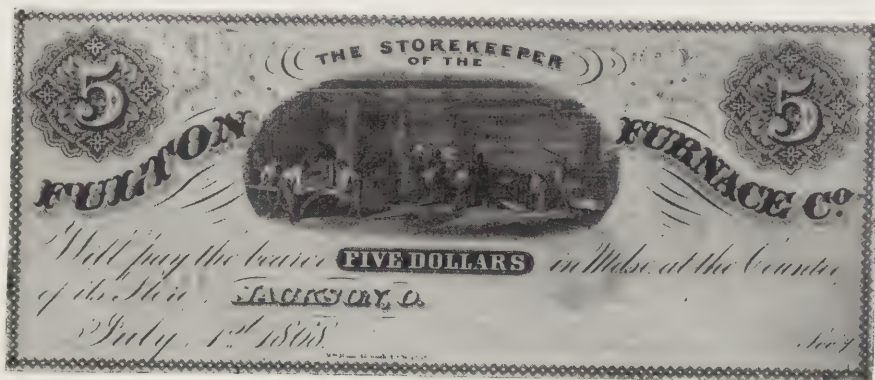
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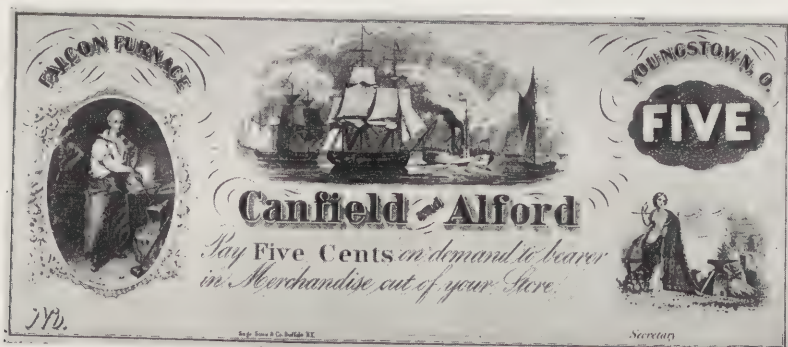
Ohio Blasts in Numismatics.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

This paper, though somewhat rambling in its line of thought, has not a little to do with that branch of numismatics introduced by the Ohio Hanging Rock charcoal furnaces during the last century. Previous to 1880, and with but few exceptions, furnace proprietors of Ohio issued merchandise orders at



some time in the history of their smelting operations, so states one who has spent the greater part of his life in the iron-ore industry. A study of the cold and hot blasts is exceedingly interesting, and especially is this true when specimens of scrip orders illustrative of the furnaces are located. These promises-to-pay are intimately connected with the business history of our own



times, offering as they do, in many instances, mute testimony of the rise or fall of proprietor or proprietors of cold and hot smelters in the financial arena.

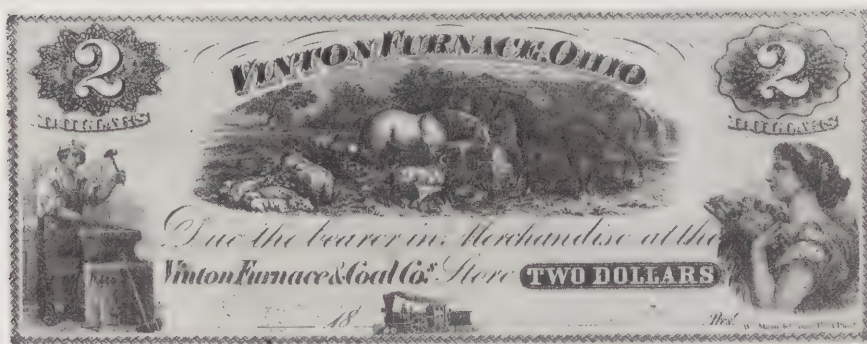
Ohio's great Hanging Rock region abounds in both mineral and sylvan riches. It has been poetically pictured: "Nature's charms—the hills and woods".

From an early prospectus issued in 1789, the following extract is copied: "Noble forests, consisting of trees that spontaneously produce sugar and a plant that yields ready-made candles." In many of these wild and picturesque boscaiges of Ohio during the nineteenth century, charcoal blasts similar to the English and Scotch type, capable of producing tons of pig metal annually, sent skyward their lurid lights.



Ohio has, as previously intimated, broad expanses underlaid with exceptionally rich chemical and mineral deposits, making her one among the foremost mining states in the Union. A map of the Western country, published as early as 1788, notes several salt springs and numerous sections of clay, coal and iron-ore beds. The lucrative nature of the clay, coal and iron-ore business of Ohio owing to the superior quality of these mineral deposits and their proximity to the various markets has in the past attracted many adventurers.

Tremendous strides have been made in the Ohio mining industry during the last one hundred years. In 1912 the mineral production of Ohio, according to the latest statistics, reached a record-breaking figure. This record total is reported as not due to abnormal conditions. The chief factor in stimulating and maintaining so great production in the state fields, is the general increase in the world's manufacturing, particularly in iron, in which Ohio ranks second among the states, being exceeded only by Pennsylvania.



There is an agitated sensation in mining unknown, perhaps, to any other industry; hence, all the misfortunes to ill-fated miners have not in the least daunted the courage of mine-owners, or even alarmed the fearless spirit of miners, as usually work is promptly resumed with that same degree of cheerfulness as characterized the beginning.

As previously intimated, there seems to be an excitement in both iron and coal mining, as there is in every branch of mining the useful and precious metals. Upon investigation it was learned that during the period when so many smelters flourished throughout Ohio a very large percentage of the furnace proprietors had employed heavy capital in comparison to most other business enterprises. Few men who go into the iron or coal business, according to statistics, ever turn their backs upon it afterwards. And, indeed, there are few failures in iron or coal mining enterprises, while nearly every adventurer grows rich in time.



Often in the history of the Hanging Rock smelting industry the scarcity of money was a serious menace to mining operations. Frequently little transactions between the miners were wholly by barter. Coon skins answered very well for ready cash in the settlement of small accounts. At an early date the price of whiskey was to the miners one dollar a quart in the currency of the country—a deerskin being a legal tender for one dollar and a doeskin half a dollar. Goods when purchased by Eastern merchants were usually settled for in Spanish dollars. Of the Hard Times period, Mr. Thomas Means of the Union Furnace has written as follows: "We saw no gold, and little silver coin, except in small pieces. Our circulation was chiefly bills of state banks, and these were continually breaking".

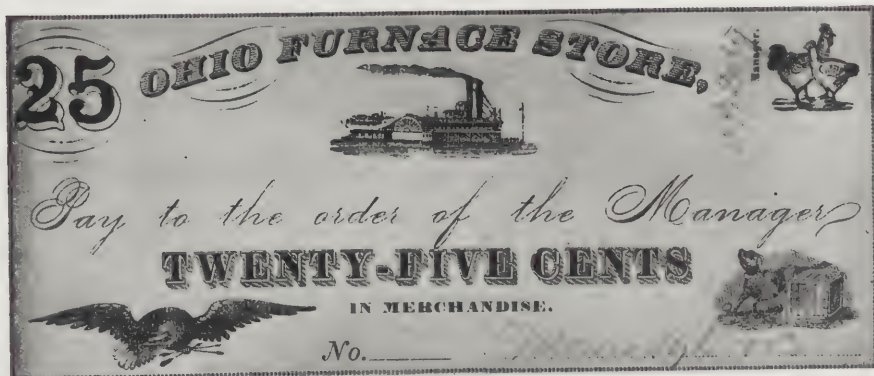
Notwithstanding the financial disturbances prevalent throughout the country during the late sixties and seventies, Ohio's several mining counties because of their great mineral wealth grew and prospered. Many contracts were made for the construction of furnaces, kilns, and ovens. But to pursue the business with greatest alacrity at the time and also because it supplied the want of an account-keeping medium, many of the companies issued their own necessity currency, usually made redeemable at some one store-house operated by the furnace proprietors for the convenience of the workmen.



The furnace money-orders were in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents; also one, two, three, and five dollars. In design they were as a rule very liberal with decorations and most lavish in brilliant colorings. The

events which they chronicle are of but faint importance and little historical value in themselves. With drawbacks such as these, it is, perhaps, not to be expected that this series of merchandise currency should be much sought for by lovers of the numismatic art; and yet, these bits of paper occupy a place in the history of our national progress by no means to be despised.

As currency these small pieces of paper, which were a popular advertising medium for both the furnace and proprietor's store, were readily received in payment for labor and material at the furnaces, stores and elsewhere. This form of exchange was simply for the convenience of those interested, and was so acknowledged. Interested parties preferred this system of merchandise orders in lieu of book accounts, which nearly all were averse to keeping. To avoid any embarrassment, store managers always reserved the right of paying the face of an order in dry-goods, groceries, provisions, or such other merchandise as they saw convenient and proper to direct.



Scrip specimens of the blast companies and miner's supply stores, nowadays, seem difficult to locate. Diligent searching in most instances availeth but little. Imagine what a treat for the paper-currency student, if it were possible for a complete and fully illustrated publication of the entire cold and hot blast merchandise issues. Yes, "IF" is a big word, and no doubt there are



those who are of the opinion that "I" is such a big part of it that if subtracted there remains but little sense to the thought expressed, but be that as it may, here is hoping that these blasts may not prove uninteresting to the collector.

It should be distinctly understood that no claim for completeness is set forth for the subjoined list. It is simply an attempt to accurately arrange the scrip-issuing furnaces, and must therefore be viewed as a numismatic fragment.

Name of Furnace	County located	Yr. blt.	Name of the Builders
Alice	Gallia	1875	Etna Iron Works
Alice	Lawrence	1875	Etna Iron Works Co.
America	Mahoning	—	American Iron Co.
Baird	Perry	—	Baird Furnace Co.
Belfont	Lawrence	1867	Belfont Iron Wks. Co.
Blanche	Lawrence	1875	Etna Iron Works
Bloom	Scioto	1832	John Benner
Prier Hill	Mahoning	—	David Tod
Brush	Hocking	—	Ellsworth & Morris Co.
Butchel	Athens	—	—
Buckeye	Jackson	1851	C. Newkirk
Buckhorn	Lawrence	1833	James & Findley
Buckingham	Perry	—	—
Cambria	Jackson	1854	D. Lewis & Co.
Carbon Hill	Hocking	1836	—
Centre	Lawrence	1836	Wm. Carpenter, et al
Cherry Valley	Columbiana	—	Cherry Valley Iron Co.
Cincinnati	Vinton	1853	Westall & Stewart
Clinton	Scioto	1832	McCollum, et al
Coalgate	Hocking	—	—
Coalton	Jackson	—	The Miners Supply Co.
Corning	Perry	—	—
Diamond	Jackson	1856	M. Sternberger
Eagle	Vinton	1852	A. Bentley
Eliza	Jackson	1877	H. S. Bundy
Empire	Scioto	1846	Glidden Bros.
Etna	Lawrence	1832	James Rodgers, et al
Falcon	Mahoning	—	Canfield & Alford
Franklin	Scioto	1827	Daniel Young
Fulton	Jackson	1868	L. Davis
Gallia	Gallia	1847	John Campbell
Glen Roy	Jackson	—	—
Globe	Jackson	1872	Watts, Hoops & Co.
Grafton	Columbiana	—	Iron Co.
Grant	Lawrence	1869	W. D. Kelly & Sons
Hamden	Vinton	1854	L. C. Damarin
Hamilton	Lawrence	—	Means, Kyle & Co.
Happy Hollow	Athens	—	Nelsonville C. & C. Co.
Harrison	Scioto	1853	Eifert, Spellman & Co.
Heaton	Mahoning	1805	James & Daniel Heaton
Hecla	Lawrence	1833	R. B. Hamilton & McCoy
Hemlock	Perry	—	—
Hem Rod	Mahoning	—	—
Headley	Gallia	—	—
Hope	Vinton	1854	Col. Putnam
Howard	Scioto	1853	John Campbell
Huron	Jackson	1870	Huron Iron Co.
Ironton	Lawrence	1875	Union Iron & Steel Co.
Iron Valley	Jackson	1853	S. Baird
Jackson	Jackson	1838	Hurd & Young
Jefferson	Jackson	1854	Jefferson Furnace Co.
Junior	Scioto	1832	Young Bros.
Keystone	Jackson	1849	John Campbell
Lagrange	Lawrence	1836	Hurd, Gould & Co.
Latrobe	Jackson	1854	W. McGhee
Lawrence	Lawrence	1834	J. Riggs & Co.
Limestone	Jackson	1855	Evans & Walterhouse
Lincoln	Jackson	1850	—
Logan	Hocking	1853	Dumm Bros.

Name of Furnace	County located	Yr. blt.	Name of the Builders
Madison	Jackson	1854	John Campbell
Mahoning	Mahoning	—	Mahoning Valley Iron Co.
Milton	Jackson	1873	Milton Furnace & C. Co.
Monitor	Lawrence	1868	John Peters
Monroe	Jackson	1856	John Campbell
Montgomery	Mahoning	1807	Robert Montgomery
Motherwell	Hocking	—	—
Mt. Vernon	Lawrence	1833	Mamilton, Campbell & Ellison
Moxahala	Perry	—	Moxahala Iron Co.
Niles	Trumbull	1806	James Heaton
Oak Ridge	Lawrence	1856	W. W. Mather & Gen. O. M. Mitchell
Ohio	Muskingum	—	Ohio Iron Co.
Ohio	Scioto	1845	Sinton & Means
Olive	Lawrence	1846	John Campbell & John Peters
Ophir	Jackson	1874	H. S. Bundy
Orange	Jackson	1864	Watson, et al
Pine Grove	Lawrence	1828	Robt. Hamilton & A. Ellison
Pioneer	Scioto	1856	W. Colvin, U. Tracy
Poland	Mahoning	1846	—
Sarah	Lawrence	1877	H. Campbell & Son
Scioto	Scioto	1828	Wm. Salters
Shawnee	Perry	—	—
Star	Hocking	—	Star Furnace
Star	Jackson	1866	Isaac Brown
Straitsville	Perry	—	New Straitsville Co.
Teniel	Gallia	—	—
Thomas	Trumbull	—	—
Tropic	Jackson	1868	Tropic Furnace Co.
Union	Hocking	1854	Union Furnace Co.
Union	Lawrence	1826	John Means
Vesuvius	Lawrence	1833	Firestone, Hurd, Could
Vinton	Gallia	1853	Clark & Culbertson
Vinton	Vinton	1853	John E. Clark
Washington	Jackson	1850	—
Washington	Lawrence	1853	John Campbell, John Peters et al
Washingtonville	Columbiana	—	Cherry Valley Co.
Wellston	Jackson	1875	Wellstone Coal & Iron Co.
Winona	Hocking	—	Winona Furnace
Young America	Jackson	1857	Powell, Cavett, Draper, Laird
Zaleski	Vinton	1858	Waters, et al

That the foregoing outline as already stated is a complete and accurate list of all the charcoal furnaces which operated in the great mining region of Ohio previous to the twentieth century is not the contention, or is the thought advanced that all were scrip-issuing. No doubt many smelting plants other than those listed were in existence, of whose history the records are silent.

The student will find that the money of the furnaces has more in common with Ohio blasts than elsewhere. In the Hanging Rock section, it was everything for which intended—an aid, not a cure-all. The confidence displayed by the workmen in this kind of promise-to-pay had much to do in alleviating the unrestful conditions in the Ohio mining districts.

To the collector and student, the study of the blast store-currency should be a pleasant pursuit. Any furnace money-specimen found in the cabinets of the curious or elsewhere is a survival of the late panical sixties and seventies. Each note, could it speak, would relate an interesting experience. Any one having specimens of the smelting-furnace merchandise orders will confer a favor by reporting the same.

The chronicler acknowledges with gratitude and appreciation his obligations to those who by criticism and advice have aided in the preparation of "Ohio Blasts in Numismatics."

Mexico's New Necessity Pieces Illustrated.



Last month, on Page 42 of *THE NUMISMATIST*, we published a letter from Mr. E. E. Wright of New Orleans, La., describing new necessity coins recently struck by the Constitutionalist forces at Parral, Chihuahua. Mr. Wright has since kindly forwarded two of the denominations—that of one peso and two centavos—which we are pleased to illustrate this month.



The peso is composed of silver, and is 39mm. in diameter, while the dos centavos piece is of copper, and 25mm. in diameter. The former piece has a reeded edge, while the edge of the latter coin is plain.

Mr. Wright has been informed that a coin of the denomination of a half dollar also was struck, but up to date he has not succeeded in obtaining a specimen.

Apropos of the above necessity pieces, we print the following item, taken from a newspaper, dated Dec. 27, 1913. We wonder if this item relates to the coins above mentioned, or whether there has been still another issue of coins by the Constitutionalist:

Money, said to have more intrinsic value than that of the Federal Government, is being coined in Mexico by the Constitutionalist, according to passengers who arrived at San Francisco on Dec. 27, 1913, from Mexico on the steamer Newport. This money is being used to pay the rebel soldiers, who heretofore have accepted their remuneration in scrip. Several mining plants have been pressed into service by the revolutionists for the manufacture of the coins, which are said to have a value of 75 cents in gold. One of the stories is that a number of mining concerns controlled by Mexicans alleged to have participated principally in the downfall of Madero have been confiscated by the rebels.

Preservation of Coins.

Mr. B. Morgenthau of Pittsburgh, Pa., has brought to our attention the effect of inclosing a five-cent piece in a japanned tin box. The coin has acquired a deep and uniform yellowish color which would not be very desirable to the average collector. Therefore our collectors should be on their guard against keeping silver or nickel coins in a box of this character.

Last Issue of Confederate Paper Money.

(The following very interesting account of the last issue of Confederate paper money was written by Mr. W. F. Spurlin, of Camden, Ala., and published in the *Confederate Veteran* of Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1913. We are indebted to Mr. H. C. Ezekiel of Cincinnati, Ohio, for bringing this important article to our attention.—Ed.)

The disposition of the last issue of Confederate money at Columbia, S. C., is not generally known. In 1856 I was conducting a jewelry store in Camden, Ala., repairing watches, jewelry, and engraving. As an assistant I employed J. H. Crosland, a young man nineteen or twenty years old, who promised to be quiet apt in learning the business, especially in sketching and drafting designs, and he soon became an expert in the art of engraving. To him belongs the credit for designing and engraving that spirited artillery battery used as a vignette on the later \$10 Confederate bill (see Nos. 17266, Feb. 17, 1864), with M. Neely for Register and E. Armstrong for Treasurer. This was designed to represent Captain Bragg's battery while in Mexico when ordered to "give them a little more grape," Crosland being a relative and admirer of Captain (General) Bragg.

At the breaking out of the War of the States Crosland accepted a position as assistant in the Bureau of Engraving of the Confederate government at Richmond, Va. When General Grant started his "On to Richmond" slogan, though finding the road rough and somewhat obstructed, the bureau of Confederate money was transferred to Columbia, S. C., for greater safety; and when Sherman's army approached that city it was thought advisable to take the remains of the last issue of Confederate money to prevent its falling into the hands of the invaders.

In the meantime J. H. Crosland's elder brother, W. A. Crosland, had joined him in Columbia, and with Captain Sprague they formed a partnership. The three loaded a wagon with unsigned Confederate bills and three of the lithographic stones on which the last impression was made, together with part of one of the three presses. I was in Columbia a few days after Sherman pillaged and burned the city and noticed the Confederate presses, as they were quite conspicuous with their long arms projecting above the debris of the still smoking buildings.

The two Crosland brothers, with their partner Sprague, made their way through the country from Columbia to Camden, Ala., buying anything their Confederate money (unsigned) would buy. It was said that J. H. Crosland could beat the Treasurer signing his own name, but no attention was paid at this time to signatures. Soon after their arrival in Camden, the home of the Crosland brothers, a disagreement occurred on the question of dividing spoils, which was followed by a general fight between the three partners in a vacant building adjoining my store, which was also vacant. The fight between them grew furious, until it was apparent that the Crosland brothers were getting the better of Sprague, all down on the floor. Seeing the disparity of two against one, Dr. Caldwell, an old and venerable man, rushed in bareheaded and endeavored to separate them. At the same time J. H. Crosland picked up a heavy chisel that had been used for opening boxes of tobacco, and was just in the act of striking Dr. Caldwell on the back of his head when the latter's son, George Caldwell, standing on top of a counter fifteen or twenty feet away, fired his pistol at Crosland. The bullet struck him in the center of the head, and he fell to the floor, expiring in a few minutes. W. A. Crosland then rushed out of the back door of the store, bareheaded and in his shirt sleeves, hastily mounted an iron-gray mare bareback and hurriedly rode off, presumably

to secure the fine animal, which was the bone of contention; and on his return, some twenty or thirty minutes later, his brother had breathed his last. This deplorable tragedy ended the contest. Young Caldwell was never arrested. This was in the beginning of those awful Reconstruction times.

As to the final disposition of the remaining unsigned Confederate bills, the lithographic stones, and the piece of press, all must have been destroyed, as the residence formerly occupied by the Crosland family was burned some years ago. The three lithographic stones, each slightly larger than an ordinary brick, are still in possession of the Crosland family, as I learned recently from Dr. J. H. Crosland, of Montgomery, Ala., a son of W. A. Crosland, now dead. I had those three stones in my possession for several months with other exhibits at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago. They were with Confederate relics in the Virginia building. It is my recollection that the denominations were \$100, \$50, and \$5. Crosland and his partners no doubt assisted in printing the last issue of Confederate money and took these bills fresh from the press with them to Camden, Ala.

At the time of the surrender I was fifty or sixty miles east of Columbia, S. C., with a few members of Company F, 53d Alabama Cavalry, the command being disorganized and scattered. A few days later, learning of the surrender at Appomattox, we went by way of Columbia to Augusta, Ga., where we were honorably discharged and paroled about the 10th or 15th of May, 1865. We had our side arms and our poor and worn-out horses and mules with which to make our way through a devastated country to Camden, Ala.

Ancient Coins Attributed to Cities of Pontus and Paphlagonia.

Miss Agnes Baldwin of New York City contributes an article to the *Revue Numismatique* of Paris for 1913, pp. 285-313, plates 7-10, entitled "Les Monnaies de bronze dites incertaines du Pont ou du Royaume de Mithridate Eupator," a condensation of which follows:

Nearly all European museums contain some specimens of a certain group of coins, the type on the reverse of which is an eight-rayed star; that on the obverse being one of the following—a portrait head in leather helmet, the helmet alone, bow-case, or a rose. In type, fabric, and relations of weight they recall strongly the coinage of the cities of Pontus and Paphlagonia under Mithridates Eupator, (120-64 B. C.)

Besides abounding in countermarks, many show monograms, and some bear half names of magistrates—Aini, Andro, Apollo, Skopa, Stepha—but unfortunately nothing to fix the city that uttered them. It was Imhoof-Blumer who assigned them to Mithridates, but when he further suggests that they came from Mithridates's dependent kingdom, on the north shore of the Black Sea, the country surrounding the landlocked sea now called Azof, Miss Baldwin dissents, for the reason that she is assured by a learned numismatist of the Crimea, in answer to her inquiry, that none of the public or private cabinets of that region contains any of these coins. Imhoof-Blumer's ascription to Mithridates' possessions on the north shore of the Euxine was an inference from a remark by Giel in his *Kleine Beiträge*, that several specimens in his collection had been found in the soil of Panticapaeum, the Kertch of to-day. After establishing this important point, Miss Baldwin gives a descriptive catalogue of the coins, seventy-three in number, with illustrations of sixty-seven, classified them, and discussed all their features, including the weight.

A. D. S.

How the King of Italy Became a Numismatist.

King Victor Emanuel III. of Italy tells in a composition written in his youth how he became interested in numismatics. He writes: "A soldo of Pius IX. happened to interest me, and I preserved it. Soon I added another piece to the first, and then continued until I had brought together fifteen coins of various kinds, when the King, my father, gave me nearly seventy coins. These, added to what I already possessed, formed the nucleus of my collection." To-day Victor Emanuel III., who is the Honorary President of the Italian Numismatic Society, possesses a collection of inestimable value, which comprises more than 50,000 pieces, among which there are many of extreme rarity.—From an Italian exchange.

1804 Silver Dollar Found at New Haven?

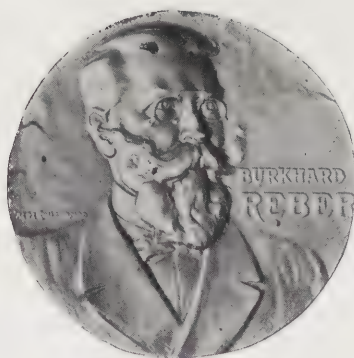
A silver dollar bearing the date 1804, highly prized by numismatists, and understood to be worth \$3,500 for collection purposes, was found at New Haven Conn., on Dec. 20, 1913.

William Sullivan, a workman excavating on the site of the new ice rink for the Yale hockey team, turned over with his shovel an old jar which rested on a boulder seven feet below the surface of State Street, near by. Under the bowl was a silver snuffbox made in Nuremberg, green with oxydization. The snuffbox contained a silver dollar, dated 1804, with letters around the edge in place of milling; silver dollar, 1798; three Connecticut copper coins, 1787; Connecticut State banknote for 40 shillings, date 1778; Continental note of 1775 for \$3; a watch made in Strassburg in 1731; a deed of property written in old English, not yet deciphered, of date of 1697; a document dated 1728, with six imprints on it which appear to be imposed by the British Government. The hall mark on the snuffbox is of 1740.

Exaggerated reports of the treasure find spread rapidly and scores of persons flocked to the excavation and began stirring up the wet earth. Sullivan, the finder of the snuffbox, had a proposal of marriage from a woman who had heard that he had found \$10,000. A Philadelphia coin collector hurried here to-night and upon making an examination said the 1804 coin appeared to be genuine. He made a tentative offer of \$2,000 for it. The dollar was taken to New York, where tests will be made. Several telegrams were received, making offers for the dollar. One offer from New York was for \$1,200.

[The above item was extracted from a newspaper, and we give it for what it is worth. Nothing definite has yet come to our attention. If the find is proved to be authentic; it will add very interesting information to the history of the 1804 dollar, especially if it can be shown beyond doubt, as the nature of the find would seem to indicate from the dates borne by the various items mentioned, that the deposit had been made at a time somewhere near the year 1804.—Ed.]

Medal Issues and Awards.



The interesting medal reproduced above was struck by the Cremation Society of Geneva, Switzerland, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Society by M. Burkhard Reber.

We are indebted to La Société de Cremation in Geneva for the opportunity to show it to our readers. It is a medal of unique character, artistic and beautiful in its execution. The designer is the artist Wm. A. Jacob Guillarmod, who surpassed himself in the modelling and faithful, sympathetic and strong expression of the features of Mr. Reber, and in the rendering of the appropriate symbolic design on the reverse of the medal.

Reber (Burkhard) was born Dec. 11, 1848, at Bugenschwil, Argovie, Switzerland. He was ancient depute to the Grand Council, advisory council-

lor of the municipality, Director at the Epigraphic Museum, member of many Societies, chemist, archæologist, anthropologist, author, politician, and Honorary President of the Cremation Society at Geneva in 1887.



Last month reference was made to a rubel which had just been issued in Russia in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the rule of the Romanoff family. This month we are pleased to give an illustration of the coin.

The National Institute of Social Sciences awarded its gold medal to Dr. John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education, in recognition of his notable achievements in social science and education.



Above is shown the medal recently issued in honor of Commodore Magnus Lagerberg at the fortieth anniversary of the Swedish Numismatic Society, of which Mr. Lagerberg was the founder and is the only surviving member. It was engraved by Adolf Lindberg, the well-known Swedish artist. The medal is 44mm. in diameter.

During the recent exhibition at Milan of the celebrated painting, "Monna Lisa," a special medal was struck to commemorate the event. It bears the head of Leonardo da Vinci and the inscription, "May her divine smile ever shine."

J. DE L.

The French Mint.

Opposite the bridge of the Island of La Cite and facing the statue of King Henry IV of France, "Le Roi du Vert Galant," stands the majestic palace of the dukes of Conti known at present as the "Hotel des Monnaies," or The Mint. The Paris Mint has changed its name and abode several times since the reign of Charlemagne, when the coins bearing his effigy were stamped in that monarch's own palace. From the close of the fourteenth century the workshops of "La Monnaie" remained during four centuries in the neighborhood of the Louvre.

The Rue de la Monnaie still exists on the right bank of the Seine in front of the Pont Neuf, of which the first stone was laid by the "Bearnais" himself. Now the famous drygoods stores of "La Samaritaine" does a thriving trade on the same spot. This street was named the "Rue de Cerf" before the year 1387. The old mint of Paris is believed to have been built during the reign of Saint Louis. Here all the royal coinage was issued until Henry II added further workshops called "La Monnaie de Nesle" and "La Monnaie des Etuyes." "La Monnaie de Nesle" lasted only for one year. The dark and grimy old workshops of those days gained the popular title of "Le Nid aux Rats," or The Rats' Nest. New machines were then introduced for the coinage of money.

The present Hotel des Monnaies occupies the site of the erstwhile lordly residence of the Contis and includes lesser residences adjoining and likewise belonging to that princely race. The entire lot was ceded to the City of Paris in the reign of Louis XV for the construction of the present mint. The buildings now cover over thirteen acres of land. The "Journal de Paris" issued on April 1, 1777, thus described the new mint of that date:

"It is one of the greatest edifices raised in the centre of the city in the reign of our present monarch." The structure was designed and carried out by the architect Antoine, famous in those days. A recent visit of your correspondent to the mint gave him the opportunity of seeing the work of coining money, and also the making of medallions, executed according to the latest methods adopted by this administration. One of the first machines to attract the curiosity of the visitor was the old press used to stamp money by horse-power before the introduction of steam. This machine became obsolete in the year 1845. The contrast between it and the newest plant for stamping an image in high relief was very striking. Now the huge mass of steel coils downward on the metal disk by means of a mighty revolving screw and impresses the effigy to be stamped under a weight of 850 tons. A crane is used to raise silver and copper ingots, and even sometimes gold bars, and these are rolled on small trucks on rails to the furnaces fed by coke.

Piles of silver ingots lay around like heaps of coal, ready to be taken to the furnaces for melting, and then for alloyage and assay. The furnaces are three in number. Two hundred and fifty kilograms of silver metal are placed in crucibles resembling gigantic soup ladles and melted in this first preparatory stage. When the blending is finished, and after assayed, the precious metal, gold or silver, is rolled out and cut into long strips by machinery, while other machines cut the strips into disks of the size of the money to be stamped. All residue and shavings are returned to the melting pot. These disks are stamped with the various effigies of the republic, or medals, or again of foreign coins ordered at the French mint. They drop from the machines into baskets at the rate of one coin a second, and as they fall they are sometimes examined by the expert artisans standing near each machine when something unusual strikes their practised eye or ear. Apart from France, "La Monnaie" is now chiefly busy striking money for Morocco, Indo-China and Greece, entirely in silver coins mostly of the value of dollars, or five-franc pieces, piastres and smaller money. Those struck for Morocco are peculiarly artistic in design and are very effective.

A new and excellent likeness of M. Poincare has just been engraved as a medallion, and medals not larger than a dollar piece were stamped with the words and music of the French national hymn, "The Marsellaise." The only precaution now taken regarding possible thefts by any persons employed in the workshops of the mint is to weigh all that pass out after work.

Among the many interesting engravings on metal, such as medals and medallions, in the Museum of La Monnaie, is a large medallion replica of Benjamin Franklin offered by America to the French Republic on the second centenary of the birth of the man who brought electricity down from the clouds and who worked with so much success with the government of Louis XVI for the emancipation of the revolted American colonies. Another memento is the gold medallion offered to the American people and the city of San Francisco, "with the sympathy and admiration of the French Republic."

The visit of your correspondent to the workshops was very interesting, as \$200,000 is being coined in gold every day. This coinage is exclusively in French currency, for some time has elapsed since the mint has coined on foreign order in gold. The greatly increased coining of gold for France recently reported is rather exaggerated, but, nevertheless, the output is larger this year than previously, and the above mentioned daily production is probably a record.

As the head of this important department of the state said to your correspondent: "The power and liquidity of gold moneyed currency are far more useful at a time of emergency than gold in a bar. Yet the large quantities of gold said lately to have been withdrawn from the Bank of France to be turned into coin were certainly increased by imagination. The new nickel money to be introduced in the latter part of next year is exciting curiosity in commercial circles and with the public. The three specimens required will be finally adopted in January from ten selected in the recent competition.—C. I. B in *The New York Tribune* of Dec. 21, 1913.

The Milton Store Cards.

Among the pieces which, in our opinion, should be added to the list of Hard Times Tokens, are those which were issued by William H. Milton, tailor, in Boston, from 1830 to 1834, three varieties of which are illustrated in this number of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

From *The American Journal of Numismatics* of 1900, Page 27, we extract the following very interesting information regarding the above, which shows beyond doubt that the pieces are entitled to admission to the series of Hard Times Tokens:

According to the Boston directories, "in 1829 or earlier the firm was Pilsbury & Minton; but from 1830 to 1834 Mr. William H. Milton, for whom the pieces were struck, was in business alone under that name, on the ground floor of Faneuil Hall. This fixes its date, for in the following year the firm name was changed to Milton & Co., Mr. Slocum being admitted; they retained the same location until 1845, when their address is given as Market Square. If the Milton piece is admitted, that for Milton & Co. may perhaps claim the same privilege, as it was struck between 1834 and 1845."

This item of information is especially acceptable in these days, when so much interest is taken in the Hard Times Tokens series, for, on account of the style of workmanship of the Milton tokens, many collectors have for a long time thought they should be admitted to the regular list, although very few have known of the exact time in which the pieces were issued.

So far as we have been able to discover, there are at least three distinct varieties, which we describe as follows:



No. 1. WM. H. MILTON.

Obverse. WM. H. MILTON | MERCHANT TAILOR | NOS. 4 & 6 | FANEUIL | HALL in five lines in the field. Around the border CLOTHES CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

Reverse. AN | EXTENSIVE | ASSORTMENT | OF FASHIONABLE | READY MADE | CLOTHING in six lines. Around the border FANEUIL HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE BOSTON. Copper, Size, 30mm.

It will be noticed that on both obverses and reverses the word FANEUIL is improperly spelled. This variety is much more rare than the second, which

bears the title of Milton & Co., and which evidently was struck in 1834 and afterward.



No. 2. WM. H. MILTON & CO.

Obverse. WM. H. MILTON (an ornament above,) & CO | (an ornament and either side) MERCHANT TAILOR | (curved line) NOS. 4 & 6 | FANEUIL HALL, in six lines. The inscription around the border the same as on No. 1.

Reverse. Apparently this reverse is the same as the foregoing, with the exception that there are periods after the words CLOTHING and WAREHOUSE, which do not appear on No. 1. Copper. Size, 30mm. This variety seems to be the commonest of the varieties of this series.



No. 3. WM. H. MILTON & CO.

Obverse. The same as No. 2.

Reverse. Similar to that of No. 2, but from an entirely different die. One of the most noticeable differences is the addition of small stars to right and left of the word WAREHOUSE, and the omission of the period after the word CLOTHING. Copper. Size 30mm.

No. 3 also seems to be quite a difficult variety to procure, being perhaps of the same degree of rarity as No. 1.

New International Stamp and Coin Address Book.

We have just received a copy of the above-named work, which is sure to meet a hearty reception from every one interested in stamps and coins, because it contains the names and addresses, so far as is obtainable, of every collector and dealer in stamps, coins, postal cards, philatelic literature, medals, and paper money, of the entire world. The work was compiled and published by Mr. Edward W. Heusinger of San Antonio, Texas, who deserves great credit for his endeavors to place in the hands of the stamp and coin fraternity a very useful work. In addition to the addresses of the collectors there are also the addresses of the numismatic and philatelic societies of the world, and the various publications. Altogether, it is a work which every collector should have. The book contains 160 pages of reading matter, and is neatly printed.

The Unique Gold Dinar of King Offa.



Above we show an illustration of one of the most interesting coins associated with the numismatic history of Great Britain, being a gold piece, or dinar, of the Saxon King Offa, who reigned from 757 to 796 A. D. This piece has aroused extraordinary interest, especially on account of being the only one of Great Britain to bear an Arabic inscription. This coin was disposed of at the sale of the Carlyon-Britton collection held last year, when it brought the sum of \$1,075.

According to the catalogue description of the piece, the obverse legend, in the field, translated, reads: "There is no other God but the one God. He has no equal." The inscription on the margin reads: "Mohammad is the Apostle of God, who sent him with the doctrine and true faith to prevail over every religion." On the reverse, in the field, the inscription reads: "Mohammad is the Apostle of God." In the margin it reads: "In the name of God was coined this dinar in the year one hundred and fifty-seven."

Between the three lines forming the inscription of the field of the reverse are the words OFFA REX. They are in the form of the Roman characters usually appearing on the silver coins of Offa, but in relation to the Arabic inscription, are inverted. The diameter of the coin is 19.5 mm., the weight being 66 grs., or grammes 4.276.

This extraordinary and unique coin, states the catalogue, was first brought to the notice of English numismatists in the year 1841, when the late Adrien de Longperier's admirable little monograph on the subject was read before the Numismatic Society, on Nov. 25th, of that year, and subsequently published in vol. IV of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. It transpired that the coin was obtained in Rome by the late Duc de Blacas. After the year 1841 nothing further seems to have been heard of the piece (though its home was apparently still in France) until the year 1907, when the present owner was fortunate enough to acquire it from the well-known firm of MM. Rollin et Feuarent. As so little appeared to be known of this remarkable coin, especially as to the peculiar circumstances that called for its issue by the powerful Saxon King Offa, Mr. Carlyon-Britton took the opportunity of contributing a valuable and exhaustive paper on the subject, which was published (together with enlarged facsimiles of the legends, including those of a contemporary Dinar, as well as a numismatic map of the period, all by Lord Grantley) in vol. V of the *British Numismatic Journal*. It will doubtless therefore be sufficient here to add that the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Carlyon-Britton clearly show that this unique gold coin is a surviving specimen of the three hundred and sixty-five gold mancuses that Offa (in a document still extant) agreed to pay per annum to Pope Adrian I as alms for the poor (Peter's Pence), and it should further be noted that this coinage agreed in weight with the then well-known Arabic dinar, which at that period largely formed the gold currency of Europe, and furnished Offa with a prototype for the remarkable and only gold coinage bearing his name.

A very interesting reference to this coin is made in the report of a recent meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society of England, which appears on Page 71 of this month's *NUMISMATIST*. A special paper upon the subject of the gold dinar was read by Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum.

New Type of Italian Coins.

A recent royal decree has authorized the issue of a new type of Italian silver coins of the denomination of five, two and one lire and of fifty centesimi. THE *NUMISMATIST* hopes to show its readers illustrations of these new pieces as soon as they are issued.

Ben G. Green.

The host of friends of Ben G. Green of Chicago were greatly shocked at the announcement of his sudden death in that city on Jan. 17 of typhoid pneumonia, which he had contracted a few days before. He was one of the to the most prominent of our numismatists, and was known from one end of this country to the other. Every one who knew him liked and respected him for his many sterling qualities and good-fellowship. His store in Chicago was the meeting place of every one who was interested in numismatic or philatelic subjects, and it is no exaggeration to state that no one ever visited Chicago for any length of time without paying his respects to "Ben." At the various conventions he was always a conspicuous figure, and his genial and friendly presence did much to create and preserve good feeling.

Mr. Green was born at Montezuma, Ohio, on March 16, 1860. During his early childhood the family removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he remained until after attending Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio. He had variously served as schoolteacher, traveling salesman, editor, and bookkeeper. He at one time served in the capacity of proofreader and make-up on the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of New Orleans, and later was employed on the *Philadelphia Medical News*.

On Christmas Day, 1888, he married Miss Minnie E. Nutt of Dayton, Ohio. They made their home in Cincinnati, where Mr. Green was employed by Pape Bros. & Kengeman, picture dealers. In 1890 he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of Traux, Greene & Co. He soon advanced to the position of head of the orthopedic department. During this time he kept up his early interest in coins. On February 20, 1902, he distributed the coins of his first mail auction sale, these coins being the property of Mr. Charles S. Chapin of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He held a number of these auctions, but later branched out into the wider field of public auction sales. In September, 1902, Mr. Green left the employ of Traux, Greene & Co. and entered into business for himself at 1533 Masonic Temple, combining his coin and stamp business and the orthopedic work. In 1906 he moved into larger, lighter quarters on the same floor.

Mr. Green was a member of the American Numismatic Association and served as Librarian for a number of years. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Association. He was also an associate member of the American Numismatic Society of New York, the Chicago Numismatic Society, (of which he was Secretary for a number of years,) the Ohio State Numismatic Society, the New York Numismatic Club, President of Branch No. 1 (Chicago) of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the American and Chicago Philatelic Societies, American Society of Curio Collectors, National Geographic Society, and a member of the Odd Fellows and Red Men.

He possessed the finest collection of encased postage stamps in existence, and also made a specialty of the collection of Masonic Mark Pennies, of which he had 2,600 varieties. He wrote an article entitled "Necessity Money," which was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* some years ago, and issued "The Numismatist's Reference and Check Book" in 1902, which has met much favor on the part of collectors.

He attended the conventions of Columbus, Ohio; Montreal, Canada; New York City, Chicago, Rochester, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich. He held No. 178 in the American Numismatic Association. Mr. Green was No. 28 on the

Detroit Convention photograph, which is shown on Page 518 of the October, 1913, NUMISMATIST.

President Duffield appointed Dr. J. M. Henderson to represent the American Numismatic Association at the funeral, which was held in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Green is survived by a widow and daughter. His parents, (who expect to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary in February,) a brother, and two sisters are also living.

A Tribute to Ben G. Green.

Ben Green is dead and we mourn a friend.

In the death of Ben G. Green commercial numismatics has lost one of its most respected members and social numismatics has lost much more. To the collector who knew him, brief and limited though the acquaintance be, he will not be remembered as Ben Green the dealer, but as Ben Green our friend.

He was a gentleman, jovial or serious as fitted the occasion; one with strong convictions to be defended without offense; one who gave his time and accomplished things for organized numismatics, without boast or reward; one who fraternized collectors rather than commercialized them; one whose spirit in society and business was charity and fair play.

FARRAN ZERBE,

Former President A. N. A.

B. H. Mayer's New Year's Placquette.



We are indebted to the establishment of B. H. Mayer's, of Pforzheim, Germany, for a specimen of their New Year's greeting for 1914, which was in the form of a very handsome little bronze placquette, a reproduction of which we give above.

Numerous Half and Quarter Dollars Coined in 1913.

Certain newspapers have circulated the report that the coinage of the silver half dollar is likely to be discontinued, and that none of that denomination was coined during the year 1913. That this statement is completely erroneous can be proved by reference to the table of coinage of the United States Mint for 1913, on Page 67, with which Director of the Mint Roberts has courteously supplied THE NUMISMATIST. As a matter of fact, half dollars were coined in goodly numbers at the parent and two branch mints of Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco. The reason for this rumor doubtless has been due to the failure to strike proof half dollars until a very late period in the year. It is rumored also that quarter dollars were not coined, which of course is wrong, as that denomination was struck at all the mints as the half dollar during 1913.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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Editorial.

IN THE death of Mr. Ben. G. Green the numismatic fraternity loses one of its most active and staunchest adherents. His name has been prominently identified with every important numismatic organization in this country, and he has served continuously as an officer in the American Numismatic Association, at the time of his death being one of its Board of Governors. Of genial and lovable disposition, he made and retained friends wherever he went, and it will be a long time before we will become accustomed to his absence.

IF ANY reader has failed to receive the index for 1913, and will notify us, one will be sent with the March number of THE NUMISMATIST.

THE exhibition of United States coins, which began at the building of the American Numismatic Society, in New York City, on Jan. 17, is unquestionably

the best that has ever been made. It includes many great coin rarities of the American series that a large majority of collectors have not heretofore had the opportunity of seeing. Every one interested in American coins should not fail to see this great exhibition, which will last an entire month. It will be open to visitors on Sundays from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. A detailed description of the various exhibits will be made in the March NUMISMATIST.

Letters to the Editor.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

Would it not be well, when publishing the name of a new member, to mention his specialty? I am getting circulars, auction sale lists, and other literature referring to American and other modern coins, in which I am not at all interested. This is a waste of time and postage to the senders and annoying to me. As stated in my application, I am interested only in aes grave.

Yours,

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 13, 1914.

J. M. WULFING.

[We regard Mr. Wulfing's suggestion as a very good one, and have referred the matter to General Secretary Moore, who also thinks the suggestion worthy of adoption. Mr. Moore has put the new plan into immediate execution, and the specialties (when stated) of new applicants will be found in his report on the A. N. A. pages in this number of THE NUMISMATIST.—ED.]

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

Replying to the letter of Mr. Frank H. Stewart in the January NUMISMATIST, I would inform him that there is a picture of the first Philadelphia Mint, or to be correct the first United States Mint, at Philadelphia, and an article on the subject, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III., p. 53.

Coinage was commenced there in October, 1792, and was continued until 1832, when the operations of the mint were transferred to the building on Chestnut Street, above Thirteenth. The first mint stood on High Street, one door east of Sixth Street. The picture referred to may not be the one Mr. Stewart wants, but it may help him to find the exact one he is looking for.

Yours truly,

N. Y. City, Jan. 6, 1914.

CHAS. GREGORY.

Meetings of Societies.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 18. Sir Henry H. Howorth, President, in the chair. Messrs. V. B. Crowther-Benyon, Richard Dalton, Robert Kerr, and R. J. Williams were proposed for election, and Mr. William Gilbert was admitted to the Society.

Exhibitions: By Mr. J. G. Milne—A tetradrachm of Smyrna. Obverse head of Cybele, right, and reverse lion recumbent, right, of the magistrate Herodotos. By Mr. L. G. P. Messenger—A small bronze medallion of Antoninus Pius, reverse Hercules standing in front of an altar, behind him a column surrounded by a statue (Gnecchi, Pl. CXLIX. 4). By the Rev. Edgar Rogers—Three Jewish coins of Eleazar, one of the usual type of the first year of the "deliverance of Jerusalem" and two new types of the "redemption of Israel". By M. Henry Symonds, F. S. A.—A second brass of Vespasian, reverse PAX AUG; a first brass of Titus, reverse PIETAS; a first brass of Caracalla, reverse VICT. BRIT., and a third brass of Allectus, reverse VIRTUS AUG, of the London mint, all found in Dorset.

Mr. J. Allan read a paper on the English imitation of an Arab dinar usually known as the mancus of Offa, which has recently been acquired by the British Museum with the help of private donors, notably, Mr. Henry Van

den Berg, Prof. W. H. Woodward, Mr. A. de Passe, Mr. Horace Sanders, Mr. E. P. Thompson, Mrs. Eustace Smith, and Mr. F. A. Walters. This piece is a very good copy of a dinar of the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur of the year 157 A. D. (774 A. D.) with the additional legend OFFA REX. Offa probably became acquainted with the Arab dinars through his intercourse with France, as they are known from contemporary documents and finds to have circulated in from Charlemagne, as gold coins were included among the presents sent by al-Mansur to Pepin and probably among Harun al-Rashid's presents to "his brother" Charlemagne. There was no real reason to suppose these dinars of Offa were specially struck or even used for the payment of Peter's pence. They were evidence of an attempt, probably quite ephemeral, to institute a gold coinage which would pass current with the standard gold coin of the time. The idea that the *munus divinum solidi* of Louis the Pious were specially struck for tribute to Rome was, as M. Prou has shown, due to a misinterpretation of the legend, which was really a kind of equivalent to *Die Gratia*, and they could not be used to support the theory that Offa struck these pieces specially to pay the Pope. Although the value of Offa's dinar must have been about that of a mancus of silver, it must be called a dinar, and not a mancus, which was a money of account. The etymology of *Mancus*, from the Arabic *mankush* the "engraved," sometimes applied to coins in poetical language, was untenable, and any theories founded on it must be abandoned. Sir Arthur Evans and Dr. Codrington suggested that Arab dinars might also have reached England by the northern route through Russia and the Baltic, and the President pointed out that the greater majority of the coins found on the northern route were Samanid of a later date than the coin in question.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1913. Forty-fourth meeting called to order, President Woolsey in the Chair.

Members present—Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Report of the Treasurer, showing cash received and disbursements made for the year 1913, was read and found correct by Executive Committee, and signed.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that Mr. Judson Brenner be made an honorary member of the R. N. A., as he, being unable to attend our meetings, his many friends in Rochester would like the pleasure of hearing his name when the roll is called at each meeting.

Mr. J. A. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, made a few very good suggestions in regard to the Anniversary Medal, one of which was that the inscription on the reverse of the die be so worded that it would be permanent, and the only change each year would be on the obverse, or portrait, side of the medal. Mr. Koeb also suggested that each retiring President be presented by the Association with the die of the medal for that year, on which the President's portrait is shown, as this would be something that he would be proud to hand down as an heirloom to his descendants. The drift of Mr. Koeb's remarks in this connection was to the effect that such procedure on the part of the Association might be of future pecuniary benefit to the R. N. A. And if any President did not care for the die it might be auctioned off among the members of the Association. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. J. A. Koeb, Chairman; Mr. F. B. King, and Mr. W. J. Ballard.

The second informal dinner of the R. N. A. will be held at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1914. President appointed an Arrangement Committee as follows: Dr. French and Mr. Merritt. Motion was carried that Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Rochester Hotel, be presented with a gift, in token of appreciation of the many favors extended our Association during the past year. Mr. Stanley and Mr. Bauer to attend to the purchase of same.

Mr. Amberg made a motion, which was carried, that a flash light picture be taken at our dinner. Mr. Bunnell offered to attend to this, provided he be allowed to do it without any expense to the Association, and his kind offer was accepted unanimously.

It was with much pleasure that Mr. Joseph Hooper was welcomed to our meeting, after an illness of some months. Mr. Hooper assured us that his health was now excellent, and stated that he would soon celebrate his 81st birthday.

Publications received—*Spink's Numismatic Circular*, Eugene Klein's catalogue of sale, Dec. 17-18, 1913, and German coin catalogue.

Nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year was next in order. President Woolsey asked Dr. French to take the chair, and after the Doctor, in a few well-chosen remarks, thanked President Woolsey for the able manner in which he had attended to his duties during the past year, the following nominations were made:

For President—Geo. J. Bauer.

Vice President—Louis G. Amberg.

Secretary—H. H. Yawger.

Treasurer—F. E. Merritt.

On motion (which was duly seconded) the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each candidate.

The election of Executive Committee followed, and motion was made and carried that the Society cast one ballot for the following: E. L. Stanley, Chairman, F. B. King, I. B. Bernstein, L. J. Woolsey, and G. G. Emrich.

A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers and their associates for their work during the past year.

Dr. French had on exhibit a number of 1794 cents.—Hays No. 4, 5, 7A, 25, 29, 31, 47, and other cents, and Low No. 17, semi-proof, uncirculated.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, January 6.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 120th monthly meeting of the above-named Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday evening, Jan. 2, 1914, President F. Elmo Simpson, presiding. The following seventeen members were present: Messrs. Carey, V. M. Brand, Simpson, Edward Michael, Holmes, Williams, Loer, Davis, Ripstra, J. A. Lewis, Jonas, Noack, H. C. Mueller, Kelley, Green, Verkler and Dr. Merrill.

A communication was read from the Chicago Philatelic Society, and the reply of the Executive Committee of this Society, in which an agreement is made for the rental of these rooms to the Chicago Philatelic Society for first and third Thursday evenings of each month. A unanimous vote ratified the action of the Executive Committee. A letter from Mr. T. L. Comparette was also read. The retiring President, Secretary, Treasurer and Curator read their annual reports. The following were installed as the officers for 1914:

President—J. T. Kelly.

Vice President—F. J. Loer.

Secretary—Ben. G. Green.

Treasurer—E. C. Verkler.

Librarian—Ernest Jonas.

Curator—J. H. Ripstra.

Censor—H. C. Mueller.

Executive Committee—Ben G. Green, Edward Michael and M. P. Carey.

President-elect Kelly then took the chair and presided during the remainder of the evening. In lieu of an inaugural address the new President had cigars distributed among those present. Considerable discussion took place in regard to the Society making a loose leaf list of the coins of the world so far as the members could furnish undoubted descriptions. The President appointed the following standing committees: On Membership—M. O. Noack, R. E. Davis, and F. Elmo Simpson; on Medallion Production—Virgil M. Brand, J. H. Ripstra and John A. Lewis.

Under exhibitions Mr. Williams showed a gold four-escudo of Chile, 1837; Mr. Brand an eight-daler copper plate of Chas. X, of Sweden, 1659, and Mr. Green his Brazilian gold collection.

Magazines received last meeting were: *Spink's Circular* and *Philatelic West* for December and *Mehl's Monthly* and *THE NUMISMATIST* for January; and auction catalogues from Elder and Mehl.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 6, 1914.

BEN G. GREEN, Secretary.

ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—The fifty-first annual meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was held in the Chateau de Ramezay on the 19th of December, 1913, and was a most interesting one.

The Honorary Curator reported the following accessions among others: From Dr. Courteau copies of his work on the "Canadian Bouquet Sous" and the "Nova Scotian Coinage." By exchanges—The David Garrison Brixton medal struck for the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a medal struck to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the marriage of Mathieu Phaneuf, who, as a young lad named Matthew Farnsworth, was captured in a raid by Canadian Indians on the New England town of Deerfield, Mass., on the 29th of February, 1704. He was placed with a French Canadian family, and was so well treated that, becoming a convert to the prevailing religion of Canada, he refused to return when the other captives were sent back to their old homes. The name was corrupted as above at his marriage, and there are now hundreds of his descendants scattered over the Province and the United States.

Mr. P. O. Tremblay exhibited two very finely executed medals, struck by order of Pope Pius X. to commemorate the 1500th anniversary of the conversion of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor of Rome, and Mr. Victor Morin an unpublished medal by J. Arnault, the first Montreal medallist, struck for a temperance society formed in 1840 in connection with Notre Dame Church.

The President's annual address mentioned among other things that the Society during the year had celebrated its Jubilee by a grand reception and by striking a bronze placquette to commemorate the event.

The Treasurer's statement showed the total receipts to have been \$2,156.56, and expenditures \$2,121.88, leaving a balance of \$34.68.

The Honorary Curator's report recorded a number of accessions to the museum and national portrait gallery of inestimable historical value in connection with the history of the country.

The following officers were elected for 1914:

President—W. D. Lighthall, K. C., F. R. S. C.
 Vice Presidents—James Reid, S. M. Baylis, C. A. de Lolbiniere-Harwood, K. C., the Rev. Abbe N. Dubois, Ludger Gravel, and Victor Morin, N. P., L. L. D.
 Honorary Treasurer—George Durnford.
 Honorary Recording Secretary—R. M. McLachlan, F. R. S. C.
 Honorary Recording Secretary—R. W. McLachlan, F. R. S. C.
 Honorary Curator—P. O. Tremblay.
 Honorary Librarian—E. Z. Massicotte.
 Members of Council—J. C. A. Heriot, S. W. Ewing, R. W. Reford, J. T. L. Playart, G. N. Moncel, A. Chausse, O. M. S. Lapalice, Fred Villeneuve, and the Rev. Abbe Couillard-Despres.

Of these Abbe Dubois, Ludger Gravel, Victor Morin, R. W. McLachlan, and P. O. Tremblay are members of the American Numismatic Association, and Mr. James Reid a retired member.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1914. Forty-fifth meeting called to order, Vice President L. G. Amberg in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb, and Clarke.

Mr. R. T. Webster, one of the members of the R. N. A., who was Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, having resigned his position with that body to go South, it was suggested that Dr. French be asked to approach the new Curator of the R. H. S., with a view to his becoming a member of our Association in place of Mr. Webster.

Upon suggestion of the committee in charge of arrangements for our second anniversary dinner, which is to be held at the Hotel Rochester on our regular meeting night, Tuesday, January 20, it was moved and carried that an invitation be extended to the Rochester Philatelic Association to join forces with us on that occasion, as they intend to celebrate their first anniversary by a dinner about this time. The Dinner Committee of the Rochester Philatelic

Association being present at our meeting, the invitation was accepted by them on behalf of their members.

A letter from Mr. Harry E. Montgomery was read, in which he accepted our invitation to be present at the dinner, also consenting to address our members on that occasion, his subject to be "Why Collect Coins?" and those of us who have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Montgomery are anticipating a treat in listening to his remarks.

The Secretary was instructed to write each member a letter notifying him of the date of the dinner, enclosing a return card for reply as to whether or not he would be present, in order that proper arrangements might be made with the hotel people. The dinner hour is to be 7 P. M.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, January 20.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting, Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Jan. 9, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Heaton, Hidden, Higgins, Imhoff, Jaegg, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, John W. Scott, Senft, Swanson, Smith, Valentine, Wood, Wormser, and Harvey. Total, twenty-seven.

President Smith made a short address, promising to follow in the steps of illustrious predecessors, and asking the support of all members of the Club in his earnest efforts for its welfare.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and accepted, an informal report was made by the Secretary and Treasurer.

The membership committee reported favorably upon the application of Mr. W. T. Hammer, and its report was accepted, and Mr. Hammer was unanimously elected member of the club.

Mr. Swanson called to the attention of the club the fact that a committee was at work in New York City for the purpose of celebrating the centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, which marked a hundred years' peace among the English-speaking nations, and which therefore was of world-wide importance. He suggested the desirability of the club interesting itself in bringing about the commemoration of this event in the issue, official and unofficial, of coins, stamps, and medals.

A very generous offer was received from Mr. W. W. Bradbeer to give to the club an illustrated lecture on the subject of "Confederate Paper Money," and this offer was seconded by an offer of Mr. Lyman H. Low to bear the expense incident to this lecture. These offers were accepted with enthusiasm by a unanimous vote of the club, and votes of thanks were made to both these gentlemen. It was voted to have this lecture given at the next meeting of the club.

The Executive Committee proposed, and the club voted, that a Publicity Committee of three members be appointed by the President for the year 1914, and the following committee was so appointed:—F. C. Higgins, Chairman; P. Hartell, and Thomas L. Elder.

Upon a similar vote the President appointed a Paper Money Committee of four, composed of Members Valentine, Boyd, Proskey, and Blake.

The President likewise appointed a New York Store Card Committee of five, composed of the following members: Messrs. Adams, Belden, J. W. Scott, Wood, and Miller.

It was further moved that the President should appoint a Curator, whose duties should be to take care of the properties of the club, and Mr. Frank C. Higgins was so appointed.

The Executive Committee further submitted a report recommending the creation of a special class of corresponding members, consisting of the Director, Superintendents, and Curators of the Mints of the United States, and the Director of the Bureau of Engraving, and also certain officers of foreign mints so long as they remain in office; such corresponding members to be designated by the Executive Committee, and to be exempt from the payment of dues and to be entitled to all the privileges of the club, except voting. As this recommendation was in the nature of an amendment to the By-Laws, action was put over until the next meeting.

The Executive Committee also submitted the following articles amending the Constitution:—

Article X. Whenever a vote or resolution of the club calls for the expenditure of money for any purpose, the amount of money so to be expended shall be expressly stated.

Article V. Section 2. Second line to read "A Membership Committee composed of five members"

Article VII. Page 8, lines 20, 21 and 22.—Strike out "At the annual meeting any members absent can send proxies to be voted at the annual election."

It was moved that the Medallic Art Committee be requested to offer designs for a seal and emblem for the club in place of the present one used. This resolution brought forth some very lively discussion, in which Members Higgins, Proskey, Valentine, Heaton, Swanson, Smith, Hartell, and Boyd took active part. It was brought out that the club really had no official seal, but only an emblem. The champions of the present emblem defended it on the grounds of history, traditions surrounding it, and its associations with the development of the club. The principal objection to it was that it was not sufficiently artistic. It was decided that this would be a proper activity for the Medallic Art Committee, and that no action need be taken until the committee might submit some better and more attractive design.

Ex-President Heaton arose and made a grateful address, at the end of which he surprised the members of the club by presenting to them an oil painting of the first President of the club, Mr. Frank C. Higgins, painted by Mr. Heaton himself, and which by comparison with the original, who was present, could be verified as a speaking likeness.

The Secretary of the Club was authorized to take steps towards a census of the members in regard to their particular fields of collecting, so that the knowledge of what each member was interested in might be a guide for making up the programme at the meetings, and so that every collecting interest should be represented in the activities of the club.

The Executive Committee was empowered to take action in regard to "Ladies' Dinner Night," and was instructed to report at the next meeting.

The President then welcomed special guests, among whom was Member Senft, who had not been present at the meetings for some time past. It was suggested that in future there should be no more set topics for exhibits at the meetings, but that members should bring their acquisitions of coins during the past month, so that members should be interested and become acquainted with each other's collections.

The application for membership was received in behalf of Mr. S. G. Purdy, 37 West Forty-second Street, and referred to the Membership Committee.

The business part of the meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining exhibits as follows:

By Mr. Proskey—Syracuse half stater in gold, with tripod altar; gold ducat of Leopold the Great, 1689, bearing his laureated, draped armored bust facing right, the reverse showing a draped, jeweled bust with elaborate head-dress, facing left, of Eleanora, the emblem of fir cone indicating Augsburg mint; denarius of the Emperor Probus of Rome, bearing his portrait facing left with radiated crown and decorated armor, the Roman eagle as a sceptre or army standard held in his right hand; reverse shows Security, standing, rests against a pedestal, cruciform star, or sun, in field, the legend SECURIT PERP; also a lot of bronze coins bearing the various very fine portraits, in several sizes, of Constantine the Great.

By Mr. Hidden—A store card of the die engraving firm of Bale & Smith of New York City. This shows on the obverse Washington, on horseback, with the reverse inscription, in eleven lines, as follows: "BALE & SMITH, Engravers & Die Cutters, 68 Nassau Street, Plates & Rolls for Embossing, Dies & Seals of Every Description. N. YORK. In white metal. This piece is described under the number of 8 in the list of New York store cards recently published by the New York Numismatic Club. The same design is also known in copper. Mr. Hidden also showed another piece from the same establishment, bearing an obverse from the same die as the foregoing, but the reverse shows the inscription, CARRY ME TO ATWOOD'S RAILROAD HOTEL, 243 BOWERY, AND MY FACE IS GOOD FOR 3 CENTS. This piece was in copper, and is No. 6 in the above-mentioned list. The same design is also known in brass and white metal, on large and small planchets. Also a variety of the Loomis store cards of Cleveland, Ohio, this being the same as that illustrated on Page 87 of THE NUMISMATIST of February, 1913, in the article on the Loomis store cards

written by General Secretary Moore. This variety has six stars above the eagle.

Mr. Newell—Gold stater struck by Seleucus I. of Syria between 305 and 280 B. C. This stater bears the well-known types of Alexander the Great, but in place of Alexander's name Seleucus substituted his own. Also silver tetradrachm of medallion nature struck by Heliokles, King of Bactria and Northern India, in honor of his wife Laodice and his father Eucratides. The obverse shows the busts and inscriptions of Heliokles and his wife, the reverse the helmeted bust of Eucratides. An exceedingly rare coin, only three or four specimens being known. This particular one seems to be an unpublished variety as to the monogram, behind the accolated busts on the obverse.

Mr. Wood—A Peruvian dollar, counterstamped MANILA 1828, used during the siege; Ceylon, 24, 48, and 96 stuivers, silver; six Portuguese India rupees of the eighteenth century, rude and poorly struck; a Portuguese India Pardao and two half-rupees; three specimens of fish hook money from Ceylon; the rare Fort Marlboro two-Sukoo piece, issued by the English in Sumatra, and the rare Puloo Penang silver pieces.

Mr. Frey—Four gold coins struck by the Grand Masters of the Island of Malta. They were the zecchino of Joannes de la Valette, (1557-1568), the five and ten scudi of Emanuel Pinto, 1756, and the ten scudi of Francisco Ximenez, 1773. All of the specimens were in a beautiful state of preservation.

By Mr. Boyd—A collection of New York broken bank bills, handsomely mounted in a novel and very original album, which permitted the inspection of both sides of the bill. Notable among these was a one-dollar bill of the Chemical Bank of New York City, 1861, in uncirculated condition, and a number of very rare one and two-dollar bills of National Banks of New York City, in extremely fine condition.

By Mr. Wormser—Ducat of Clemens Wenzel, Bishop of Freising and Regensburg, 1765; ducat of Memmingen, 1730, commemorating jubilee of the Augsburg Confession.

By Mr. Reilly—A colonial imitation of one of the early copper coins of the Island of Java with a hole in the center and curious figures on the edge.

By Mr. Smith—A very fine collection of rare United States gold coins and aluminum and copper patterns of gold coins.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRANCH ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of Branch One, held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, 1913, President Green presiding.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year by unanimous vote:

President—Ben G. Green.

Vice President—R. Edward Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—Marie A. Naerup.

Topic for next meeting will be "Colonial and Continental Coins and Currency."

Adjourned to meet Jan. 20, 1914.

M. A. NAERUP, Secretary.

Interesting Lecture on Confederate Paper Money.

Mr. W. W. Bradbeer of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., the well-known expert on Confederate paper currency, will deliver an illustrated lecture on the subject of the Confederate paper money issues at the next meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, which will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 13, in a private dining room of the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City. Mr. Bradbeer has made a deep study of this subject from every point of view, and the lecture will undoubtedly be most interesting and instructive. It is hoped that all will attend who are interested in this subject.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 15, 1914.

1746—A. W. Converse, 26 Walnut St., Palmer, Mass.

1747—John A. Wilkowski, 855 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.

1748—John M. Wulff, 3448 Longfellow Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

1749—J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam, Holland.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Jan. 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the March issue.

APPLICANTS

PROPOSED BY

George M. Agurs, (General)	Ben G. Green
Shreveport, La. -----	P. M. Wolsieffer
H. Kitzmiller, (U. S. Coins, Fractional Currency)	Farran Zerbe
630½ Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind. -----	E. Vernon Moore
J. G. Ventuella, (Mexican and South America)	Waldo C. Moore
Springfield, Ohio. -----	Max Kleeman
L. Chr. Lauer,	Edgar H. Adams
Nuremberg, Germany -----	Waldo C. Moore
Charles Markus, (Fractional Currency)	E. M. White
1517 South St., Davenport, Iowa -----	Waldo C. Moore
William Moss,	Joseph S. Moss
158 E. 127th St., New York City, N. Y. -----	Waldo C. Moore
Albert R. Bergesen, (Ancient Coins)	W. G. Curry
422 4th Ave., Baraboo, Wis. -----	E. B. Trimpey
Leo Larcodé,	Joe Wasserman
Opelousas, La. -----	G. L. Tilden
Jacob Kuhnle,	J. A. Koeb
473 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger
Leoncio Galan, (All Kinds)	Edgar H. Adams
13 Avellaneda St., Camaguey, Cuba, -----	Albert Oritz

Changes of Address.

Willard S. Fuller, to 158 Franklin St., Westfield, Mass.

Geo. A. Bouteiller, to 185 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Canada.

WALDO C. MOORE,

Lewisburg, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1914.

General Secretary.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Dues and subscriptions for 1914 should be remitted at once to the General Secretary, WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Total U. S. Coinage for 1913.

The following table gives the total coinage by the United States Mints during the calendar year 1913:

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total
Double eagles -----	\$ 3,376,760.00	\$ 680,000.00	\$ 7,870,000.00	\$11,926,760.00
Eagles -----	4,420,710.00	660,000.00		5,080,710.00
Half eagles -----	4,580,495.00	2,040,000.00		6,620,495.00
Quarter eagles -----	1,805,412.50			1,805,412.50
Total gold -----	14,183,377.50	3,380,000.00	7,870,000.00	25,433,377.50
Half dollars -----	94,313.50	320,000.00	267,000.00	663,313.50
Quarter dollars -----	121,153.25	10,000.00	362,700.00	493,863.25
Dimes -----	1,976,062.20	51,000.00		2,027,062.20
Total silver -----	2,191,528.95	363,000.00	629,700.00	3,184,228.95
5c nickels -----	3,042,611.95	165,700.00	474,650.00	3,682,961.95
1c bronze -----	765,323.52	61,010.00	158,040.00	984,373.52
Total minor -----	3,807,935.47	226,710.00	632,690.00	4,667,335.47
Total coinage -----	20,182,841.92	3,969,710.00	9,132,390.00	33,284,941.92

Philippine Coinage at San Francisco Mint:

20 centavos -----	948,565 pieces
10 centavos -----	1,360,693 pieces
1 centavo -----	5,000,000 pieces

The Numismatist's Report for 1913.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Business Manager of
THE NUMISMATIST for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913:

Jany. 1, 1913 Balance on hand as shown by report Dec. 31, 1912....\$65.15

RECEIPTS.

From subscriptions	\$1369.52	
From advertising	1318.87	
From sale of back numbers	49.91	
From sale of list of members	23.00	
From appropriation Detroit Convention	60.00	
From an anonymous contributor	20.00	
From an anonymous contributor	150.00	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for the year		\$2991.30
Total		<hr/> \$3056.45

DISBURSEMENTS.

For engravings and electrotypes	\$ 437.47	
For printing THE NUMISMATIST	1346.19	
For expressage on same from Federalsburg, Md., to Brooklyn	41.10	
For envelopes for mailing same	40.23	
For addressing and drayage to Post Office	70.50	
For postage on same (including foreign)	69.33	
For expenses three trips to Federalsburg	38.75	
For card index cabinet and cards	11.55	
For letter heads, bill heads, and envelopes	16.33	
For office postage (including parcels post)	55.93	
For salary Business Manager and Editor	720.00	
For telephone, telegraph, and sending small items, of- fice supplies	14.55	
For printing list of members in booklet form	24.65	
	<hr/>	
Disbursements for the year		\$2886.58
Leaving a balance on hand		<hr/> \$ 169.87
The above balance represents as follows:		
Cash in hands of Business Manager	\$ 162.87	
Cash on deposit with Post Office Department	7.00	\$ 169.87

The above statement does not include the value of the equipment of THE NUMISMATIST, consisting of its property, dies, plates, engravings, back numbers, etc.

Financial statement of THE NUMISMATIST for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913:

ASSETS.

Accounts receivable	\$ 124.76	
Cash on hand	162.87	
Advance deposit with Post Office Department	7.00	\$ 294.63

LIABILITIES.

Advertising paid in advance	\$ 139.96	
Surplus	154.67	\$ 294.63

The following comparisons and information will be of interest to our members:

Number of pages published in 1913	678
Number of pages published in 1912	532
Gain (pages)	146
Amount received from subscriptions in 1913	\$1369.52
Amount received from subscriptions in 1912	924.37
Gain	\$ 445.15
Amount received for advertising in 1913	\$1318.87
Amount received for advertising in 1912	1054.14
Gain	\$ 264.73

There were nine advertisers who paid *THE NUMISMATIST* each Fifty Dollars and upwards: Edgar H. Adams, Henry Chapman, S. H. Chapman, T. L. Elder, Ben G. Green, B. Max Mehl, Edward Michael, Spink & Son, and the United States Coin Co.

We have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Business Manager of *THE NUMISMATIST* and find them, together with the above statements, correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
J. J. ROWE,
Audit Committee.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1914.

Notice.

The report of the General Secretary and Treasurer for 1913 will be published in the March *NUMISMATIST*, on account of unexpected delay in the meeting of the Auditing Committee.

The Cumberland Clark Coin Collection Brings \$9,000.

The sale of the valuable collection of Greek and Roman civic and regal coins, in gold, electrum, silver, and bronze, including a few pieces of Judaea, Bactria, and the Ptolemaic dynasty of Egypt, the property of Cumberland Clark, came to an end at Sotheby's on Jan. 21, the total amount for the three days' sale being \$9,000. The highest price was \$750 paid for a Roman gold coin representing Diadumenian as Prince of Youth, standing between three military standards. It is an extremely fine example of this excessively rare piece. Another Roman gold coin of Septimus Severus, Caracalla and Yeta, on the obverse a laureate and draped bust of Severus, on the reverse busts face-to-face of Caracalla and Yeta, brought \$215. A coin of Alexander the Great, (B. C. 336-323), fine and rare, with head of Athena on obverse and on reverse a Winged Victory holding a naval standard and wreath, went for \$150. It came from the Prowe sale held in Vienna in 1912.—*The New York Times*.

At the Cumberland Clark sale of old English coins at Sotheby's on Jan. 23 realized \$3,330. The best price was paid for a Tower crown of 1632, very rare, which brought \$107. An Oxford treble sovereign of 1644 sold for \$69; the same price was paid for an Oxford half unit of the same date. A silver pound piece, Oxford, 1643, fetched \$90; a Tower half crown, said to be the finest specimen extant, \$65.—*New York American*.

More Data on the History of the Dollar Mark.

Private correspondence carried on since the publication of my article on the evolution of the dollar mark in the *Popular Science Monthly* for December, 1912, has brought to my attention some new material and a few minor corrections, which seem worthy of publication. I may say at the outset that the new material does not modify the conclusion I had reached, viz., that the modern dollar mark descended from ps, the Spanish-American abbreviation for "pesos." As a first correction, my former statement that in Argentina, \$ is placed after the numerals, thus 65 should be modified by inserting "usually" or "frequently." In the newspaper *La Prensa*, published in Buenos Aires, the \$ usually follows the numerals in the short advertisements, but usually precedes the numerals when they are arranged in columns. Again, I said that the \$ occurred in the Hawaiian edition of 1845 of Warren Colburn's "Mental Arithmetic," but the corresponding secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society kindly informs me that the edition of 1835 contains the \$ and that there was a still earlier edition which he had not seen. I had stated that, in 1802, William A. Washington used the \$; Miss E. Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, informs me that an original ledger of George Washington himself, owned by the library, contains the \$ frequently. The earliest date of the ledger is January 1, 1799. It would be interesting to receive reports about older Washington ledgers on this point.

Of value, by way of corroboration of our conclusions, is the following quotation from a letter of Professor H. E. Bolton, of the University of California. He says:

"I see that your conclusion is just what mine was, with the difference that yours is based upon wide research, in different languages, while mine was based upon incidental observations in connection with work on Spanish manuscripts."

Most interesting information relating to the early use of the dollar mark is contained in a letter which I received recently from Mr. Augustus H. Fiske, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Fiske points out that the modern dollar mark occurs in a diary of Ezra L'Hommedieu for the year 1776. This date is two years earlier than the earliest occurrence of the modern dollar mark that is mentioned in my article in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Mr. L'Hommedieu was a native of Southold, Long Island. After graduating from Yale he practised law in New York City. He was a member of the New York Provincial Assembly which, on July 10, 1776, styled itself the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York. During a portion of his service he kept a diary stating what took place in the assembly. This is still in the possession of his descendants. The first date mentioned in the diary is June 10, 1776. It ends abruptly on December 5, 1776.

Before August 21, 1776, most of the sums of money mentioned in the diary are expressed in pounds and shillings. When dollars are mentioned, the word "dollars" is written out in full. On August 21 occurs the first use of the dollar mark in the diary. I quote the following from Mr. Fiske's letter:

The item reads, Treasurer to advance to Capt. Wisner \$580 for bounty. On P. M. Aug. 24th. Hugh Doyle is to receive 8 dollars. Here the word is spelled out once more. Meanwhile English money continues in other items. Under date of A. M. Aug. 28th. the treasurer is to advance \$10 for removing military stores from N. Y. Here we have the second occurrence of the sign.

During the next few weeks appropriations in dollars become more frequent, though the English money still predominates and the dollars are still spelled out. On A. M. Oct. 2d, a loan of \$100,000 is obtained from the Continental Congress, and on Oct. 3d and 4th the same sum is referred to in a similar way. On the latter date the treasurer is also to pay \$6412 $\frac{3}{4}$ bounty money to the rangers. The \$ sign now appears more frequently. On Oct. 11th both A. M. and P. M. it appears in reference to the loan of \$100,000 and an advance of \$200 to the troops of Orange County and the \$100,000 again appears on Oct. 14th A. M.

Meanwhile reference to English money continues, but only one to dollars, written out, on A. M. Oct. 15th. That same day \$10,000 was appropriated to buy clothing for the troops, and the next morning \$100 was given to encourage the manufacture of flax.

The next two weeks contain fourteen items of English money, and it is not till P. M. Oct. 31st that Uriah Mitchell applies for a cash account of wages

as a daily rider and receives \$100 on account. The appropriation was approved the next morning and referred to as \$100. English money is now referred to until P. M. Nov. 9, when E. Benson, Esqr., is to apply to the General Court of New Hampshire for \$100. Thereafter until the end of the book the money is all in English pounds.

We see in the above the gradual substitution of the conventional \$ sign for the spelled word. The spelling out of the word becomes less and less frequent as the record proceeds.—FLORIAN CAJORI of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo., in *Popular Science* for December, 1913.

A Recent Find of Interesting Ancient Coins.

In the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1913, Dr. Howard Crosby Butler, in his description of the American excavations now going on at Sardeis, the ancient capital of the Lydian kings, states that many coins are being continually unearthed. During the last campaign a hoard of sixty tetradrachms of the Hellenistic period, in a beautiful state of preservation, was discovered. We trust that a detailed description of this interesting find will soon be published.

E. T. N.

Among the Cataloguers.

Received the catalogue of the collection of H. T. Grogan, of London, England, consisting of coins issued for colonies by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and Spain, among which are a great many unique and unpublished specimens. The coins are in gold, silver, and copper, and represent an extremely interesting series. The lots number 2,280, and the catalogue is accompanied by eighteen extremely fine plates.

Auction Sales.

Feb. 23. Collection of H. T. Grogan, of London, England, consisting of Coins Issued for the Colonies of the European States, (except for England). J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.

Feb. 14. Collections of Coins and Medals of the late William S. Price, Ferdinand J. Dreer, and others. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Month's Miscellany.

Following are a few of the prices brought at the sale held by Mr. Lyman H. Low in New York City on Dec. 12, 1913:

Canadian token, Jardin Guilbault, Montreal. Breton 588.		Leroux's The Canadian Coin Cabinet; 2d ed. suppl. Cloth..	3.00
Silver. Only 10 said to be known -----	\$4.25	Low's Hard Times Tokens, 2d ed. 1900 -----	7.50
Montreal sou token. Breton 676 Good -----	4.60	Supplement to foregoing. 1906..	1.00
Collection of Ships, Colonies & Commerce tokens, 36 die varieties; good to fine -----	5.40	McLachlan's Canadian Numismatics. 1886 -----	2.00
London Elephant Penny. 1794. Unc. partly red -----	4.10	McLachlan's Canadian Communion Tokens. 1891 -----	1.75
Rosa Americana Twopence. Crosby pl. 3, No. 15. Ex. fine -----	7.00	Nelson's Coinage of Ireland. 1905	2.30
Half Daler plate money. Adolph Fred. 1752. Fine -----	4.65	Encased postage stamps. Drake's Plantation Bitters. One Cent..	1.10
<i>Numismatic Books.</i>		China Republic Dollar, showing portrait of first President. Unc. -----	2.75
Atkins' Tradesmen's Tokens of the 18th Century, ½ morocco	3.00	Frossard's Franco-American Jetons. Cloth boards -----	7.00

"Mehl's Numismatic Monthly" for January, 1914.

We have received the January number of the above-mentioned magazine, the publication of which has been resumed, after a lapse of one year, and which is edited and published by Mr. B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas. It is announced that there will be three associate editors—Mr. George H. Blake, in charge of the paper department; Mr. J. de Lagerberg, in charge of the department of medals and medallie art, and Dr. Eugene G. Courteau, of St. Jacques, Canada, in charge of the Canadian department.

The new issue contains sixteen pages, the principal article being a very interesting one on "The Siege Coins of Carthage," by "Portuguese Joe." There are many other interesting numismatic items, and an account of the meetings of the various numismatic societies.

We believe the new publication will fill a very important need in American numismatic literature, and we trust that it will have every success. THE NUMISMATIST extends its congratulations to Mr. Mehl for his enterprising spirit.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.



2E. TES of States connected to border.

Specimens of 1831 follow the same type as in former years, but the year is prolific in varieties of die combinations, with odd and varied cracks in die, large and small reverse letters, the large predominating. $\frac{1}{2}$ A is the description given by Andrews of his No. 13. In the original Andrews collection was found the empty envelope bearing this number, but the speci-



3F. Deficient A's & E's in rev. legend.

men was not to be found, only one of four missing in his entire collection. If such a specimen exists, and most probably it does, it is rare. Who can locate such a specimen? A column has been added with the heading A's and E's. There are several dies on which the right stand of A was deficient at its base; also the left stand of E in the reverse legend.

There appears in 1832 a new coronet of which no former description can be found in Andrews or Doughty, and Rice fails to mention it. In Class 1

and 2 the coronet is blunt. (See cut 2B.) In Class 3 the coronet is sharper and more curved. (See cut 3D.) To distinguish this difference without a specimen for comparison, follow these rules:

In the blunt coronet type the face or front of the coronet is a straight line from its junction with the forehead to its point. A straight edge placed on its face will be on a line with the front of the eyebrow and point of the



3J. 4th star obliterated by crack.

chin. In the sharp coronet, the front or face, of the coronet has a slight curve. A straight edge placed on its face will be on a line with the point where the nose and the lip join, passing in front of the chin. There are but few scarce varieties of either type.



2B. Blunt Coronet.

All cents of 1833 have the blunt coronet; all reverse letters are small. It will be noted that there are a number of varieties in which the 8 of date was struck by an imperfect punch, the top being deficient. 1833 is prolific in cracked die varieties. In some specimens the E's in the reverse legend are deficient at their base.



3D. Sharp Coronet.

The year 1834 presents a new feature in that there appears on many varieties smaller stars than in any former year, large and small reverse letter varieties, as well as different size figures of date. Quite a number of combinations are to be found with the diversity of stars and reverse letters. A double profile adds to the many varieties. The date measures 7 m.m. There was a defective punch used in stamping some of the reverse dies; this occurs in the letter E in that the base of the E is missing, which differs from the defective punch used in 1831 in that the left stand of E was missing. 1E and 1F are descriptions taken from specimens loaned by Dr. Millard.

ANDREWS	ACUTR.	POINT of CORONET to 6th.STAR	U of UNITED 1ts POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1831		REVERSE			HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	
					BASE	STARS.		MEASUREMENT.			
						L-1	R-1	D-S	S-O	F-A	
13	1A	ABOVE.								Eq.bet.S&O.	
	1A	DIRECTLY at POINT.	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3.All-1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.under S.
	1B	" "	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. ,,-1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S.
7	1C	" "	" " " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. ,,-1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S.
8	1D	" "	" 6&7 " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. , , 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S.
	1E	" "	" 5&6 " 6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. , , 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S.
	1F	" "	" 4&5 " 5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. , , 1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S.
	2A	BELOW 6th.STAR.	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3.All-1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.under S.
12	2B	" "	" 5&6 " 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. ,,-1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.under S.
	2C	" "	Under 5th.	Over 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S
	2D	" "	Eq.bet 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 All-1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.
	2E	" "	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. ,,-1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right
	2F	" "	Under 5th.	Over 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq.bet. S & O.
	2G	" "	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 All-1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S
10	2H	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. All-1	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S
	2I	" "	" "	Over 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " , S
	2J	" "	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	" , 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " , S
	2K	" "	" " " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3. All-1	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.to right
	2L	" "	" " " " "	" " , -1	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " , ,
	2M	" "	" 6&7 " 6th.	Over 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.under S.
	2N	" "	" " " " "	" , 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " ,
	2O	" "	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3.All-1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	under center of S
6	2P	" "	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, All-1	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	On a line.
11	2Q	" "	" 6&7 " 6th.	Over 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2R	" "	Under 6th.	" , 1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	On a line.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	2S	" "	" " "	" , 1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " , ,
1	3A	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Bet.4&5 Clo.5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ over 1.	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	On a line
	3B	" "	Eq.bet.5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " , 1.	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " , ,
5	3C	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3.All-1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under center.
3	3D	" "	Under 6th.	Over 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Under left stand of S.
	3E	" "	Bet.4&5 Clo.5th	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, All-1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right
2	3F	" "	" 5&6 " 6th	Over 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq.bet.S & O.
	3G	" "	" " " " "	" , 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.under S
	3H	" "	" " " " "	" , 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " " ,
4	3I	" "	Eq. bet 4&5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3,All-1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m to right
9	3J	" "	" " , , 5&6th.	Over 1.	7	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ under S.

REV. LETTERS	A's & E's	1831 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY
Small.		NONE - - - - "Large S of date." - -		10?
Large.	Per.	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		3
Large.	"	NONE - - - - Unequal milling- - -		4
Large.	"	NONE - - - - Obv. raised border. - -		3
Large.	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		4
Large.	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		5
Large.	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		3
Large.	Per.	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		3
Large.	"	Stars and date connected.- - - - -		3
Small.	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		4
Large.	"	Connected stars and date.- - - - -		3
Small.	"	Stars and date connected, TES connected to border, S of STATES thru OF to A of AMERICA.		10
Small	Defic.	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		8
Large	Per.	NONE - - Complete compass mark. - - -		6
Large	"	Margin at 9th. star, Compass mark. - - -		7
Large	"	Stars and date connected, Compass mark.- - -		4
Large	"	4th, 6th, and 11th. to 13th. stars connected. - -		5
Small	"	3, 4, 5, 6th, and 11, and 13th stars connected. - -		5
Small	"	Stars and date connected, UNITED and TES. connected at at top.		3
Large	"	Border broken right of date obliterating the 13th. star all but two points, date and all stars connected.		8
Large	"	13th star entirely obliterated, all but three points of 12th. star; date and all stars connected.		10
Large	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		4
Large	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		6
Small	"	4th & 6th. 8th. & 9th. stars connected; S & OF connected.		6
Large	"	Same as 2M only, two points of 13 star obliterated.-		7
Large	"	Same as 2R. but has double profile. - - - -		8
Large	Per.	Border at 8th. star, thru 9th. to 13th. - - -		4
Large	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		5
Small	"	Ribbon thru UNITED at base; E of CENT always obliterated		7
Small	"	NONE - - - - - - - - - -		6
Small	"	NONE - - All letters at legend out of line.- -		4
Small	Defic.	Border broken at 11th. star; Reverse has raised border -		3
Small	"	Double profile, - - - - - - - - -		4
Small	Per.	NONE - Same as 30. before die was sharpened. - -		8
Small	"	UNITED ST connected at top; Perior bot. T & A of STATES		9
Small	"	Crack 3rd. to 5th. almost obliterating to 4th.		10

ANDREWS	McGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th.STAR.	U of UNITED it's RELATION RELATIVE to the OVERSE STAR.	CURL RELATION to DATE	DATE 1832		STARS to FIGURES	REVERSE MEASUREMENT					REVERSE LETTERS LARGE or SMALL
					BASE	FIGURES		L-1	R-2	D-S	S-O	F-A	
2	1A	DIRECTLY at POINT	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th	over 2.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.8 low	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Small
	2A	BELOW.	Bet.4&5 Clo.5th	over 2.	7	Per.	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Small
	2B	,,	Eq.bet.5&6th.	,, 2.	7	Per.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	2C	,,	,, , , , ,	,, 2.	7	Recut.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
1	2D	,,	,, , , , ,	,, 2.	7	,,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
3	3A	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Bet.4&5th.Clo.4	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recut.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Large.
	3B	,,	,, , , , ,	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3C	,,	,, , , , , 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recut	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3D	,,	Eq. oet 4&5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3E	,,	Bet.5&6 Clo.5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
1	1A	ABOVE.	Under 5th.	Over 2nd.3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1833- 8 low.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		Small
	1B	,,	Eq.bet.4&5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	Lightly stamped	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		,,
	1C	,,	Under 5th.	Over 2nd.3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 low.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	1D	,,	Bet.4&5th.Clo.5	,, , , 3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 leans	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	1D2	,,	,, , , , , 5	,, , , 3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 ,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	1E	,,	,, , , , , 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	8 top of deficient	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	1F	,,	Eq.bet.5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	,, , ,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2		,,
	6 1G	,,	Bet.4&5.Clo.4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	,, , ,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1H	,,	,, , , , , 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	33 recut	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	2	2A	DIRECTLY at POINT	Eq.bet 4&5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	2B	,, , ,	Under 4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	2C	,, , ,	Bet.4&5,Clo.4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	2D	,, , ,	Under 4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	2E	,, , ,	,, 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	,,	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
5	3A	BELOW	Under 5th.	Over 2nd.3	7	8 top of, deficient.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
4	3B	,,	Eq.bet.4&5th.	,, , , 3	7	,, , ,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3C	,,	Bet 4&5 Clo.4th.	,, , , 3	7	,, , ,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
3	3D	,,	,, , , , , 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	8 perfect.	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3E	,,	Eq.bet 4&5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	7	8 ,,	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3F	,,	Eq. oet.4&5th.	Over 2nd,3	7	8 broken.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
	3G	,,	,, , , , ,	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 perfect	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2		,,

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES.	1832 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION or SPECIMEN	RARITY
Under left side of S.	Border at 5th.star thru 6,7,8,9,10th. - - -		3
1 1/2 m.m. under S.	NONE - - - - -		3
1 1/2 m.m. , , ,	NONE - - - - -		6
1 1/2 m.m. , , ,	Obverse and reverse recut. - - - - -		2
1 1/2 m.m. , , ,	Ribbon bow to base of UN thru IT to border. - -		5
Under center S.	NONE - -unequal milling, O of OF low. - - -		3
, , ,	NONE - - equal milling. - - - - -		2
, , ,	NONE - - , , , - - - - -		2
, , ,	NONE - - , , , - - - - -		2
, , ,	Double profile, - - - - -		7
1/2 m.m. to right	NONE - - - - - <u>1833.</u>		2
On a line.	CA of AMERICA to stem to bow; Lower stands on N united.		5
1/2 m.m. to right.	ICA to bow to U at base; UNITED con.at top; STATES at base. perfect border.		2
1/2 m.m. , , ,	A to stem to bow, thru UNITED and lat.S at top; TATES at bottom. raised border.		3
On a line.	NONE - - - - -		3
, , ,	A thru stem,ribbon into field.- - - - -		2
, , ,	A , , , , to U, D-STATES at base. - - -		2
, , ,	All reverse letters connected at bottom except MERIO which are connected at top.		3
1/2 m.m. to right.	Most reverse letters connected. (Double profile) - -		5
1/2 m.m. to right.	Connected stars and date; Reverse letters at top. - -		4
On a line.	Same as 2A.plus dot in center of C of CENT; dash under T		4
, , ,	No cracks; N of ONE leans to right,E low, long lower end of E of ONE; Line under T of CENT.		8
, , ,	NONE - - - - -		3
, , ,	Top of head to hair knot. (Double profile.) - -		7
1/2 m.m. under S.	1 of date to 1st star, 3&4th.stars con. D-S-RICA-U. -		3
, , , S.	Obverse of 3A. Reverse letters not connected. - - -		2
1 m.m. , , S.	All stars from 1 of date to 10th. All rev.letters con.-		2
, , , S.	NONE - Letters of legend all out of line. O of OF small-		6
, , , S.	NONE - , , , , in line. - - - - -		4
, , , S.	NONE - - Same as 3B. before break. - - - - -		2
1/2 m.m. to right.	1-4th.star to border; 5th to 7th. connected. UNITED connected at top;. "Goiter neck of Liberty"		6

ANDREWS	MCKIN	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	FIGURES of DATE	1834 STARS.			REVERSE LETTERS	REVERSE MEASUREMENT		
						SIZE	L-1	R-4		D-S	S-O	F-A
4	1A	DIRECTLY AT.	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	4-3, All-4	3 Small	Small	2½	3	Small	2½	1½	2
	1B	,, ,,	,, , , 5th	,, , ,	3 ,,	,,	2½	3	,,	2½	1½	2
	1C	,, ,,	,, 4&5 , , 4th	,, , ,	3 ,,	,,	2½	3	,,	2	1½	1½
3	1D	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	,, , ,	3 ,,	,,	2½	3	,,	2	1½	1½
	1E	,, ,,	,, , , 5th	,, , ,	3 ,,	,,	2½	3	,,	2	1½	2
	1F	,, ,,	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	,, , ,	3 ,,	,,	2½	3	,,	2	1½	2
6	2A	BELOW.	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 4th.	Over 4.	83 Small	Large	3½	3	Small	1½	2	2½
	2B	,,	,, , , , ,	,, 4.	3 ,,	,,	4	3½	Large	1½	1½	2
	2C	,,	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	Small	1½	2	2½
	2D	,,	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 5th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	,,	1½	2	2½
	2E	,,	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	4	3½	,,	1½	2	2½
	2F	,,	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3½	,,	1½	2	2½
5	2G	,,	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	,,	2	2½	2½
	2H	,,	Under 5th.	,, 4.	3 ,,	,,	4	3½	Large	1½	1½	1½
	2I	,,	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	Small	1½	1½	2½
2½	2J	,,	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 5th	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	,,	1½	2	2½
	2K	,,	,, 5&6 , , 6th	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	,,	1½	1½	2
2	2L	,,	,, , , , ,	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	3	,,	1½	1½	2
1	3A	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Under 5th.	Over 4.	83 Small	Large	3½	2½	Small	1½	1½	1½
	3B	,, ,,	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	2½	,,	1½	1½	1½
	3C	,, ,,	,, 4&5 , , 5th.	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	2½	,,	1½	1½	1½
1½	3D	,, ,,	,, , , , ,	,, 4.	83 ,,	,,	3½	2½	,,	1½	1½	1½
	2M	BELOW	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 4th	Over 4	83 Small	Large	3½	3	Small	1½	1½	2

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES	1834 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RARITY.
1/4 m.m. Under S.	NONE - - - - -		3
" " S.	NONE - - - - -		4
" " S.	Border under 4 thru 13 and 12th. stars to border - -		4
" " S.	NONE - - - - -		5
" " S.	F of OF and AM of AMERICA connected by crack. - -		8
" " S.	Top of E to center of S of STATES. - - - -		7
Bet. S&O C10.0	9th. to 13th. stars connected. - - Double Profile -		5
1/4 m.m. Under S.	Stars and date connected. - - - - -		6
Bet. S&O C10.0	9th. to 13th. stars connected. - Not Double profile. -		5
" " " "	NONE - - - - -		7
" " " "	Stars and date connected. - - - - -		4
" " " "	" " " " - - - - Double profile. -		8
" " " "	Connected stars. - - - - -		5
1/4 m.m. Under S.	Stars and date connected. - - - - -		6
Bet. S&O C10.0	Few stars connected. - - - - -		3
" " " 0.	Stars and date connected. - Double profile, 2D broken. -		4
" " " 0.	Stars and date connected. - Double profile, Top of S of STATES thru TA to wreath.		6
" " " 0.	Same as 2K with the additional crack, 6th. bunch of leaves thru GA of AMERICA, border bet. RI to 7th " " "		10
Bet. S&O C10.0	Stars not connected, Double profile, E's deficient @ base, reverse letters connected.		6
" " " 0.	Stars connected, no double profile, E's " @ " " reverse letters connected.		8
" " " 0.	Stars not connected, Double profile, E's " @ " " No reverse letters connected.		9
" " " 0.	Stars connected, Double profile, - E's " @ " " reverse letters connected, ONE CENT recut.		6
Bet. S&O C10.0	Same as 2K. but does not have double profile. - - -		8



The
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending Jan. 1919.

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 17th, 1914, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of December 20th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that the Society has made good progress during the past year. Subscriptions to the Samuel P. Avery Fund for the purchase of coins and medals amounting to \$8,017 have been received, and it is hoped that the fund may soon reach the amount originally suggested by Mr. Avery,—\$10,000.

Important additions to the library and collections have been made and the finances are in satisfactory shape. The details of its various activities will be given in the reports of officers and committees.

The Society received, in November, the sum of five thousand dollars from Mr. Saltus, to be known as the J. Sanford Saltus Medal Fund, the income which is to be used for the striking of a medal to be awarded from time to time to sculptors for distinguished achievement in the field of the art of the medal, to authors who have merited signal honor for numismatic research and scholarship, or to those who have materially aided in broadening the knowledge of the science of numismatics, the medal to be known as the J. Sanford Saltus Medal.

The Council expects to have the details of the preparation and award of this medal worked out in the near future.

During the year the Society has lost by death the following members:

February 1, J. M. Ceballos, Life Member, March 15, 1881.

February 24, Dr. William T. R. Marvin, Honorary Member, November 19, 1878.

March 31, J. Pierpont Morgan, Life Member, April 24, 1902. Honorary Member January 21, 1911.

August 16, Robert C. Ogden, Life Member, January 15, 1906.

September 7, William F. Havemeyer, Life Member, March 18, 1903.

October 6, Robert Hewitt, Life Member, February 22, 1866.

October 10, Herman C. von Post, Life Member, November 15, 1897.

November 8, J. Coolidge Hills, Life Member, May 17, 1887.

December 1, George A. Hearn, Life Member, January 16, 1899.

January 2, Hugo O. Greenhood, Corresponding Member, May 17, 1897.

January 6, John M. Dodd, Jr., Life Member, January 15, 1878.

Since the December meeting Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, of New York, has been elected a member, and Dr. Allan O. Whipple, of New York, an Associate Member.

The Society's rolls now consist of twenty Honorary Members, fifty Corresponding Members, one hundred and ninety-nine Members, one hundred and twenty-eight Associate Members, a total of three hundred and ninety-seven.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of the Society has gone along without interruption during the past year. The Curator, Mr. Wood, since he assumed that office, on the first of March, has gotten the collections well arranged and classified. A large cabinet, presented by Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., about three months ago, has relieved the congestion of some of the other cabinets, but, having to put away many coins and medals that were on exhibition to make room for the present exhibition, has demonstrated the fact that the cabinet room is inadequate for the Society's collections, and at the present rate of growth new cabinets will have to be provided in the near future.

Since the December meeting the accessions to the collections have been sixty-four coins and tokens, forty-one medals and decorations, including thirty decorations and medals, some of which are exceedingly scarce, from a donor who wishes to be known only as an "Old Royalist." A large bronze plaque and reduction, portrait of Dr. Horatio R. Storer, one of our Honorary Members, by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, from Miss Agnes Storer. Other donors are:

Bauman L. Belden
Charles G. Dodd
Henry Russell Drowne
David R. Gibson
Charles Gregory
Archer M. Huntington
Col. W. G. Ladd

P. Lucas
William Poillon
J. Sanford Saltus
Miss Florence Sickles
Whitehead & Hoag Company
Howland Wood
Farran Zerbe

The accessions for the year amount to fifteen hundred and ninety-seven coins, nineteen hundred and ninety-eight medals, plaques and decorations, seventeen specimens of paper money, twenty-six plaster casts and shells, twenty money weights, one pair of scales, two moulds and one clay tablet.

These include four important collections:

The Ro Collection of ancient Chinese coins, consisting of five hundred and eleven specimens of the pieces of various shapes that preceded the use of the round coins with the round and later the square hole in the centre. This is one of the best collections of these pieces in existence. It was presented last April by Messrs. William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell, Henry A. Ramsden and J. Sanford Saltus.

A collection of three pattern coins and fifteen hundred and sixty-seven medals relating to the French Revolution of 1848 was presented about the same time by Messrs. Archer M. Huntington and J. Sanford Saltus.

A collection of ninety-five coins of the West Indies, formed by the Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, each of which was selected on account of its rarity or fine condition was given by Mrs. Foster Ely, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., and Mr. Edward T. Newell.

The fourth collection, also of coins of the West Indies, numbering three hundred and fifty-seven pieces, which was formed by Mr. Howland Wood, was a gift from Mr. Wood.

Many other important donations were received, all of which were reported at the various meetings throughout the year.

The accessions to the Library since the December meeting were two books, eleven pamphlets, fifteen periodicals and twenty-two catalogues from the following donors:

Library of Congress
New Jersey Historical Society
Ohio Archæological & Historical Society
Western Reserve Historical Society
First National Bank of Boston

Henry Russell Drowne
Albert R. Frey
Julius de Lagerberg
William Poillon
E. J. Seltman

The accessions for the year amount to one hundred and thirty books, two hundred and fifty-one periodicals, one hundred and seventy-three pamphlets, and three hundred and fifty-four catalogues.

An exhibition of medals, coins, statuary, books, prints, and other objects, relating to Joan of Arc, was held from January 6th to February 9th, with an attendance of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty.

Several exhibits have been had from time to time during the year, and have

included loans from various collectors as well as selections from the Society's cabinet.

The exhibition which opens this day is intended to illustrate the coinage of this country from the colonial period up to the present time.

It includes the Colonial coins issued before the Revolution, the various State issues, coins and tokens issued for circulation in this country, (many of which were made in England,) up to the time of the establishment of the United States Mint in 1792. The regular issues of the Philadelphia and branch mints, patterns, trial and experimental pieces, private gold coins of Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, California, Oregon and Colorado, encased postage stamps, and Confederate coins.

Hard times tokens, store cards and civil war tokens are not included, as they were issued and circulated without government authority, and had no intrinsic value, as in the case of the private gold coins.

The exhibition is made of selections from the Society's collection and loans from the following exhibitors:

Edgar H. Adams	Charles Gregory	Elmer S. Sears
F. C. C. Boyd	George C. Ham	United States Coin Co.
Judson Brenner	Edward B. Morgan	Dr. D. W. Valentine
Dr. T. L. Compartment	Howard B. Newcomb	Silas Wodell
Hon. James W. Ellsworth	Waldo Newcomer	Howland Wood
Dr. George P. French	David Proskey	William H. Woodin
H. O. Granberg	Hillyer Ryder	Carl Wurtzbach
Ben. G. Green	J. W. Scott	Farran Zerbe

I have had in mind for some time the advisability of holding an exhibition next fall of German coins. This is a very large and most interesting and attractive series. The Society has a good collection, containing many very fine specimens. There are in New York and vicinity five large collections from which we could draw, and when it is considered that but few cities in Germany contain more Germans than New York, I think there is no doubt but what such an exhibition would arouse much interest. In time this might be followed by similar exhibitions of the coins of other great nations.

The interest so far received from the Avery Fund has enabled the Curator to fill a number of gaps in the collection. While the income is not sufficient to secure many rarities, it has within the last few months proved of great benefit, and it is to be hoped that donations to this fund will soon bring it up to ten thousand dollars or more.

The number of visitors in 1913 was fourteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-nine, a considerable increase over last year.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN.

Director.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS.

The new foreign coinages for the year 1913 comprise the following, in alphabetical arrangement by the issuing countries:

BRAZIL.—1000 reis, silver. 26 millimetres.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—The new silver coins are to be known as the florin, shilling, six pence, and three pence. They bear the bust portrait of King George V, and the value and date, 1913, on the reverse. Thus far only the six pence has been issued.

BULGARIA.—Gold 100 leba and 20 leba, with portrait of King Ferdinand, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. Also regular issues of two and one leva in silver and half leva in nickel. All of the above are designed by Rudolf Marschall of Vienna.

CANADA.—The dies have been prepared for a silver dollar, but no coins have been issued to date.

CYPRUS.—Silver piece of 18 piastres, struck at the Royal Mint, in London. This coin bears the head of George the Fifth, and is of the size of the florin.

France.—The various designs submitted for the new nickel coins were on exhibition in October at the Museum of Medals on the Quai Conti, and the public was invited by the Government to examine the suggestions offered. A jury composed of artists and Government experts will select ten designs from among the one hundred and two offered, and the winner of the contest will be picked from those ten.

The new coins are to be of the following denominations: 5, 10, 25 centimes, to take the place of the old bronze coins of 5 and 10 centimes and the existing 25-centime piece, which was only created a few years ago and has remained up to the present the only nickel coin in France. The advantages of these light-weight coins soon became evident, and if the first 25-centime piece served no other purpose it brought about at least one great improvement in inducing the Government to discard the old and heavy sous. Another innovation is the hole which the new nickel coins will have in their centre. This has been done in Belgium for many years and has proved of great assistance in handling coins of small denominations. The new coins will not be issued before April of next year, and the Government will take special steps to prevent the sale of the first coins at a premium. All the sub-treasuries throughout France will be supplied at the same time, and the coins will be placed in circulation on the same day everywhere.

GERMANY.—Six million of each of the new 2 and 3 mark pieces were struck during the year. These coins are issued in commemoration of the centennial of the uprising of Prussia in 1813. It is not necessary to recapitulate the designs, as they have been described in various numismatic publications. The coins were designed by Prof. Paul Sturm, the medallist of the Royal Mint, and were supplied to the public on June 17. The same number of 2 and 3 mark pieces were struck to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Emperor's accession to the throne. The bust portrait on these show William II, bareheaded, in the uniform of the Cuirassiers. Under the Kaiser's figure is a laurel wreath, with the dates 1888-1913. One thousand proofs of each of these coins appeared in October last. Two of the German states have also issued new coins. Saxony struck one million three-mark pieces on the centennial of the Battle of Leipzig. These bear the imperial eagle on one side and the battle monument on the other. The principality of Lippe-Detmold has issued fifteen thousand three-mark pieces. These bear the bust of Prince Leopold IV of Lippe, and they were made in the Royal Mint at Berlin.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.—The Royal Mint at Rome was authorized to issue 300,000 one rupee pieces and 100,000 half rupee pieces; this coinage to extend over the entire year as required.

LUXEMBURG.—By an ordinance of August 1st, this Government is empowered to issue silver coins of two francs, one franc, and fifty centimes, as well as nickel coins of 25 centimes. These coins will be accepted in payment for all sums up to fifty francs.

NICARAGUA.—In February last the government of Nicaragua decided on a new currency of copper and nickel to replace the peso, and gold coins were added later. The issue now consists of the following: In gold, 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas. In silver, 1 cordoba, 50 centavos and 10 centavos. In copper and nickel, 5 centavos, 1 centavo and ½ centavo. These coins have nearly all been illustrated and described.

PORTUGAL.—The new monetary system was adopted by the republic in May, 1911, and the new coins to be issued are as follows: In gold 1, 2, 5 and 10 escudos. In silver 1 escudo and 50, 20 and 10 centavos. In copper and nickel, 4, 2, 1, and ½ centavos. The 50 centavos, (of the size of our half dollar) has thus far appeared.

ROUMANIA.—In March last the Government authorized the issue of new silver coins to the value of eight million francs. The royal arms of Roumania are to be replace the spinning woman which occurs on the preceding issue. On account of the war none have thus far been issued.

RUSSIA.—60,000 special Jubilee roubles were struck at the St. Petersburg mint early in 1913 to commemorate the Romanoff tri-centennial.

VENEZUELA.—The Bank of Venezuela has issued pieces of two bolivars, (size of our half dollar), recoined from worn older coins. The regular issue antedates the year 1913, and does not come within the province of this report.

All of which is submitted,

A. R. FREY, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS.

To The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Foreign Medals desires to report that the only matter which has come before it during the year has been that of the importation of foreign medals. The committee has to advise that notwithstanding the fact that it had the assistance and co-operation of this Society and a strong en-

dorsement from the American Numismatic Association, it has been unable to secure a remission of all duty on foreign medals entering this port.

The Committee on Ways and Means, which revised the tariff, has refused to take these medals out of the "Manufactures of Metal" class, so that medals are still dutiable as such, the tax, however, having been reduced from 45 to 20 per cent.

It is possible that the matter may be re-opened at some time in the future, and your Committee will keep you advised should it be possible to affect a further or total reduction in duty.

Respectfully submitted,
The Committee on Foreign Medals,
ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your committee begs to report that it has thought that the most valuable work it could do at present would be in the line of exhibitions and talks on Oriental Coins; that whatever publicity could be given to the subject would tend to arouse an interest with the collectors and general public. The field is very large, but as yet in this country little appreciated, although there are several very devoted and enthusiastic students on the subject who are members of the Society.

The subject embraces two main groups: Mohammadan numismatics and the Far Eastern coins, or those showing Chinese influence. Of the first division, the coinage of the Dervishes of the Soudan has been the subject for a meeting, and in the second division, the modern struck coins of China was the topic for one of the Spring meetings. Besides this there have been special exhibitions of Japanese paper money, and the silver and gold coinages of Annam.

During the year, the Ro collection of ancient Chinese coins has been presented to the Society, which makes our collection on this line one of the finest known.

Respectfully submitted,
HOWLAND WOOD, Chairman.
CHARLES GREGORY
EDWARD T. NEWELL
JAMES B. NIES
JOHN REILLY, Jr.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee begs to report it has examined the specimens of United States and other paper money now owned and in possession of this Society, with a view to classifying and mounting or preparing same in such manner as will permit their easy inspection by our members or the public.

We regret to state that, owing to the very small number of specimens and to the generally poor condition of same, it is considered inadvisable to attempt any classification or to devise any scheme for mounting at the present time.

We would suggest that contributions of paper money be invited from members and others who may have specimens that can be spared.

Respectfully submitted,
Committee on Paper Money,
GEORGE H. BLAKE, Chairman.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
HIRAM E. DEATS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

Your Committee on Publication begs to report as follows: While perhaps your committee has not yet shown any tangible results for its work, nevertheless much has been accomplished during the year. For the first eight months, the committee were steadily at work on the Medallie History of Abraham Lincoln, the data for which was furnished by Mr. Hewitt. There was an immense amount of work necessary to verify and correct the data, as furnished to us. The work on the Lincoln book was dropped at the time of Mr. Hewitt's

death, the catalogue at that time being in his hands, and for a few weeks we were unable to procure it. It is now in such shape, that with a little more work, we feel confident it will be rounded into such shape as to be of value.

For the past few months, your committee has been hard at work, on the first annual number of the Journal, and it is our hope that within a few weeks this number will be ready for publication. We hope also, early in the year, to publish a very valuable monograph on the "Coinage of Lampsakos" by Miss Agnes Baldwin.

Mr. Wood has spent much of his time in the verification of the Lincoln data and on gathering additional valuable information for the book. He has also given much time to the publication of the forthcoming number of the Journal. All the detailed work of printing, illustrating, etc., having been cheerfully assumed by him, in addition to his duties as Curator.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES G. DODD, Chairman.
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
HOWLAND WOOD
EDGAR H. ADAMS
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The plaquette designed by Emil Fuchs, of London, to commemorate John Pierpont Morgan and his influence upon the art development of this country was offered for subscription to the members by a circular dated November 14th.

The issue of the plaquette was as follows:

One in gold, which was presented by the Society to the family of Mr. Morgan.

One hundred in silver, of which one was placed in the Society's cabinet, and all the remainder subscribed for by members.

Two hundred in bronze, of which one was placed in the Society's cabinet and one hundred and sixty-seven subscribed for by members, leaving thirty-two still in the hands of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON
EDWARD D. ADAMS
WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
EDWARD T. NEWELL

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on United States Coins desires to report that the most notable matter relating to our coinage for 1913 has been the adoption and circulation of a five-cent piece of new design, the work of Mr. James Earl Fraser. This is the coin bearing as the chief devices an Indian head and a buffalo on the obverse and reverse, respectively, and which was issued at the United States Mint regularly for circulation in February, 1913. Of course all are now well acquainted with this new coin.

The original design, however, has since been altered by more sharply defining the date and the denomination. This was deemed advisable, as on account of the very low relief of these important parts on the original design they soon would have been partially or totally obliterated during the wear of circulation.

A remarkable addition to the series of coins pertaining to our country during 1913 was a new variety of the coinage of John Higley, the Connecticut blacksmith, who issued a series of copper pieces of the denomination of three-pence in 1737-1739. The new variety was discovered by Mr. Howland Wood, our Curator. It differs from the designs already known in that on one side is shown the device of a wheel, with the inscription THE WHEEL GOES ROUND, whereas the variety already known shows the devices, in various combinations of three crowned hammers, a broadaxe and a deer.

The use of this lately discovered device, which, being of a mechanical

mature, exemplifies the ordinary business of Higley, leads us to wonder if there are still other varieties to come to light, bearing kindred devices.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Chairman.

EDGAR H. ADAMS,

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.

GOVERNORS' ADDRESS BY MR. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD.

Fellow-Members and Friends of The American Numismatic Society:

The following letter, which has probably been called to your attention a number of times, but which should be borne in mind by every one of the members, was sent out

March 8th, 1858.

Dear Sir:—

An informal meeting will be held at the house of Aug. B. Sage, 121 Essex Street, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the organization of an antiquarian society in this city.

Your are earnestly requested to be present.

Respecefully,

AUG. B. SAGE

HENRY O. HEART

JAMES B. FOSKET

EDWARD GROH

JAMES OLIVER

This was the beginning of what has developed into our present American Numismatic Society. From that time to the present it is hardly necessary for me to go over the fortunes which have attended our organization. It suffices to say that now we find ourselves housed in this building, with our collections of coins and medals of enormous value, catalogued and arranged so splendidly.

I believe Mr. Drowne told you a year ago of our progress up to our last annual meeting.

The past year the Society has been enriched by the addition of many new and interesting items, among which may be mentioned the collection, formed by Professor Ro of the University of Pekin, of five hundred and eleven specimens of Chinese money, all issued prior to the Christian era and before the use of the round coinage was adopted in China. Another collection, consisting of medals relating to the French Revolution of 1848, numbering some fifteen hundred specimens, has been acquired, and I am told that this is perhaps the most complete of its kind ever brought together. Again, a collection of West Indian coins, made by the Reverend Dr. Foster Ely, of about ninety specimens, each selected for its condition and rarity, has come to us, as has the collection of West Indian coins made by Mr. Howland Wood. This consists of three hundred and fifty-seven pieces, which makes us very strong in this field.

A gift of five thousand dollars from our fellow-member, Mr. Saltus, for the establishment of the J. Sanford Saltus medal, notice of which will be found in THE NUMISMATIST of December, 1913, comes within the past year.

Besides all these there have been many individual acquisitions from members and friends.

The number of persons who visited our Society's cabinets last year rose to fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine, of whom eight thousand seven hundred and fifty persons viewed the Joan of Arc exhibition. Do you realize what this means? We have a membership of three hundred and ninety-seven, divided as follows:

Honorary Members	20
Corresponding Members	50
Members	199
Associate Members	128

In our library are to be found volumes and periodicals, arranged and catalogued in such a way that they are most easy of access. Perhaps I am repeating a good deal that is in the reports of our officers—but it is with a purpose.

The collections are in our cabinets and safes for the use of the members. We strongly urge that our members contribute to the Society any share of knowledge and help which they may have. It is possible for one member to be versed in one branch,—another member may have some knowledge that is not common to every one, in another branch. We appeal to you to work with us—develop your ideas—we want them. No matter how small or how large the contribution may be, hand it in! Let your fellow members share it with you. We want active collectors, active students, active teachers so that our records and results will attain much for the honor of our Society today. There is much work to be done.

Should a member wish to follow some particular train of investigation, why not do it here? Should he care to work at his own collection, why not bring it here? The Society can provide a room with a safe, where concentration and study, the assistance of our staff, and the environment would surely help the individual, just as the member's very presence there would be to the advantage of the Society. In other words, let the Society provide a laboratory and let the members give us the results of their research.

There is one particular object which, perhaps, I overestimate in value. Nevertheless, it is one to which almost every member of the Society could contribute: that object is the production of a book, a primer on coin collecting, so simple that it would interest children (and perhaps some adults) in the principles of collecting and the care of a collection. Let us make it so that it will stimulate the neophyte to advance and become more involved in the work that we are organized to do.

How many of our friends know how to handle a coin when it is put before them? As our curator remarked a few days ago, silver coins are frequently polished on the carpet!

Could we devise any better system for future membership than one which would encourage the children of today to become the members of tomorrow?

There is a certain timidity about a man who has brought together a few coins. He does not wish to show his lack of knowledge, and how is he to overcome this shyness? Such a book, I believe, would be a valuable help.

Then let us join together, each making an effort, and contribute, not only to our own happiness, but to the future welfare of the Society!

It seems a pity that so many collections drift to other sources than our own, not because others seek them, but because we have not made ourselves conspicuous in the eyes of the public. This Society, with its equipment, advantages and arrangements, should be the final resting place of all collections within our territory. Many collections today are kept in the dark vaults of some safe deposit. What pleasure is derived by going to a packed-up case and once in a while seeing if the coins are still in existence? Let us direct these "safe-deposit collections", and as many others as we can, to the hospitality they would receive in this building. It is only through the efforts of our members that these ends may be attained.

I wish to emphasize the value of this American Numismatic Society to the collector, and influence the collector to be of value to The American Numismatic Society!

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of The American Numismatic Society be tendered, to all who have contributed to the exhibition, and that the Director inform each exhibitor of such action.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus for the beautiful basket of flowers, just received from him.

The following resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Whereas, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., a life member of this Society passed away on January 6th, and

Whereas, Mr. Dodd became a member of this Society on January 15, 1878, served as Second Vice President from 1884 to 1885, Third Vice President from 1892 to 1894, Second Vice President from 1894 to 1896 and First Vice President from 1896 to 1898, and during his thirty-six years of membership never lost interest in its welfare though compelled, several years ago, by ill health to discontinue his attendance at its meetings, therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society having learned with

profound regret of the death of its member and former Vice President, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., desires to place on record its appreciation of the many services he has rendered and of the share he has had in all that worked for its growth and prosperity, and of the loss that the Society has sustained in his death.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society and a copy of these resolutions sent to his son.

The election of three members of the Council, for the term of five years, was next in order and resulted in the election of Messrs. Edward D. Adams, William Poillon and Edward Robinson.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

An Esperanto Medal.



Above is shown a medal which was recently issued by the International Esperanto Congress at Berne, Switzerland, in August, to commemorate the jubilee, 1887-1912, of the founding of the movement. The portrait is that of Dr. S. L. Zamenhof, the author of Esperanto. The medal was designed by Holy, a Swiss medallist. The value, 1 SM., stands for Spesmil, which is the equivalent of two marks or of two francs. This Esperanto medal is more or less on the order of a pattern for a proposed international coin. (We are indebted to Mr. Gardner Teall, editor of *American Homes and Gardens*, for the medal and the information regarding it.)

Proposed Issue of Coins and Paper Money for Cuba.

A new law has been proposed to the Senate, regarding the new monetary national system, which will issue different kinds of coins, as follows: gold, silver, nickel and paper money. The unit will be the "peso" (dollar) and will weigh 1-6718 gramme.

The gold coins will be of the following denominations: 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20 pesos. \$9,000,000.00 of gold coins will be coined, and \$2,000,000.00 will be issued. The remaining \$7,000,000.00 will be deposited at the Treasury.

The silver coins will be of the following denominations: 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 and 100 cents (centavos). \$10,000,000.00 of silver coins will be issued, the "vellon" of nickel (5c nickel piece) is included in this amount.

The "vellon" will consist of pieces of an amalgam of 250-1000 nickel and 750-1000 copper, and will weigh two and a half, three and a half and five grammes, with a value of 1, 2, and 5 cents, respectively.

The paper money will be of the following denominations: 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, and 1000 pesos. Their different denominations will be distinguished, besides by the impression, by their colors, those of darker colors will be the smaller values.

The European money circulating at present in the country (Spanish) "centon", 25 pestas, or \$5.00, and the French "luis", 20 francs, or \$4.00) will be recollected and exported gradually, during the time in which the issuing of the national money takes place.—J. T. PERDOMO in *Philatelic West*.

MY PROGRAM FOR FEBRUARY

The sale at auction of the Collection of Mr.
J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, Ohio,
and others

After you'll see the catalogue of this sale, you'll agree with me that it is one of the most interesting general collections offered this season;

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Catalogues will be gotten up in my usual fine style—and distributed FREE.

BY THE WAY

Did you stop to think of the really important sales held by me in the past year or two? And before the season is over you will be more than once surprised at what I shall offer in the way of important collections.

There surely must be some good sound reason for so many prominent collectors placing their coins with me.

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25 AMERICAN Medals, White metal, all fine; no duplicates	3.50
10 AMERICAN Medals, Copper, all fine; no duplicates	2.50
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ROMAN Bronze Coin Catalogue; Emperor's Portraits, with prices	.25

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References no use to us; haven't time to inquire about them.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

MARCH, 1914

No. 3

Medals Commemorative of the Foundation of Christianity.

Through the kindness of Mr. P. O. Tremblay of Montreal, Canada, we are enabled to show two of the medals that were struck in Italy last year in commemoration of the celebration of the fifteen hundredth anniversary of the Edict of Milan by Emperor Constantine, which represented the actual establishment of the Christian religion. Apropos of these medals we accompany them with a free translation of an article in reference to the larger medal by Sig. Giovanni Biasiotti, which appeared July, 1913, in the well-known numismatic magazine *Rassegna Numismatica*, published by Sig. Furio Lenzi at Rome, Italy. This fine article so thoroughly covers the ground that we are



glad to bring it to the attention of our readers, together with an illustration of the medal itself. Both of these medals were the production of the well-known Italian medalist, Sig. Stefano Johnson, of Milan, whose name will be found, in small letters, on the obverse of the large medal and on the reverse of the smaller one. Both specimens are splendidly conceived, beautifully modeled, and handsomely executed. They are creditable productions of that country which has ever been the home of the medallic art.

The article of Sig. Biasiotti follows:

In an inscription which is preserved in the Campidoglio Museum, and which is believed to have been sculptured in the years successive to the conquest of Rome by Constantine in 312, this emperor was called *fundator pacis e restitutor publicae libertatis*.

The great victory of Constantine against Massenzio in 312, which was one among the most celebrated events in the history of the world, had as a natural

consequence the famous Edict of Milan in 313, and was a species of *magna charta* of the empire in relation to the religion, which in the ancient times was considered as one of the vital factors of the state.

This edict, which resulted in the definite triumph of the religion of Christ, and the initiation of a new religion, was followed by a legislation favorable to the ideals of Christianity. This in fact became the professed religion of the emperor, who was the legislator of all the empire, and therefore could not but have a strong influence on his government. Through him it had a positive penetration in the private rights, or laws, especially in all that relates to good customs, to the regulation of families, to human liberty, to the protection of the weak, and to the correct functions of justice.

In the laws of Theodosius and Justinian there are regulations of Constantine directed to those very noble ends. Christian civilization, inspired by the Gospel, commenced, through the medium of Constantine, and followed through the medium of his successors, step by step, to correct the ancient law, inclining it to more humane and greater honesty.



This historical and pacific religious revolution, which is without a doubt the most great that has ever been made, inspired the conception of the great commemorative medal of the sixteenth centenary of the Edict of Milan, struck under the auspices of the Superior Council to celebrate the great event of the peace conceded to the Church by Constantine in 313 with that memorable decree.

The merit of this most eventful medal is attributed to the able Prof. Com. Camillo Serafina, Director of the Vatican Numismatic Cabinet, to whose unquestioned competence was consigned the commission of tracing the representation and causing the medal to be struck.

On the obverse of the medal, in the centre, there is a portrait of the present Pope, Pius X., whose bust in quasi profile, is shown between two branches of palm and of olive. Around the representation of the Pope runs this inscription: PIVS X. PONT. M. AN. CH. MCMXIII. At the two sides of the obverse in lower relief are the busts of the Constantinian Popes—St. Melchiade, St. Sylvester, and St. Mark. At the top is the monogram.

On the reverse is shown the standing figure of Constantine, with the edict in the right and the sceptre in the left hand. Near him is a warrior with the labarum, the imperial and personal standard of the first Christian emperor,

carried before him as protector and surety of his fortune, and likewise as a sign of the triumph of Christianity over paganism.

Before the emperor are seen several figures, of which the first is that of a patrician, who can also represent the Senate (to which Constantine, after the victory of 312, restored its ancient prerogatives) and the people of Rome, to whom, according to an inscription cut in the base of the statue, erected by Constantine himself in the place most celebrated of the Urbe—that is, in the Forum—it said that the great monarch himself had restored the ancient majesty and the pristine splendor. (Eusebio, *Vita Const.*, I., 40.)

The bishop who stands beside the patrician represents the Church, which by the conference of Constantine with Licinio at Milan, began to experience the most wide benefits, and not only attained a position estimated to be equal to that occupied by paganism, which was the official religion of the State, but rather exceeded it in the imperial favors accorded it, being permitted to freely make proselytes and to aggrandize itself at the expense of paganism, which, though not deprived of its essential privileges, nevertheless remained limited in its action. It is certain that the Edict of Milan laid the foundation of the Christian Empire.

The virgin who is seen to the right of the bishop represents the woman, who, elevated to dignity through Christianity, which equipped her in the rights and duties to the men, of whom she is the undividable companion, in the manifold constitution of Constantine, had considerations and advantages.

The slave, who is kneeling at the feet of the emperor, records all the laws emanating from the first Christian ruler in favor of this unhappy class, who, deprived of every personal right, were considered as things at the mercy of their masters. Constantine, with his admirable legislation, as he raised the womanhood, reinforced the ties of the family, so also did he mitigate the fate of the slaves, always more facilitating their emancipation, and thus accustoming society toward the abolition of slavery, which was one of the shames of selfish paganism, and perhaps the most great human injustice.

At the bottom is seen a procession, with crosses and banners, which goes out from the catacombs, and which represents Christianity, for several centuries hidden there, equipped with the liberty conceded it by Constantine, who had recognized it as the religion of truth and with the capacity to give new life to the corrupt pagan empire through the civilizing force of the Gospel, thus giving a triumphant beginning to the conquest of the entire world to its pure ideals, to which consummation it will struggle for the centuries. The greatest merit of Constantine lies in beginning this marvelous work, which, under the ensign of Christ, has changed the history of the world.

In the exergue, or space left on the reverse of the medal, under the field of the figure, are read these words: PACE ET LIBERTATE. ECCLESIAE CONSTANTINI MAGNI EDICTO CONSTITUTA—A. CH. CCCXIII. The diameter of the medal is 67mm. Bronze. The smaller medal is 50mm. in diameter, and is also struck in bronze.

The Perry Celebration Medals.

Last year a number of very interesting medals were struck in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the famous victory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on Lake Erie, at Put-In-Bay, on Sept. 10, 1813, which placed the Americans in entire control of the Great Lakes. Commodore Perry was awarded a gold medal by Congress for this achievement, and also received

a Captain's commission, which dated from the day of the battle, his rank being that of a Master-Commandant previous to that time.

At the same time of the celebration of the victory exercises were also held last September in connection with the removal from the graves of the bones



of the American and British officers killed in the battle to the crypt of the Perry Memorial, where they were reinterred with international honors.

We are privileged to show three of the medals struck in connection with the celebration, through the kindness of Mr. George C. Arnold, of Providence, R. I.

All of these medals were accompanied by appropriate bars and ribbons which space does not permit us to reproduce. The first is the official medal, and bore on the bar INTER STATE COMMISSIONERS. This was also given to the members of the press.

The second medal was given to the representatives from Rhode Island, Commodore Perry's native State. It bears on the reverse the well-known emblem of Rhode Island.

The third medal was given to the representatives of the State of Wisconsin, and bears as the chief design on the obverse a representation of Commodore Perry's famous flagship, the Niagara, and the motto DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP, a motto that will ever live in our naval annals.

JEAN MARIE ARNAULT.

An Early Canadian Die Engraver.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

In 1880, when writing a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics," in a note on *La Banque du Peuple Sou*, or "Rebellion Token," I referred to this engraver as follows:

[The dies of this *Sou*] were executed by an engraver of the name of J. Arnault, who also prepared the dies for the Molson Token, and the first mentioned ($\frac{1}{2}$ penny bouquet) of this series. Having migrated from France, he was no doubt filled with republican principles, and sympathized with those visionary schemes of the sons of liberty that culminated in the rebellion. We may therefore attribute the appearance of what has given it the name of the Rebellion Token to this sympathy on his part, rather than to any authority received from the officers of the bank * * * Mr. Arnault had, it is said, appliances for turning out two thousand coppers per day. But of this particular coin he could not have struck many, as, although not rare, they cannot have had an extensive circulation.—(*American Journal of Numismatics* Vol. XIV, page 9.) A foot note to the same note further states that "Since the above was written I have learned that one of the clerks in the bank was an active member of the revolutionary committee. He may have had some influence in adopting the republican devices."

And also in the *Canadian Antiquarian* (Vol. VIII, page 52) I give further details regarding him in describing a medal issued by The Roman Catholic Temperance association."

"J. Arnault, whose name appears on this medal as its engraver, came here from France, on the invitation of the Gentlemen of the Seminary. He remained in Canada about fifteen years under their patronage, when he returned to his native land. His workshop was located on Craig Street, near the place now occupied by Chanteloup's brass foundry. This medal we can class not only as Canadian but of Canadian workmanship, and while it is one of the earliest struck here, it shows some considerable degree of merit."

Breton, in his note on the Rebellion token, (No. 716), states that the dies "were engraved in Montreal by Joseph Arnault," and Dr. Leroux in his "Cana-

dian Coin Cabinet" on Page 86 claims that "the patriots had bouquet sous struck at Joseph Arnault's", and in a foot note further states that "Monsieur Joseph Arnault, engraver on steel, was French by birth; he lived in the house occupied today by Chanteloup, No. 587 Craig Street, Montreal," and Dr. Courteau in his "Canadian Bouquet Sous" also mentions Joseph Arnault.

Where did these three authors get the name Joseph? The medals and what information I was able to glean from an old citizen only gave J. Arnault. So turning to the Montreal Directory for 1842—the first year of issue—I found that "J. M. Arnault, machinist (resided on) Craig Street opposite St. Francois Xavier." In the Directory for 1843 he is set down as living on "St. George Street near Vitre," and, as his name does not appear in any subsequent issue, I conclude that he returned to France in 1843 or 1844.

As this did not settle his full name, save as to giving him another initial, I had recourse to the notarial records, believing that possibly he may have signed some paper before one of our notaries, and was rewarded by the discovery among the records of N. B. Doucet, Notary Public, for the 13th February, 1833, a deed of sale of a lot of land, on the corner of St. Bonaventure (now St. James) and Canning Streets, by the "Honorable Louis Guy to Jean Marie Arnault, *Mecanicien*, living in this city. This gave not only the desired information regarding the name, to the refutation of the statements of Breton, Leroux and Courteau, but as to his having come to Canada some time previous to 1833.

Since the above was written I have come across an earlier deed of sale dated 1st of June, 1831, by "Simon Hyppolite Durocher to Jean Marie Arnault, *mecanicien*, residing in St. Lawrence suburbs in this town, of a parcel of land measuring 320 feet in front on Durocher Street by 110 feet in depth." This shows that he must have been a man of some means, and that he must have been settled in Montreal as early as 1830.

The recent discovery of another temperance medal, dated as late as 1841, revives the interest in Arnault as an engraver, and has given me the desire to enumerate all the tokens and medals that may be attributed to him, which now number seven.

Evidently Arnault did not come to Canada prepared to undertake the work, as the letters on his first issues are cut out by hand. This shows that he did not possess a set of letter punches. These he later on acquired, as the inscriptions on his two medals are sunk by punches.

List of Canadian Coins and Medals by J. M. Arnault.

1. Obv. * TRADE & AGRICULTURE * LOWER CANADA. A bouquet consisting of two roses, two thistles, three ears of wheat, besides leaves and blades of grass.

Rev. PRO BONO PUBLICO MONTREAL. A wreath consisting of palm to the left and oak, possibly maple, to the right, enclosing $\frac{1}{2}$ | PENNY | TOKEN | 1837. Copper. Size 27mm. B. 672.

This unique token came from the Wood sale, where it was purchased by the late James Oliver for \$62. I place it as his first Canadian issue because of the crude style of the letters.

2. Obv. Same as last.

Rev. BANK TOKEN MONTREAL. A wreath consisting of laurels to the left and palm to the right enclosing $\frac{1}{2}$ | PENNY. Copper. Size 27mm. B. 673.

This coin was evidently struck after No. 1, as the obverse die shows more

signs of wear. Although not as rare as the last, it is still one of the rarest of the bouquet series.

3. Obv. * AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE * BAS CANADA. A bouquet consisting of a rose, a thistle, one large and one small maple leaf, two ears of wheat, besides smaller leaves and blades of grass.
- Rev. BANQUE DU PEUPLE MONTREAL. A wreath of five maple leaves enclosing UN | SOU. To the left of the wreath is a star and to the right a cap of liberty, the emblems that have given it the name of rebellion token. Copper. Size 27mm., but on a thicker flan than the last. Edge milled. B. 716.
4. Obv. THS. & WM. MOLSON MONTREAL. On either side dividing the inscription are ornaments. Within an inner circle a cask with BREWERS and an ornament above DISTILLERS | &, &, &, below; to the left UN, to the right SOU.
- Rev. * CASH PAID FOR ALL SORTS OF GRAIN * 1837. A distilling apparatus, consisting of a still, vat, cask, etc. Copper, thick and thin flans, the former milled edge, size 28mm., the latter plain edge, size 30mm. B. 562.
5. Obv. * AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE * BAS. CANADA. A bouquet consisting of one rose, four rose leaves and bud, two thistles and two thistle leaves, five shamrocks, two ears of wheat and blades of grass.
- Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL. A wreath of sixteen laurel leaves tied with a bow, enclosing UN | SOU. Copper and brass. Size 27mm. Plain and milled edges, thick and thin flans. B. 674.

This is by far the commonest of the coins struck by Arnauld. In fact it is one of the commonest of the Un Sous. Specimens are found struck over the 1820 Harps (B. 1020), the 1812 wreath (B. 960 and 961) and others of the miscellaneous Canadian tokens that were at that time refused by traders. He thus tried to rehabilitate them by turning them into the Un Sou pieces that were at that time current.

The inscriptions on this token are made by punches, as the letters, although still rough, are of a uniform shape.

6. Obv. ROM. CATHC. TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION. Ex. Rev. P PHELAN, Pres | MONTREAL, feb 23, 1840. Arms divided by a fess, chief, purple, a paschal lamb to the right; base a radiated I. H. S., crest, a radiated cross surrounded by the word PLEDGE supporters to the left a woman with flag inscribed DOMESTIC | COMFORT; to the right a man with a flag inscribed SOBRIETY. Under the shield are a rose, thistle and shamrock.
- Rev. OH MARY, CONCEIVED WITHOUT SIN, PRAY FOR US | WHO HAVE RECOURSE TO THEE, THAT | WE CHASTE & TEMPERATE BE. Ex. J. ARNAULT. The Virgin standing on a globe in the act of trampling a serpent. The globe inscribed CANADA a large M and a cross. White metal. Size 44mm.
7. Obv. An incorrect view of the facade of Notre Dame Church, Montreal, Montreal. Inscription to the left. SOCIETE CATH. to the right DE TEMPERANCE (Catholic temperance society.) Above, between the towers, a | Jesus Christ | pour | toujours (Always for Jesus Christ in Ex. MONTREAL | 1841.
- Rev. * * * * O MARIE CONCUE SANS PECHE, OBTENZ NOUS * * * * | LA GRACE DE LA PERSEVERENCE. (Oh Mary conceived without sin obtain for us the grace of perseverance) Ex. J. ARNAULT. White metal Size 45mm.

This hitherto unpublished medal was purchased by a dealer in the month of December last, along with three other common Canadian temperance medals, from a woman hailing from a village in the vicinity of Montreal, for a moderate price. It passed into the hands of a fellow-member, Mr. Victor Morin, at a handsome profit to the dealer.

While Arnault shows considerable artistic merit in his treatment of the figure of the Virgin, he has most signally failed in properly depicting Notre Dame Church. The towers are too low and the nave between the towers too wide. In fact it is altogether out of proportion, while the clock windows in the towers are wanting.

It seems strange, notwithstanding the number of indefatigable searchers in Montreal, that this medal has so long eluded their grasp, and has only by accident come to light. Is it possible that other specimens of this rare medal or other examples of the work of Jean Marie Arnault, our first Canadian medallist, may still be hidden in some out of the way corner of the District of Montreal? Let us continue our search and we may be rewarded by becoming the owners of some new found rarity.

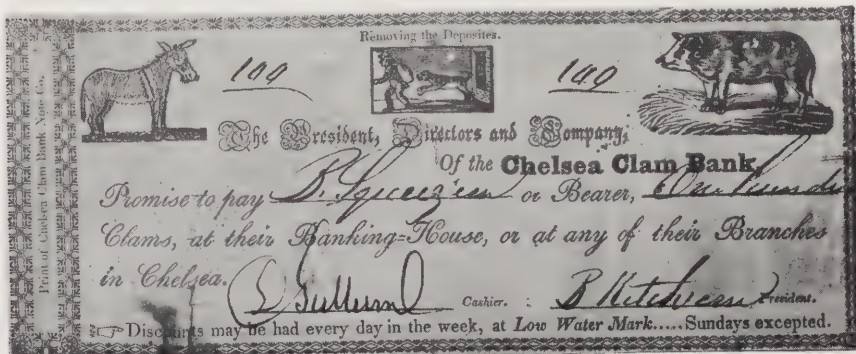
The Commemorative Three-Mark Piece of Germany.



Above we illustrate the three-mark piece which was struck in Germany in 1913 to celebrate the great victory of Leipzig in 1813. It is stated by Mr. Frey on Page 96 of the February NUMISMATIST that the piece was designed by Prof. Paul Sturm of the Royal Mint of Germany. There was also a two-mark piece. We are indebted to Gutttag Bros. of New York City for the opportunity to illustrate this interesting coin.

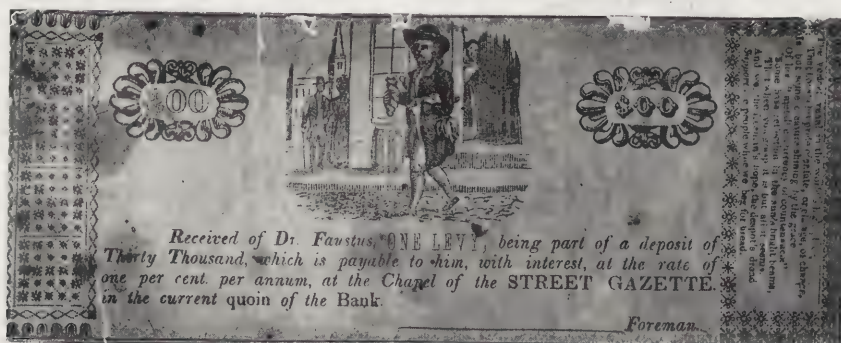
More Satirical Notes of the Hard Times Period.

In the December, 1913, NUMISMATIST we illustrated several interesting satirical notes of the Hard Times period of the thirties and forties of the eighteenth century. These attracted quite a good deal of attention, and elicited

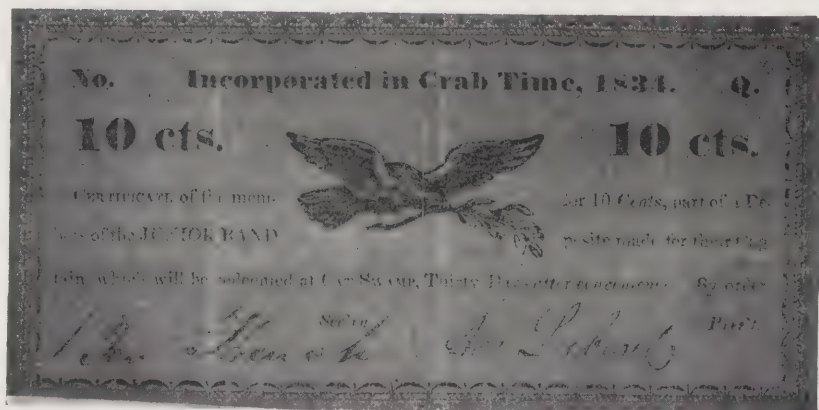


much favorable comment. This month, through the courtesy of ex-President Zerbe, we are pleased to show several additional illustrations which are fully, if not more, interesting.

The above note bears designs that are quite familiar to the students of the Hard Times tokens series, showing the well-known donkey, the pig, and the watch dog of the Treasury, the latter idea being shown by a somewhat similar design on the very rare Hard Times token, known as Low No. 57.



Some of these notes, if, indeed, not all of them, are very rare, and seldom seen, and emphasize the necessity of more attention being paid to the numerous United States paper money issues of private banks. There is no richer field to-day for collectors of the curious and the historical than that of the paper

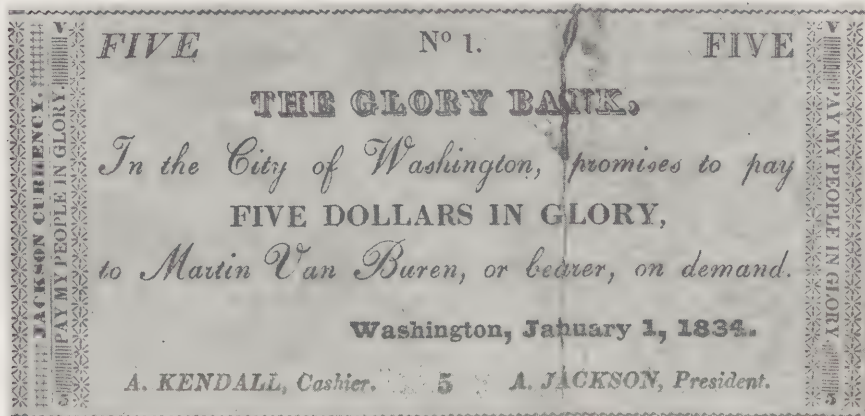
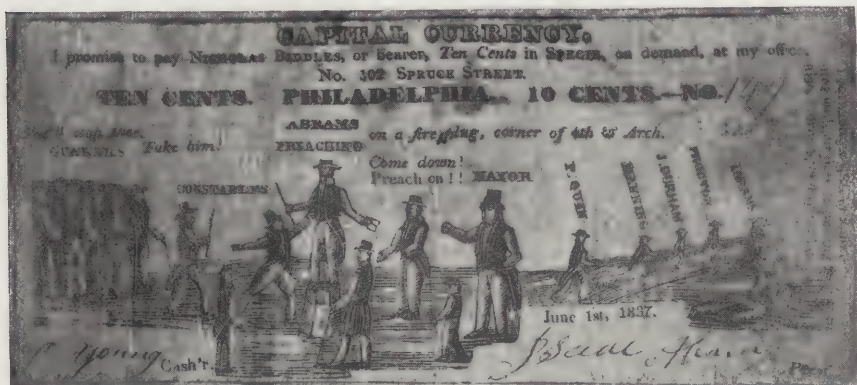


notes. While the variety of these may be legion, nevertheless they have the great attraction of widely varying in design, thus avoiding what often becomes monotonous in the collection of a series of pieces that differ from others only in the most minute particulars, such as date, die variety, etc.

As a matter of fact, the interest in paper notes has revived during the recent years, and there are quite a number of collectors who carefully gather every variety of consequence of the various United States issues, which begin with the greenbacks of the war issue of 1861, and the interesting National bank notes, refunding notes, compound interest notes, &c., that now are known only to the collector, the great majority of such notes having long since been redeemed.

This interest gradually is being extended to the private notes, with their interesting engraved designs and odd denominations, such as \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75,

\$2.50, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$15, \$25 &c., and it may not be very long before this series receives the attention it deserves from collectors.



If any of our readers can bring other notes relating to the Hard Times period to our attention we will be pleased to illustrate such specimens in THE NUMISMATIST.

The Month's Miscellany.

In the NUMISMATIST Page 6, January, 1911, it was mentioned that the Public Export Society of Sweden had taken up the matter of reducing the monetary standard from the crown-(krona) to the franc value. A competition offering prizes of 3,000, 2,000, and 1,000 francs for the three best papers on the subject closed on January 15th. Forty answers were received, most of which treated the question in a very comprehensive manner. The majority of the competitors are adherents of the franco-system, and all were united on the reduction of the monetary standard.

The smallest coin in the world circulates in the Malay Peninsula. It is simply a thin wafer made from the resinous juice of a tree, and has current value of 1-10,000th of a penny. In the southern parts of Russia the peasants use a coin of such small value that a quarter of a million of them are worth not more than \$1.25. The old Japanese mouseng was worth 1-224th of an English penny.

In Portugal the reis is the lowest standard of value, but no one reis pieces are coined. A three-reis piece is equivalent to 6-100th of a cent. (See November NUMISMATIST, 1912, Page 436.)

J. DE L.

Month's Miscellany.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale of the collection of Frank Clemes Smith, and others, held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on Jan. 21, 1914:

British.

Gold Stater, Lot 1	\$12.50
Silver Penny. Alfred the Great.	
Lot 13	\$15.25
Do. Diff. variety. Lot 14	\$23.25
Do. Eadweard the Great. Lot 15	\$10.00
Gold Noble. Edward III. Lot 70	\$10.25
Gold Guennois. Edward the	
Black Prince. Lot 84	\$20.50
Gold Noble. Henry V. Lot 93	\$10.25
Gold Half Noble. Henry VI. Lot	
100	\$13.75
Do. Edward IV. Lot 108	\$19.00
Gold Pound. Henry VIII. Lot	
134	\$19.25
Shilling. Third Coinage. Henry	
VIII. Lot 142	\$18.25
Do. Fifth coinage. Henry VIII.	
Lot 149	\$15.00
Gold Half Sovereign. Edward	
VI. Lot 153	\$10.00
Do. Second coinage. Edward VI.	
Lot 154	\$10.00
Gold Pound Sovereign. Edward	
VI. Lot 155	\$25.00
Gold Half Sovereign. Do. Lot	
156	\$23.25
Gold Sovereign. Mary. Lot 167	\$31.00
Do. Elizabeth. First coinage.	
Lot 174	\$18.75
Gold Half Angel. Elizabeth. Lot	
176	\$34.25
Crown Gold. Pound Sovereign.	
Elizabeth. Lot 177	\$24.50
Shilling. Milled. Elizabeth. Lot	
190	\$10.50
Crown. Elizabeth. Last issue. Lot	
195	\$22.50
Gold Unite. James I. Lot 197	\$10.00
Rose Ryal. Third issue. James	
I. Lot 200	\$25.50
Angel. James I. Lot 201	\$24.50
Rose Ryal. James. Lot 202	\$22.00
Gold Three Pound Piece. Charles	
I. Oxford Mint. Lot 219	\$29.00
Gold Unite. Charles I. Lot 220	\$11.75
Half Pound. Silver. Charles I.	
Shrewsbury Mint. Lot 224	\$21.00
Silver Pound. Charles I. Oxford	
Mint. Lot 227	\$105.00
Silver Half Pound. Charles I.	
Lot 228	\$22.50
Crown. Charles I. Lot 229	\$11.00
Half Crown. Comb-Martin. Chas.	
I. Lot 266	\$16.25

Crown. Inchinquin Money. Chas.	
I. Lot 273	\$25.00
Half Crown. Dublin Money.	
Charles I. Lot 274	\$15.00
Sixpence. Do. Lot 278	\$10.25
Shilling. Pontefract Castle. Lot	
279	\$15.00
Gold Broad. Commonwealth. Lot	
282	\$12.50
Double Crown. Do. Lot 283	\$12.50
Silver. Crown. Do. Lot 284	\$11.75
Crown. Do. Lot 293	\$18.25
Gold Broad. Do. Lot 297	\$12.75
Gold Five Guinea Piece. Milled.	
Lot 298	\$28.00
Gold Pattern Broad. Lot 300	\$14.00
Shilling. Hammered. Charles II.	
Lot 301	\$15.25
Half Crown. Do. Lot 304	\$28.25
Gold Five Guineas. James II.	
Lot 320	\$28.00
Two Guineas. Lot 321	\$21.50
Silver Half Crown. James II.	
Gun Money. Lot 328	\$10.00
Gold Five Guineas. William and	
Mary. Lot 333	\$28.50
Two Guineas. Lot 334	\$19.25
Guinea. Lot 335	\$10.50
Five Guineas. William III. Lot	
342	\$35.00
Two Guineas. Lot 343	\$25.00
Five Guineas. Anne. Second	
coinage. Lot 351	\$35.00
Two Guineas. Lot 352	\$16.00
Five Guineas. George II. Lot	
373	\$35.00
Two Guineas. Lot 374	\$10.50
Five Guineas. Second Issue. Lot	
376	\$27.00
Two Guineas. Lot 377	\$14.75
Shilling. George III. Lot 400	\$46.00
U. S. Dollar. Counterstamped	
Lot 410	\$24.00
Double Sovereign. George IV.	
Lot 419	\$11.50
Jubilee Two Pound Piece. Victo-	
ria. Lot 444	\$12.00
\$20. 1891. Lot 562	\$31.50
\$10. 1795. Lot 563	\$30.00
1854 S. Mint. \$10. Lot 564	\$11.25
1907. St. Gaudens \$10. Wire edge.	
Periods. Lot 565	\$21.00
Gold Dollar. Proof. Lot 603	\$12.50
Gobrecht Dollar. 1836. Lot 648	\$21.00
Flying Eagle Cent. Lot 1017	\$12.00

Medal Issues and Awards.



The members of The Holland-Belgium Society des Amis de la Medaille D'Art have received, by courtesy of M. Wienecke, a supplementary, interesting, unusual and remarkably strong medal struck, exclusively in bronze, in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of state railway operations, 1863-1913, in Holland.

The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has awarded The John Scott Medal to C. Francis Jenkins of Washington, D. C., for achievements in motion pictures. This is the second award by the Institution to Mr. Jenkins for original research in this art—the first being an award of the Elliott Cresson Gold Medal, 1895. (See NUMISMATIST, April and July, 1912, Pages 115 and 256.)

The Perkin Gold Medal, a high honor in the field of chemical science, was awarded recently to John Wesley Hyatt, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., for his discovery of celluloid in 1870, and in recognition of his fifty years' research work in chemistry. (See NUMISMATIST, January 1910, and 1911, Pages 114 and 4.)

The Massachusetts Society Sons of the Revolution awarded five medals, as Knox trophies, to men of the war and navy service at their meeting held at the Hotel Somerset recently. The medals from a historical point of view are very interesting.

At their annual competition at Van Cortland Park The Mitchell Medal was presented to The Thistle Curlers. The Mohawk Club of Schenectady won the trophy a year ago.

At the Franco-American Scientific Conference, held at Marseilles, Dec. 27, under the auspices of the faculty of science, the Geographical Society Gold Medal was awarded to Mrs. Fannie Bullock Workman and Dr. Wm. Hunter Workman, the American mountain climbers. This is the society's most coveted medal, and is given only to the greatest explorers, the two last receiving it being Rear Admiral Peary and the Duc de Montpensier.

The distinguished inventor and physicist, Dr. A. Graham Bell, L. L. D., has been awarded The Hughes Gold Medal of the Royal Society of London for his share in the construction of the telephone receiver and invention of the telephone. The medal was founded under the terms of the will of Prof. D. E.

Hughes, F. R. S., the inventor of the microphone, who in 1898 bequeathed the sum of 4000 pounds to the Royal Society, as well as similar amounts to the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London, and the Academie des Science, Paris.



The Minister of Public Works, Sr. Jemine Arango, at Bogota, Republic of Colombia, has forwarded the medal of which we give a reproduction, struck in commemoration of the National Horticultural Exposition held at Bogota, July 27th, 1912.

J. DE L.

Letter to the Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

The following information in reply to letters of mine may be of interest to collectors.

From the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia under date of January 10, 1914:

In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., you are informed that the Wilson Presidential medal is not yet ready, and we do not know when it will be, as the President is too busy to spare the time necessary for its production.

We cannot say when the proof coins for the present year will be ready, as the denominations can only be made after the coinage of that denomination has been begun for the regular issue. The regular issue of coins for circulation is only made as required by the Treasurer of the United States.

From the Superintendent of the Mint at Denver, under date of January 22, 1914:

Will strike quarter dollars for next ninety days and then dimes. Probably strike nickels and cents in July or August.

The San Francisco Mint has already struck both cents and nickels for 1914.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,

Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., February 12, 1914.

Revolutionary Paper Money Lost.

An apparent shortage in a shipment of \$1,000,000 in paper money, sent from New York to the Constitutionalist headquarters at Agua Prieta, according to a dispatch from Douglas, Ariz., dated Jan. 18, will amount to a little more than \$250,000, according to a statement by Sonora officials after a careful count. The money, which arrived there recently, came by freight in two trunks. One trunk burst open and bills sifted out along the railroad right of way. Advices from El Paso and the East lead the rebel officers to believe that the money trail extends for 1,000 miles east. The missing bills are of denominations of \$1 to \$1,000. The new currency is printed on good linen paper and closely resembles United States money. This medium will take the place of the provisional currency, which was printed poorly and resembled cigarette coupons.

An Addition to Mr. Wyllis Betts' List.



(The following addition has been contributed by Dr. Eugene C. Courteau, of St. Jacques, Quebec, Canada, who reserves the right to publish in book form.)

Obv. Bust of Louis XVI. to right. LUD. XVI. REX CHRISTIANISS.
Under truncation, GATTEAUX.

Rev. In a small wreath of oak leaves, LIBERTE DES MERS (in two lines) and PAIX DE 1783 (in two lines) the two upper and two lower lines being separated by a double dash. (Freedom of the seas, Peace of 1783.) Silver. Size 30mm.

The inscription LIBERTE DES MERS alludes to nothing else than the abolition of the Right of Search, which England claimed for a long time, causing France, Holland, and Russia to join together with the United States to combat this supposed right. This jeton should be included in the period "The Independence of America Recognized," and ought to follow No. 612 in the list of referred to, "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," by the late C. Wyllis Betts.

The Henry Kline Token, Dayton, Ohio.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

The Henry Kline civil war token is credited as a very recent find. Mr. Scott, in his "War of the Rebellion Tokens," does not mention the piece. The card comes in copper, with blank reverse, and an obverse inscribed: "Henry Kline | Clocks | Watches | & | Jewelry | Dayton, O." This token is believed to be unique. The only specimen known to the collecting fraternity is the one in the cabinet of our esteemed fellow numismatist, Mr. Judson Brenner, to whom our thanks are due for his timely loan of the card.

Relative to Henry Kline, the Bradstreet Company makes the following statement: "Henry Kline started in the jewelry business at Dayton in the early sixties, but he never had very much rating as his record and reputation were apparently not sufficiently high to warrant it. He made an assignment in January, 1867, to Philip Klopfer, and the business was closed out by the assignee. The records indicate that about \$3500 worth of merchandise were not fully accounted for. Kline subsequently left the city. For about two years prior to his failure he had no rating.

The first appearance in the Dayton Directories of the name, Henry Kline, was that of 1862-63, and may be found in this series as late as the 1874 publication. These volumes contain the following entries which are in this article accompanied with a few comments for the purpose of clearness.

1862-63, Kline, Henry, Exchange and Loan Office, #336 Third St., House #400 Third St.; 1864-65, Kline, Henry, Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, etc., #336 Third St., House #49 Jefferson St.; 1866-67, Kline,

Henry, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in watches, clocks, diamonds, jewelry and silverware, #333 Third St., House, #406 Second St.; 1868-69, Kline, Henry, Home, #406 Second St.; (No business mentioned.); 1870-71, Kline, Henry, (C. J. Tyler & Co.), residence, #406 Second St.; Tyler, C. J. & Co., (C. J. Tyler, Henry Kline), watches, jewelry, etc., #90 Main St.; 1871-72, Kline, Henry, Loan office, N. E. Corner Third & Jefferson, House #18 North Jefferson; 1873 and 1874, Kline, Henry, Jewelry, Residence, #323 East Second; 1875 and 1876, name does not appear. There is this entry in both volumes, however: Kline, Mrs. Henry, boards at Merchants Hotel.

The following advertisement found in the *Dayton Daily Empire*, ran from June 3, 1864, to January 13, 1865, as herewith submitted:

Grand Opening of the Bazaar of Fashion, Henry Kline, Proprietor, No. 336 Third St., under the Phillips House, has just received, and is still receiving, a splendid stock of Gold and Silver Watches Of the Very Best Makes; Ladies' Jewelry Of all kinds, which for Quality & Style cannot be excelled anywhere. Clocks of Every Style & Quality; A Splendid selection of the most Modern Styles of Elaborate and Highly Finished Plated Ware; The Greatest Variety and Best Styles of Tea and Table Spoons, And all other articles pertaining to Elegant Domestic Economy.

The proprietor has also on hand a choice selection of the latest and most fashionable styles of shell, amber and other Tucking Combs, Fans and many other family articles too numerous to mention. Mr. Kline takes pleasure in informing his friends and the great public, that from long experience in the business, and from having purchased his stock for Cash, he is enabled to sell at prices not to be surpassed for liberality in the Western States. Returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors he will add that it will ever be his sole aim to please those who deal with him. Respectfully, Henry Kline.

Five Franc Piece of Napoleon IV.



Mr. James B. Pelletier of New Orleans, under date of Jan. 22, 1914, has written to THE NUMISMATIST as follows: "In your issue of January you published on Pages 16-17 an article taken from *La Scena Illustrata*, published at Florence, Italy, which referred to a French five-franc piece with the effigy of Napoleon IV., and date 1874, &c. I must say that I am in possession of one of these. I obtained the coin from M. Placide Canonge, who sold it to me some years ago, and himself received it as a token of friendship from M. Paul de Cassagnac, the great French statesman."

Mr. Pelletier, upon request, has kindly forwarded this coin to THE NUMISMATIST, and we are thus enabled to show an illustration of it, which should be of considerable interest.

Obituary.



RALPH R. BARKER.

We are now enabled to show a portrait of Mr. Barker, who died on Feb. 26, 1913, at Newport, R. I. A short biographical sketch appeared in THE NUMISMATIST of March, 1913, on Page 140. Mr. Barker was No. 41 in the American Numismatic Association, and collected odd Chinese coins, of which he had a collection of three hundred pieces. He was also interested in the coinage of the world, and in United States Colonial pieces in particular. His collection was sold by Mr. Henry Chapman at Philadelphia on Nov. 28 and 29, 1913.



NATHAN SMASON.

Mr. Nathan Smason, of Kansas City, Kan., a member of the American Numismatic Association, and holding No. 1320, was killed in his jewelry store

in that city on Sunday, Sept. 16, by unknown thieves, and robbed of goods valued at \$6,000. So far as known no clue to his murderer, or murderers, has been found. Mr. Smason was born in Russia on April 15, 1881, and collected United States, Confederate and foreign paper bills, also coins and medals.

HENRY F. CLARK.

The death of Mr. Harry F. Clark, of Danielson, Conn., occurred at Los Angeles, Calif., on Jan. 16, 1914. He had left for the South about the first of December of last year. He was a member of the American Numismatic Association, and held No. 39.

A. F. HOLDEN.

We have just received the news of the death of Mr. A. F. Holden, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in May, 1913. Mr. Holden held No. 1123 in the American Numismatic Association. He specialized in minerals and in American Colonial coins. He was the proprietor of the *Cleveland Plaindealer*.

Rassegna Numismatica for January.

The January number of this very interesting Italian publication has just been received. The leading article, by Signor Furio Lenzi, relates to a find of silver coins of Bruttium, and a most interesting discussion of the significance of the various types borne by them, in which the author compares the devices of several of these coins with well-known pieces of statuary. The article is adequately illustrated with the coins bearing the discussed types, and is accompanied by a full-page plate representing the statue of Poseidom in the Lateran Museum. Any one interested in ancient coinage should not fail to read this article. Among many other numismatic items of interest we note that a new two-lire silver piece has been struck at the Italian mint. This is a product of the new chief engraver of that establishment, Prof. Attilio Motti. The principal device on the obverse shows the portrait of King Emmanuel III. The reverse represents a female figure in a quadriga, in resemblance to one of the tetradrachms of Syracuse. The new piece is highly complimented in *Rassegna Numismatica*, and we hope to present an illustration of it in the near future. In the department of numismatic news from various countries, *Rassegna Numismatica* states that the Grand Duchess Maria Adelaide of Luxemburg had recently signed a law which authorized the issue of new pieces of two francs, one franc, fifty and twenty-five centesimi, to the extent of ten francs for every inhabitant of the country. It has provided that private persons may accept the new silver coinage up to a value of fifty francs, while the State will receive them without any limitation. Also it is stated that near Smyrna, Turkey, recently a shepherd found eighty small coins of bronze of Temnos, and that in the district of Madras, India, had been made a discovery of forty-nine denarii of Augustus and 184 of Tiberius, all pertaining to the two common types of which many finds have been made in Southern India. "Unfortunately, we do not know anything of precise character regarding the find; whether if, in that number, was the denarius of Augustus with the figures of Caius and Lucius." The same magazine states that the Government of Colombia has authorized the mint of Medellin to coin two gold pieces of the denomination and weight equal to a pound and half pound sterling of England. (We would very much like to see the splendid article by Signor Lenzi translated to English and brought to the attention of English readers.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the **20th of the month**. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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Editorial.

THE great exhibition of United States coins held by The American Numismatic Society of New York closed on Feb. 18. It was not possible to give an adequate description of the exhibits in this number. Therefore this will be deferred until the April issue, when an especial effort will be made to present in detail all the important pieces that were shown, together with a number of illustrations.

ESPECIAL attention is directed to our advertising department this month, in which the announcements of nearly all the important numismatic dealers in the world are to be found.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, January 20, 1914. The forty-sixth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order, with President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Bernstein Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Koeb, Bunnell, and Putnam.

Mr. Merritt proposed for membership Mr. A. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, and Mr. A. D. Hill, of 23 South Avenue. A vote being taken, both gentlemen were duly elected.

Publications received: Ben G. Green sale Jan. 23, 1714; Lyman H. Low, sale Jan. 30, 1914; B. Max Mehl, sale Jan. 21, 1914; Eugene Klein, sale Jan. 31; February 2, 3, 1914; United States Coin Co., sale Jan. 22, 1914.

Announcement was made of the death of Ben G. Green, of Chicago, Ill. A committee consisting of Dr. French, Mr. Yawger and Mr. Merritt, was appointed by the President to forward resolutions of sympathy in behalf of the R. N. A. to the family of Mr. Green and to the Chicago Numismatic Association.

Motion made by Dr. French, which was carried, that Mr. Wm. Horstman be made an honorary member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, in appreciation of the many favors extended that Association by him in allowing them the use of the hotel as a meeting place, etc.

Our second anniversary dinner being scheduled for this evening, meeting was adjourned to Tuesday, February 3, 1914.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—January 15th, Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., President, in the Chair.

Messrs. Richard Dalton, Robert Kerr, and R. James Williams were elected Fellows of the Society, and Mrs. Sidney Streatfield and K. u. K. Regierungsrat Eduard Fiala were proposed for election.

Exhibitions: By Miss Helen Farquhar—A series of coins from £1 pieces to half crowns, with equestrian figures illustrative of the style and workmanship of the Civil War engravers, including signed pieces by Rawlins and Briot. By Mr. William Gilbert—An unpublished milled sixpence of Elizabeth of 1562, with a dot between A and D of the reverse legend. By Mr. L. A. Lawrence—A small iron tobacco box with a portrait of Charles I in silver on the lid. By Mr. F. A. Walters—A medallion of Hadrian, being a large brass (Cohen No. 184) enclosed in a moulded bronze ring. By Mr. Percy H. Webb—A rare second brass of L. Domitius Alexander, tyrant in Africa 308-311 A. D., with reverse, INVICTA ROMA FELIX KARTHAGO.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper on "Nicholas Briot and Some Country Mints during the Civil War." Mr. Symonds had recently shown that Briot had died in the service of Parliament, which had disproved the tradition of the artist's uninterrupted service of Charles I. at Oxford. Miss Farquhar was able to show that Briot continued to serve the King by making secret journeys from London to York and Oxford after the outbreak of hostilities, as was clear from his widow's petition to Charles II. at the restoration, recalling the miseries she and her family had suffered when this was discovered. Miss Farquhar showed how Briot's hand could be traced in the civil war coinages of these two mints. From an unpublished Harleian manuscript Miss Farquhar traced the route of Thomas Bushell, who carried his Aberystwith mint via Shrewsbury and Oxford to Bristol, and she suggested that the clumsy equestrian portraits in use on silver issues at Shrewsbury and Oxford owed their origin to some graver unknown, in the employ of Bushell, removing with his master to Bristol in 1643. She believed that the improvement of the Oxford coinage in that year was partly due to Rawlins, who since 1642 had been engaged in making war badges for Charles, and partly to Briot, whose special horse, as depicted on his patterns and private coinage at the Tower, makes its first appearance at Oxford in 1643. By the help of lantern slides she traced this equestrian figure from 1630 to 1646.

With regard to York where Briot's co-operation is technically manifest. Miss Farquhar drew attention to the similarity between his initialled halfcrown and the Tower type, beginning in 1640, for which, as the King's designer of obverse he may be held responsible, and she referred to some little-known contemporary evidence concerning the establishment and locality of the Civil War

mint in the northern city. A discussion followed, in which Mr. Symonds, Mr. Brooke, Colonel Morrison, and the President took part.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.—The first monthly meeting for the year 1914, of this society, was held on the 23rd of January at the home of Mr. R. W. McLachlan—to celebrate the jubilee year of his membership.

The Curator reported the receipt of coin catalogues from Charles Dupriez, J. Schulman, and Otto Helbing Nachf.

Mr. Yves Lavigne was elected a member.

Mr. W. W. C. Wilson exhibited an example of the rare British Columbia ten-dollar piece struck in silver. It was the first impression from the dies ever shown in Montreal.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited a series of Canadian coins, medals, chapter pennies and business cards, numbering 180, the accessions to his Canadian cabinet during the year 1913. These, consisting mainly of issues during the past two years, he analyzed as follows: First, as to the number relating to each of the different provinces of the Dominion; second, as to the objects or occasions for which they were struck; third, as to the country in which they were struck; fourth, as to the names of the medallists by whom they were struck.

A paper on "Jean Marie Arnault, the First Canadian Medallist," was read by Mr. McLachlan, a synopsis of which has been sent to *THE NUMISMATIST* for the March number. He showed at the same time a complete series of the known works of this medallist, including the unique "Pro bono publico" ½ penny bouquet from his own collection, as well as the only existing example of the Notre Dame Temperance medal, recently acquired by Mr. Victor Morin.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McLachlan for his most interesting paper, as well as to Mrs. McLachlan for her generous hospitality.

A vote was also passed congratulating him on his having attained his jubilee year as a member of the society.

After the close of the meeting he exhibited to the members his unique collection of Canadian medals, numbering over 2000.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1914. Forty-seventh meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, with President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair.

Mr. H. H. Yawger, Secretary, being absent, it was moved and carried that W. H. Amberg be appointed to act as Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Report of the Committee of Resolutions on the death of Ben G. Green was received.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, spoke regarding the reverse of the R. N. A. Anniversary Medal, and it was suggested by some of the members that the seal be used, and by others, that the coat-of-arms of the city of Rochester be shown on same. Motion made by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Merritt, that we proceed to get the design of our Association medal, at a cost not to exceed \$90. for the cutting of the dies. Carried. Motion was also carried that the design be left to the Medal Committee and reported on at next meeting.

Communication was read from Mr. E. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, regarding a coin collection to be loaned to the Rochester Municipal Museum. Motion was made that a committee of three be elected to co-operate with Mr. Putnam in supervising and establishing a collection for an exhibit in the Rochester Municipal Museum, the following committee being appointed: Dr. French, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Bauer.

It was suggested that it would add interest to the meetings if one of the members read a paper on coins at each meeting.

President Geo. J. Bauer read a very interesting article from "The Works" on 1804 silver dollars. Mr. I. B. Bernstein presented a beautiful magnifying glass to the Association, and it was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Bernstein for his gift. Mr. Louis G. Amberg exhibited his collection of United States half dollars, which is very complete, the coins being

in fine condition, about one-half of them in proof and the earlier dates in fine or uncirculated condition.

Visitors present: Dr. Cornman was introduced by Dr. French.

Publications received: Spink's *Numismatic Circular* for January, 1914.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1914.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary pro tem.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 121st monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, Friday, Feb. 6, 1914, President J. T. Kelly presiding. The following eighteen members were present: Messrs. Ripstra, Merrill, Holmes, Jonas, Carey, Kelly, E. Michael, Dr. Feith of Frankfort A. M., Germany, Loer, Brand, McKay, Leon, Zerbe, Mueller, McDonald, Excell, Baker, and Verkler.

A communication was received from the Rochester Numismatic Society expressing sympathy for the death of Ben G. Green.

A copy of the following resolution was sent to the family of Mr. Green:

WHEREAS, the Eternal Ruler of destinies has called to His perpetual home our esteemed member, Ben G. Green; and

WHEREAS, by the death of our departed member we have lost an associate whose activity in the science of numismatics was prominent and noteworthy, and a friend whose lovable qualities and sterling worth endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and whose death is an irreparable loss to numismatics the country over, and most deeply deplored by members of The Chicago Numismatic Society; therefore be it

Resolved, that we tender the bereaved family of our deceased member our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction, and that as a slight testimonial of the high esteem in which we have always held him, these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our society and a copy forwarded to his family.

Mr. E. B. Hengle and D. B. Lewis were dropped for nonpayment of dues.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Brand showed two magnificent first bronzes of Nero, one of Vitellius and one of Gordian II, also a second bronze showing the heads of Philip and his son.

Adjourned to meet Friday March 6, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting, New York Numismatic Club, Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, February 13, 1914, President Smith presided. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Hidden, Imhoff, Kohler, Low, Proskey, Ryder, Sears, Senft, Smith, Valentine, Webster, Wood, and Wormser.

The following guests were also present: Messrs. W. W. Bradbeer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; G. C. Gehring, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. H. Harding, New York City, and Dr. Feith, Frankfort Am Main.

The President started the meeting by welcoming the guests, especially Mr. Bradbeer and Dr. Feith. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The following amendments to the Constitution, which were previously submitted by the Executive Committee, were carried: Article X, "Whenever a vote or resolution of the Club calls for 'the expenditure of money for any purpose, the amount of money so to be expended shall be expressly stated.'"

Article V, Section 2, second line to read: "A Membership Committee composed of five (5) members". The amendment to article 7, page 8, lines 20, 21 and 22, was laid over, to be acted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Valentine, for the Paper Money Committee, reported that the committee had looked over two collections, and was making progress.

Mr. Adams, for the Store Card Committee, reported that they had found several new varieties to be added to the official list as follows: A series of New York store cards, issued by J. W. Scott & Co. of New York City in 1876, which represent varieties that are not mentioned in the list of store cards published recently by the New York Numismatic Club. They are as follows:

Obverse. "100 Yrs of Nat. Ind. 16 Yrs | Business in | Coins & Stamps | —*— | J. W. Scott & Co. | 146 Fulton St. N. Y."

Rev. "Liberty Bell" 1776 The Liberty Bell. Size 14 $\frac{1}{8}$. Brass. (This is the same design as No. 260a in the above mentioned list, but is in brass instead of white metal.)

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. "The Birthplace of Liberty Independence Hall *" View of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, beneath which is "July 4, 1776." Size 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brass. Copper. (Both of these are new metal varieties. The design is the same as No. 260b, but the latter is in white metal.)

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. "Continental 1776-1876". A soldier in the uniform of the Continental troops holding a musket, advancing left. Size 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brass. (This is the same as No. 260c in the list, but there only mentioned in white metal.)

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. Reduction of the "Libertas American" medal as described in No. 314. Size, 14 $\frac{1}{8}$. Brass, Copper. (The same design as No. 260d, but the latter is in white metal, and neither of the two varieties herein mentioned are shown in the list.)

Obv. Same as foregoing. Rev. a view of Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, with the inscription "Carpenter's Hall, Phila, First Congress Sep. 5, 1774, Size, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Brass. (This design is not mentioned in the list of New York store cards in any metal.)

It was then voted to incorporate the following report of the open evening which the American Numismatic Society arranged for the entertainment of the New York Numismatic Club in the present minutes.

The American Numismatic Society on Monday evening, Feb. 9, 1914, extended to the members of the New York Numismatic Club the courtesy of its club house, and arranged for a special exhibition of the large collections of United States coins which was then on public exhibition, so that the members of the Club might have the opportunity of a special inspection of this exhibition. The Club turned out a good sized attendance, the following members being present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, Heaton, Kohler, Proskey, Scott, J. W. Smith, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

Messrs. Browning and Harding were present as new members.

The evening was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and the efforts of the officers of the society in getting together such a splendid exhibition were universally admired. A very fine buffet supper was served at the close of the evening.

The New York Numismatic Club wishes to incorporate this record in its minutes and with it a special vote of thanks to the American Numismatic Society for its courtesy in inviting and so well entertaining the New York Numismatic Club.

The Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. Mehl of a copy of *The Numismatic Monthly*.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. Archer M. Huntington, Honorary Member of the Club, in which he regretted his inability to be present at this meeting, and expressed his good wishes for the success of the Club.

The Treasurer reported on the State of the Treasury.

The Executive Committee reported that the annual Ladies' Dinner would be held on the third Thursday in April.

The Executive Committee was also authorized to advertise the Heaton Medals and the Store Card Books in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Applications were received from the following for membership in the Club: Messrs. W. W. Bradbeer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; A. W. Browning, New York City; L. V. Case, Tarrytown, N. Y.; G. C. Gehring, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. H. Harting, New York City; Adolph Hess Nachf, Frankfort, Germany; H. C. Hines, Newark, N. J., and C. R. S. Leckie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Executive Committee was instructed to revise the official copy of the Constitution, By-Laws and membership list, and to bring same up to date, incorporating all changes and additions that had been made since the last copy had been printed. The Secretary reported with great regret the death of Member Ben G. Green, and Mr. Adams offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, in the death of Mr. Ben G. Green the numismatic fraternity in general, and the New York Numismatic Club in particular, has lost a much-beloved fellow worker; one who had many warm personal friends in this organization, who deeply valued his many virtues and splendid qualities of fellowship, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the New York Numismatic Club hereby expresses its keen sorrow at the taking away of its valued associate; and that it extends its sincerest sympathy to the bereaved family in their great loss.

Resolved, that these resolutions be placed upon a separate page of the minutes of the Club, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased member.

This resolution was carried by rising vote, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate this resolution to Mrs. Green.

The following exhibits were shown: By Mr. Senft—A series of coins of Alsace and Lorraine, among them some very rare coins of the town of Hagenau.

The Club then adjourned to the banquet hall of the Park Avenue Hotel, where Mr. W. W. Bradbeer gave an extremely interesting lecture on "Confederate Paper Currency". The lecture was illustrated by some forty or fifty lantern slides which showed some very rare paper issues of the Confederacy and gave the audience a great deal of historical information in connection with the subject with which they had been entirely unfamiliar.

Mr. Bradbeer gave especially interesting and valuable information in regard to the early issues; the laws passed on the subject by the several States, and the Congress of the Confederacy; the printing of notes; and the allegories and the pictures represented on the notes; and on the astounding total volume of paper money so issued.

Altogether, the lecture provided one of the most interesting evenings spent by the New York Numismatic Club, and great appreciation was generally expressed for Mr. Low's and Mr. Bradbeer's efforts in providing such a successful meeting.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting was held at the store of A. C. Gies, 6260 Frankstown avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, at 7:30 P. M., with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair.

Members present were Messrs. Shinkle, Dr. Wilharm, Kraft, Calderhead, Bierly and Gies.

Visitors present: Dr. Charles E. McGirk, of Philipsburg, Pa., John H. Gies, Gustavus Wilharm, Harry Daub and W. H. Cramer.

Dr. McGirk was the guest of the Society, and exhibited many of his cents; also his data on the varieties of the United States cents from 1793 to 1857.

Exhibits: Mr. Shinkle—Twenty-five pattern cents, including the large copper cent of 1868 in proof condition. By Mr. Calderhead—Lepton, or Widow's Mite, issued under the reign of Herod I, 37-34 B. C.; French denier, issued in the reign of Charlemagne, 768-814 A. D.; silver penny of Alfred the Great, King of the West Saxons—obverse shows bust of the king, and reverse has monogram for London, 872-901 A. D.; crown of Holland, 1790—obverse shows lion and shield, and reverse shows a beautiful arrangement of shields; crown of Sweden, 1632, with bust of Gustavus Adolphus; dollar of Island of Formosa, with effigy of Confucius, and five-cent pattern nickel of 1881. Dr. Wilharm—Quite a variety of his United States cents, among which was the following:—The finest 1823 cent known, strictly uncirculated and sharp; also 1796 chain cent and 1796 fillet head cent, uncirculated. By Mr. Kraft—1793 liberty cap cent, thin planchet, plain edge; also several very fine 1794 cents, 1798, 1800, and 1893 over 1836. By Mr. Gies—A great many of his United States cents, and his complete set of U. S. half dollars, complete set of \$3 gold pieces, and very rare Parsons \$5 gold piece.

Dr. Chas. E. McGirk was unanimously elected an honorary member, by rising vote.

On motion the following memorial relative to the death of Mr. Ben G. Green was unanimously adopted and ordered to be spread on the minutes:

MEMORIAL OF APPRECIATION.

We the members of The Numismatic Association of Western Pennsylvania wish to express our regret at the loss of a gentleman of such exemplary character as Mr. Ben G. Green, who has been taken from our fraternity by death.

Mr. Green was the collectors' friend. His integrity of purpose, fidelity of trust, and nobleness of character are known to all who have had business transactions with him. As a dealer Mr. Green did not commercialize numismatics, he fraternalized it. Mr. Green lived a life that made him admired by all with whom he came in contact, and in so doing carved for himself an everlasting monument that should be the aspiration of every true-hearted and loyal man.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Waldo C. Moore for application for membership in the American Numismatic Association.

The meeting was very pleasant, a great deal of interest was shown, and every one enjoyed it. It was a great treat to have Dr. Charles E. McGirk present. The majority stayed until the genial Doctor had to leave on the 3:20 train in the morning for his home. Come again. You are always welcome.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

President Frank G. Duffield.

The election of Mr. Frank G. Duffield to the highest office within the gift of the A. N. A. will, we believe, command universal indorsement of the Association's membership. His experience and training should make him an ideal executive. This opinion is based upon his record as General Secretary for the years 1912 and 1913.

He has been a member of the Association since 1901; has served on the Board of Governors and in addition to above terms of service, was District Secretary in 1908. His message to the A. N. A. is a document which every member should read, as matters of vital importance to the Association are therein presented, and presented in such manner as to give ample evidence of the master at the helm. Fellow members of the A. N. A. let us give him our unqualified support in his efforts to "build."—F. WAYLAND POTTER in *Collectors' Blue Book*.

Very Important Medallie Project.

Panama official souvenirs are provided in a bill introduced in Congress on Feb. 20 by Representative Lewis, of Pennsylvania. The proceeds from the sale of 1,000,000 of such souvenirs are to go to extending the national coin collection at the Philadelphia Mint. Mr. Lewis' bill authorizes the Director of the Mint and the Secretary of the Treasury to select the design for the medal to mark the opening of the Panama Canal, as well as the price at which it is to be sold. The bill carries \$250,000 to defray expenses.

This is one of the most important projects relating to numismatics that has been set on foot in this country for many years if not the most important yet. The provision for a souvenir medal relating to the opening of the canal is itself of great interest, and of special concern to American medallists, who will probably have an opportunity to compete for the honor of making the medal. The proposition to utilize the profits for the advancement of the National Numismatic Collection, and thus for the advancement of the whole numismatic interest of the country, should arouse the active support of all concerned with coins and medals.

Every person in this country who is interested in the development of

numismatics should do all he can for the passage of the bill presented by Congressman Lewis. Do not fail to bring this matter to the attention of your Senator and Congressman, for it is vital not only to the proper medallic commemoration of the inauguration of the most important industrial work that has ever been completed, but it is of extreme importance on account of the intention to devote the proceeds of the sale of this souvenir medal toward the extension of the National Collection at the Philadelphia Mint.

This is the first time, so far as we are aware, that a real step toward the proper development of the Mint Collection has been presented to Congress, and no efforts should be spared by American numismatists to see that the project reaches a successful conclusion.

Ben G. Green.

The Rochester Numismatic Association, on Jan. 26, passed the following resolution upon the death of Mr. Ben G. Green:

WHEREAS, Mr. Ben G. Green, of Chicago, formerly a member of The Rochester Numismatic Association, passed away on January 17th, 1914:

WHEREAS, Mr. Green having been a Governor of our parent organization, the American Numismatic Association, and did so much for the science of numismatics, and by his pleasant manner and good nature, won the love and respect of all the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Rochester Numismatic Association, having learned with profound regret of the death of Mr. Ben G. Green, one of the Governors of the American Numismatic Association, desires to place on record its appreciation of his work in the field of numismatics and his interest in and work for our society:

Resolved, that a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

GEORGE P. FRENCH
FRED E. MERRITT
H. H. YAWGER

Committee Rochester Numismatic Association.
Rochester, N. Y., January 26, 1914.

Coin Drawings Given by King of Italy.

In a special dispatch from Rome to *Il Progresso Italo-Americano* of New York City, dated Feb. 12, it was stated that His Majesty the King had donated to the Museum of Brera the very important collection of drawings of mediaeval and modern coins which had served for the preparation of the fourth volume of the powerful numismatic work compiled by King Victor Emanuel, entitled "Corpus Numorum."

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for February.

The second number of this welcome little magazine reached us promptly by the first of the month. It contains, in addition to other interesting numismatic matter, an article by ex-President Farran Zerbe on the subject of "What to Collect?" We also notice an article entitled "Two Interesting Medals," by Mr. J. de Lagerberg, which deals with a medal by Mr. Lauer on the terrible Zeppelin balloon disaster last year in which so many persons lost their lives, and also mentions a medal issued to celebrate the centenary of Geneva, Switzerland.



SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Rochester Numismatic Association Dinner, Jan. 20, 1914.

Following, reading from left to right, are the names of those appearing in the photograph reproduced on the page opposite:

1—H. H. Yawger	11—L. J. Woolsey	22—L. S. Richardson
2—W. J. Morley	12—A. S. Bostwick	21—Dr. S. Handler
3—	13—F. E. Merritt	23—Fred B. King
4—J. A. Koeb	14—C. E. Bunnell	24—W. J. Ballard
5—W. R. Horstmann	15—A. H. Plumb	25—C. A. Harold
6—Dr. Geo. P. French	16—L. G. Amberg	26—Paul Wild
7—George J. Bauer	17—E. L. Stanley	27—E. D. Putnam
8—Harry E. Montgomery	18—Andrew Ludolph	28—R. M. Burton
9—H. F. Ottley	19—I. B. Bernstein	29—H. J. Haddleton
10—L. L. Albright	20—W. H. Amberg	

The Rochester Numismatic Association Second Anniversary Dinner.

The Rochester Numismatic Association celebrated its second anniversary by a dinner at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 20th, at which they were joined by the members of the Rochester Philatelic Association who were at the same time celebrating the first anniversary of their society. A reception was held from 6.30 to 7.30 of that evening, to allow the members of the two associations to become acquainted, also for the purpose of introducing Mr. Harry Earl Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y., who had been invited to be the speaker of the evening.

This being the regular meeting night of the R. N. A., a short meeting was held, after which a dinner was served which was voted by all to be about as fine a one as they ever sat down to. Mr. Geo. J. Bauer, President of the R. N. A., acted as toastmaster. During the course of the dinner a telegram from Mr. B. Max Mehl of Ft. Worth, Texas, was received and read, congratulating the R. N. A., on their work for the promotion of the science of numismatics and expressing his regret at being unable to be present.

Mr. C. E. Bunnell, one of the members of the R. N. A., who is a professional photographer, took a flash light photograph of the dinner party.

Dr. French was then called upon to make presentation to Mr. Wm. Horstman, Manager of the Hotel Rochester, in slight token of the esteem of the members, and appreciation for the many favors extended them in years past, of a watch fob having a three dollar gold piece of the year of Mr. Horstman's birth set in a gold collar. Mr. Horstman expressed his surprise and pleasure in accepting the gift, and stated that he would be pleased to have the Association continue to make the Rochester Hotel their headquarters.

After these preliminaries had been disposed of, the toastmaster introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. Harry E. Montgomery. Although all present expected something exceptionally fine in the way of an address, Mr. Montgomery exceeded their anticipations, his address "Why Collect Coins" being both entertaining as well as instructive.

Mr. Andrew Ludolph, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association then gave a very amusing and instructive talk on stamp collecting.

Next on the programme was an especially fine talk given by Mr. H. F. Ottley, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association, in which he told in detail about the material used and manner of making postage stamps and postal cards, from the first stamps issued to the present parcel post stamps.

The Secretary read a number of letters of regret from the following members of the A. N. A. and R. N. A., who were unable to attend: Mr. F. G. Duffield, Mr. Judson Brenner, Mr. E. H. Adams, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Mr. B. Max Mehl, Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. E. H. Hawkins, and Mr. Jos. Hooper.

The toastmaster then called upon Messrs. Merritt, Yawger and L. G. Amberg, who responded.

Another presentation was made by Dr. French, in behalf of the Rochester Numismatic Association, consisting of one of the first anniversary medals, struck in silver, to Mr. Joseph Koeb, one of the members of the R. N. A., he being the artist who designed that medal, and the members desiring to show their appreciation of the very fine piece of work he turned out.

Mr. L. S. Richardson, President of the Rochester Philatelic Association, responded in a few well-chosen remarks to a call on him by the toastmaster.

Mr. A. D. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Historical Society, told of the interest excited in the small boys visiting the museum by the collection of coins which was placed there by the R. N. A., and announced that the Rochester Philatelic Association also intends to present the Historical Society with a similar collection of postage stamps for exhibiting purposes.

The party then broke up with congratulations on all sides to the Dinner Committee, and many words of praise to Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Ottley for their efforts.

The address of Mr. Montgomery follows:

"Why Collect Coins?"

BY HARRY EARL MONTGOMERY.

Address delivered before the Rochester Numismatic Association on Jan. 20, 1914

A few weeks ago a man who is the president of a National bank, a trustee of an historical society and an officer of an archaeological association, asked me this question: "What sense is there in collecting coins?"

This question, as undoubtedly you have learned by experience, is by no means an uncommon one to be asked even by men who are classed as intelligent. In my reply, I endeavored to convince my friend that coins are the most unerring and best preserved monuments of the ancient world and are historical records of supreme value, telling as they do of vanished cities long forgotten; giving portraits and names of rulers otherwise unknown, and standing as reflections of the time and country that issued them; that they reveal the religious belief of the ancient peoples and record the changing religious views of all the nations of the world during the last 2500 years; that ancient and modern coins illustrate the history of art from its earliest stages of development to its highest excellence, thence to its gradual decline and almost total eclipse during the darkness and turmoil of the middle ages and to its rise since the dawn of the Renaissance; and in short, that coins are of the highest value to the historian, the student of comparative religion, the artist, the poet, the architect, and the man of letters.

After parting from my friend, and being not at all satisfied with the way I had answered him, I began to ponder the question, "What sense is there in collecting coins?" And from my reading of biographies, my acquaintance with men, and my knowledge of life, I came first to the conclusion that in order for a man to fully enjoy his earthly existence he must have a hobby.

Wealth and leisure, the combination which the world deems the source of happiness, in reality, as we well know, brings but little joy, unless the activities of the mind, body and spirit are continually engaged in riding a hobby.

Not long ago, the president of one of our largest "trusts" was obliged to undergo a serious operation. Though the operation was successful the strain so weakened the man's heart that he was compelled to resign his office and give up active business. His physician gave him this advice: "You will never regain your strength or enjoy life until you choose a hobby and ride it hard. It will make no difference what hobby you adopt, but a hobby you must have if you are to find health and happiness." This millionaire failed to take his physician's advice, and having no business to occupy his mind save the cutting of coupons quarterly, is today one of the most restless, discontented and unhappy of men.

The business or professional man who has no special interest outside of his daily work is apt to find as the years pass and the silvery locks appear, that life becomes gray, dull and uninteresting. A few years ago, a man just past middle life, who, having amassed a fortune and feeling no longer the pressing need of close application to business, said to me: "I would give \$10,000 if I could get a hobby and ride it as enthusiastically as you ride yours, but I don't seem to be able to become interested in anything." It was but two years from that time when this man, who possessed wealth and

a civic and social position of prominence, was found dead in bed as a result of a self-administered drug. If I had been asked to write his epitaph, it would have been: "Having no hobby to ride, he found life not worth the living."

On the other hand, a man with a hobby is too busy to be unhappy and has no time for ennui or the blues. As soon as his day's work is done, with a leap and a bound, he jumps onto his hobby, and with cheer in his heart and enthusiasm stirring his blood, he enjoys a fore-taste of heavenly bliss as he rides to his castle in Spain.

One of the most contented and happy men it has been my good fortune to know intimately was a man descending the slopes of life, yet active in the affairs of business and an enthusiastic rider of a hobby—the collecting of autographs, portraits and books of and relating to Robert Burns and Dr. Samuel Johnson. His life was lived according to schedule: he arose at 6:30; was in his library with his collections until the 8:00 o'clock breakfast was served; at 9:00 was at his desk in his store where he remained until 5:30; after his 6:00 o'clock dinner he mounted his hobby and rode until 8:30, when he joined his wife to be her companion for the rest of the evening.

Is it any wonder that the demons of unrest, discontent and unhappiness found no lodging place in this man's mind?

No careful student can fail to reach the conclusion that an unsatisfied and unhappy life is a "hobbyless" life and that the way to find happiness is to get a hobby and ride it with all the enthusiasm of your being.

Since, therefore, a hobby is essential to the full enjoyment of life, the next point I considered was, whether my hobby, the collecting of coins, is a worthy one, and if I had gained from my collection and their study an adequate return for the time and money expended. While admitting that I had obtained quite a collection of the dry facts of history and a slight acquaintance with the various religious beliefs of the ancient peoples, and with the rise, the glory, and the decline of art, I began to question whether I had learned from my hobby any lessons which enable me to look at life more sanely, to study important questions more intelligently, and to lead a fuller and a better life.

Tonight, I shall recount to you some of the lessons I have learned from a study of the coins in my collection in order to see whether you agree with me in the conclusion at which I have arrived.

The first lesson learned was that as a city, a state and a nation possesses a social mind, a working hand, and a directing heart, a city, a state, or a nation can grow great and remain great only when it fully develops its intellectual capacity, its industrial and commercial life, and its religious spirit.

The symbol of the man-headed bull, typifying the union of physical strength and intellectual power, was adopted for their civic emblem by Neapolis, Gela, Hyria and other ancient pagan cities of Greece as it embodied their ideal of the requisites of good citizenship; and today, all that remains of those beautiful cities are a few broken columns, a noble statue or two, and the coins stamped with the man-headed bull. Therefore unless a nation recognizes this fact and provides for the three-fold development of her citizens her ultimate fate will be that which befell those magnificent city-states of the ancient world.

The way in which a state should develop her citizens is well illustrated by the development in the making of money. When only one side of a coin was stamped, you know how unattractive was the piece; when but the two sides were stamped, how seldom was the design well centered or the lines distinct, and how the rough and uneven edges marred the beauty of the piece; and that it was only when a ring or collar was invented to surround the disk or ball of metal to hold true the stamping of the sides, to make circular the coin, and to ornament the edge, a perfect coin was produced.

If but one side of a man's nature is developed the result will resemble that of the early coins of Aegina, Crotona, Persia, Sardis and Thebes—unshapely disks, with one side but fairly attractive and the rest of the coin repellent. It matters not which side of a man is developed; if it is the hand alone there is produced a low grade machine; if it is the mind alone, there is produced an abnormal being; if it is the heart alone, there is produced a

weaking. If only two sides of a man are developed, the result may be as beautiful and effective as some of the Syracusan coins made from 350 to 300 B. C.; but the chances are that the great mass of men will be as imperfect as as were the great mass of the coins made before the third stage of development was reached.

What a vast improvement there would have been to those wondrously beautiful medallion coins of Cimon of Syracuse if the ring or collar had been used to make round the coin and even and smooth the edge?

The boy requires more training than he receives in our schools today; he needs the collar of spiritual development to guide the development of the physical and intellectual qualities in order to make symmetrical the full grown man.

The second lesson learned was, that unless a nation treats its colonial possessions with the same consideration accorded its own citizens, the time is sure to come when the colonies will be freed from her control.

After the conquest and destruction of Jerusalem by the Roman army in A. D. 70 the Emperor Tiberius celebrated the event by minting coins for circulation among the conquered Jews. These coins, it will be recalled, had on their obverse the portrait of the Emperor with a list of his titles, and on the reverse a Judean palm under which sat a weeping woman with head bowed in her hands while a Roman centurion stood guard over her. Fearing that the symbolism of the weeping woman under the Judean palm with the guarding Roman centurion at her side might not be rightly interpreted by the conquered nation under subjection to Rome, the Emperor had placed about the design the words "Judaea Capta".

In this manner Rome expressed her attitude toward the conquered nation, and compelled the Jews in all their business transactions to handle money which was a constant reminder of the fact that they were under Roman rule and that Rome considered them as her prisoners and intended to treat them as captives.

A few years earlier under the reign of Augustus the same treatment was accorded the conquered Egyptians, and these subject people were obliged to use money bearing on the obverse the portraits of Augustus and Agrippi, and on the reverse a crocodile, the symbol of Egypt, chained to a tree.

Rome lost both Judaea and Egypt, and the nations of today will lose their colonies if they treat their colonial subjects as Rome treated hers.

What an important lesson is to be learned from the motto placed on the first coin made by the authority of the United States. According to the Congressional Record of May 8, 1787, a resolution was passed directing the board of treasury to issue a copper coin having on one side "thirteen circles linked together and a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States' round it; and in the center, the words 'we are one'; on the other side, a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian Sun above, on one side of which the word 'Fugio' and on the other '1787'; below the dial, the words 'Mind your Business'."

This was the motto adopted by David Rittenhouse of Philadelphia when he was twenty-four years of age, and who by adhering closely to it—minding his own business and not interfering with the affairs of others—became one of the greatest scientists and philosophers of his day.

As that rule of action enabled Rittenhouse to become a great man, our forefathers concluded that should our government adopt the same rule, our Nation likewise would grow great.

It was thus that our newly organized Republic gave notice to the world that it intended to mind its own business and not to interfere with the business of other nations. President Washington, in his Farewell Address, reiterated this same sentiment when he urged his countrymen to devote themselves to the upbuilding of the United States and to refrain from making entangling alliances with foreign nations. And so long as our government has observed its first motto, it has provoked no trouble nor assumed obligations entailing disturbance, expense, or threatening war; and the lesson for our statesmen to learn today is, that our country can enjoy peace and prosperity within its borders and cordial friendly relationship with other nations only when it strictly adheres to the motto placed on the first coin of the United States, "Mind your Business."

Another lesson learned was, that without a personal investigation it is

unwise to accept tradition or even common opinion regarding the men and women of history. For example, both tradition and common opinion assert that Cleopatra was a woman of wondrous beauty, and of unrivalled physical charms; yet, we who are familiar with her portrait as it appears on her coins, know how false is such tradition, how erroneous is such opinion. When we examine a coin struck under her direction, we may assume, and I believe properly so, that the portrait is not unflattering, and though the face that we see is intelligent, it fails to justify her reputation for the possession of such beauty as to have fascinated Julius Caesar and ruined Marc Antony. "When we view her features," said Mr. W. G. Hazlett, "we are nearly betrayed into suggesting that it must have been in her manner that much of her charm lay."

Those of us whose mental pictures of the ancient Greek, Syrian and Egyptian heroes have been obtained from marble works of art and from the writings of the Grecian poets, will be somewhat startled and considerably disillusioned when we examine the coins bearing portraits of the rulers of the third and second centuries before Christ. Instead of god-like features, we will find the commonplace countenances of the average men of today; and were it not for the inscription, King of Bithynia, of Pergamum, of Macedonia, of Syria, or of Egypt, there will be nothing to recall the so-called Golden Age when the men were supposed to resemble the Gods.

When we take up a medal having on one side the picture of a young man standing in the blazing sun splitting rails, encircled with the words "The Rail Splitter of 1830" and on the opposite side the bust of Abraham Lincoln and the words "President of the United States 1861", we learn the important lesson that in this American Republic a man is not precluded because of his poverty and privations from rising to occupy the most exalted position in the gift of the nation; that man is of more importance than his conditions; that man commands his own destiny; that all achievements are possible to a resolute, determined, hard-working man; and that in a democratic society, every man ultimately occupies the place where he rightfully belongs.

Another lesson we learn from a Lincoln medal is the proper evaluation of life, as where to place the chief emphasis in the consideration of the elements which constitute greatness in man.

In 1909 when a medal was struck to commemorate the centenary of the birth of this great martyred President, the one thing about his life and achievements deemed most worthy of commemoration was, not the fact that he conducted a great civil war to a triumphant conclusion, nor that he welded the dismembered states into an indissoluble union, nor that he gave manhood and womanhood to four million slaves, but that he lived "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Finally, is it possible to look over our collections and note the coins and medals which were struck to commemorate noble deeds, heroic acts and unselfish sacrifices without being inspired and stimulated to cultivate the virtues and to emulate the deeds of those whose names and acts are recorded on these imperishable monuments?

My friends, after reviewing these few lessons which I have learned from my collection of coins, do you not agree with me that the hobby which we are riding is well worth while, in that it is an easy and delightful way to enrich one's knowledge regarding the notable men and women of history, and to store one's mind with facts as to the effects of tested political, industrial, economic and social movements, thereby enabling one to live a useful and, as a consequence, a happy life?

The Numismatist Appreciated.

We reproduce with much gratification a part of a letter which has just been addressed to General Secretary Moore:

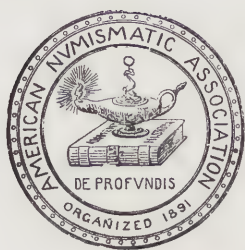
Dear Sir:

* * * I could say much concerning the admirable way THE NUMISMATIST is published, but at the present moment can think of nothing good enough. It is a splendid work, energetically conducted.

Yours faithfully,

78 Frith Rd., Leytonstone, England, 27 Jan. '14.

WM. H. VALENTINE.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OR THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 15, 1914.

1750 George M. Agurs, Shreveport, La.

1751 H. Kitzmiller, 603½ Wabash Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

1752 J. G. Ventuella, Springfield, Ohio.

- 1753 L. Chr. Lauer, Nuremberg, Germany.
 1754 Charles Markus, 1517 South St., Davenport, Iowa.
 1755 William Moss, 158 E. 127th St., New York City.
 1756 Albert R. Bergesen, 422 4th Ave., Baraboo, Wis.
 1757 Leo Larcade, Opelousas, La.
 1758 Jacob Kuhnle, 473 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
 1759 Leoncio Galan, 13 Avellaneda St., Camaguey, Cuba.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Feb. 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the April issue.

APPLICANTS:

PROPOSED BY:

Chas. F. Cox, (Gold Coins) L. Box 957, Los Angeles, Cal.	B. Max Mehl Harry J. Lelande
Leo MacDonough, (General) Box 16, Sta. C., Toledo, Ohio	R. Hosbury Waldo C. Moore
Miss Emery May Holden Station H, Cleveland, Ohio.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
A. W. R. Rittenhouse, (U. S. and Frac. Cy.) Santa Cruz, Cal.	Edgar H. Adams George. H. Otte
T. Sheppard, F. G. S., (XVII Cent. Tokens, English,) The Municipal Museum, Hull, England	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
E. E. Shepardson, (U. S. Coins and Tokens,) 152 Lowell St., Boston, Mass.	F. H. Shumway Waldo C. Moore
Fred E. Smith, (Canadians,) 24 Tiffany St., Guelph, Canada.	Geo. Sleeman Waldo C. Moore
Williams Jerrems, Jr., (Greek bronzes, Roman, Diocletian to Honorius.) 200 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

E. S. Norris, Devonshire St., to 84 Linden Park St., Boston, Mass.
 Sidney Wilson Raven, Bay St., to Room 19, 193 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada.
 Samuel W. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., to North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 W. A. P. Thompson from Coatesville, Pa., to Strathmere, N. J.
 A. C. Hutchinson from 155 to 1557 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 Moritz Wormser, Franklin St., to 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Herbert A. Brand, from 965 3rd St., to 308 Lynn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Chas. S. Shinkle, from 733 to 633 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary.
 Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1914.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Dues and subscriptions for 1914 should be remitted at once to the General Secretary, WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Report of the Treasurer for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1913.

Jan. 1, 1913, Balance on hand as per report Dec. 31, 1912.....	\$336.96
Received from the General Secretary during the year	445.50
	<hr/>
	\$782.46
Paid out during the year, warrants No. 9 to No. 34 inclusive.....	\$733.14
	<hr/>
Balance on hand	\$ 49.32

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for postage	\$60.00
Paid for printing, stationery, notices, etc	62.85
Paid for membership, badges and buttons	47.25
Paid for complete set NUMISMATISTS for Library	26.55
Paid for expenses moving Library from Montreal to Rochester	5.16
Paid for engrossed certificates (two Resolutions and four Certificates Honorary Membership)	38.50
Paid for Heath medals	8.93
Paid for 20 show cases, including packing cases for same, for exhibitions at Conventions	239.80
Paid for Detroit Convention badges	28.00
Paid for express charges and drayage securing special exhibit for Detroit Convention	60.00
Paid for appropriation to the NUMISMATIST for extra pages for Convention—report of proceedings..	60.00
Paid for services, W. C. Moore, as General Secretary....	60.00
Paid for official stenographer Detroit Convention	25.00
Paid for insurance, cartage and storage of show cases at Detroit	11.10
	<hr/>
Total	\$733.14

Respectfully submitted,

WYNN HOERNER, Treasurer.

We have examined and audited the books and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the above statement correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,

J. J. ROWE,

Auditing Committee.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24, 1914.

Interesting Letter Re. U. S. Silver Coinage.

Below we print the text of an interesting letter by President Madison, which explains itself. The original letter is in the possession of Mr. John Neafie, of New York City:

Department of State.

1 May 1806

Sir

In consequence of a representation from the Directors of the Bank of the U. States, that considerable purchases have been made of dollars coined at the Mint for the purpose of exporting them, and as it is probable further purchases and exportations will be made, the President directs that all the silver to be coined at the Mint shall be of small denominations, so that the value of the largest piece shall not exceed half a dollar.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

With Great respect

Robert Patterson Esq.
Director of the Mint.

Your most obed. servt.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

It is estimated that there are at least 5,000 active collectors of coins, medals and paper money in the United States and Canada, and at least 5,000 more who are interested in the subject, though not active collectors. Less than 700 of these 10,000 interested ones are members of the A. N. A.

Have you, fellow-member, ever stopped to consider what we could accomplish as an organization with double or treble our present membership? Have you done your share in the past to promote the growth of the Association, or even to bring it to the attention of possible members?

The subject of numismatics is worthy the attention of the better classes of men—worthy of the time and application of men who think and study. It is a subject that can be introduced and discussed anywhere intelligent men gather, and men who can discuss it intelligently will find ready listeners. Try and interest your friends. A leaflet has been issued giving information about the A. N. A., its objects and advantages. They can be had on request to the General Secretary.

Although no definite plans for an organized campaign of publicity for numismatics and the A. N. A. have been decided on, every member of the Association is in a position to assist in such work, independent of anything the Association may undertake as an organization. The opportunity for individual work lies in utilizing the columns of their local press, no matter whether the members are located in the city or country, for such publicity. No opportunity should be neglected by them to have published in their local newspapers the current numismatic news of interest to the general public, as well as to help remove some of the existing prejudice against collectors, and to correct some mistaken ideas entertained by so many people as to the rarity and value of some of the coins of the United States, as well as those of other countries.

The turning to the surface by the plow of a few old Spanish coins; the finding of a few common colonial coins in razing an old building; the discovery of a few broken bank notes in an old desk, or the pulling of a few old copper cents from their hiding-place in some out-of-the-way corner, are matters of interest to the public. But when such incidents are given publicity through the press they are almost invariably accompanied by ridiculous estimates of value of the coins, as well as many other absurd statements. It is such misinformation given to the public that members of the A. N. A. should seek to correct through the same channels.

During the past few weeks your officers have been in correspondence with the officials of the Panama-Pacific Exposition regarding our 1915 convention in San Francisco, and the first week in September seems to be the most satisfactory, and is likely to be selected. As soon as the date is definitely fixed, one of the days of convention week will be designated as "American Numismatic Association Day" by the exposition commission. The exposition officials have issued a booklet entitled "The Exposition Fact Book," containing much interesting matter relating to the exposition for those who contemplate attending. A copy will be sent to any of our members on request to the Bureau of Conventions and Societies, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

We want to make the Springfield (Mass.) convention this year the best ever held—the best in attendance, the best in exhibits, and the best in accomplishments for the good of numismatics. The Springfield Coin Club is already discussing convention matters, and it promises to give us every assistance to make the gathering a success. Mr. Wm. C. Stone has consented to act as

chairman of the committee on arrangements for the A. N. A., and his appointment is hereby announced, with all the other members of the Springfield Coin Club as associate members of the committee. As matters relating to the convention are decided upon they will be announced in the President's monthly letters to our members in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Next month some details of the convention exhibit will be given.

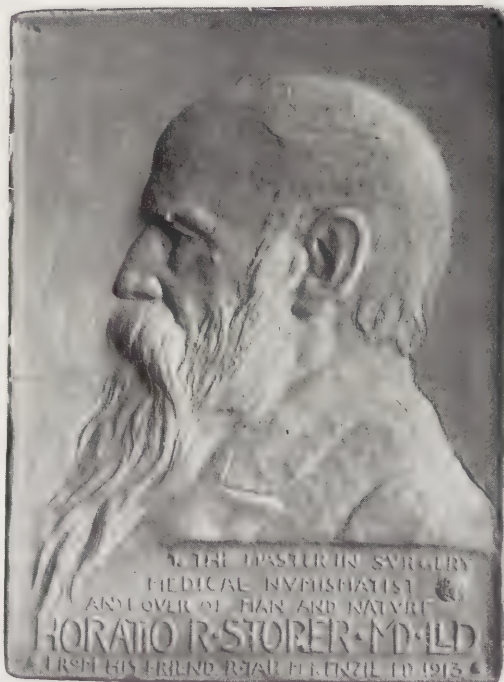
We hope to shortly announce the formation of more branch societies of the A. N. A. This matter has been taken up with members in several cities where we have a number of members, and prospects are bright for the formation of such branches.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Md., February 16, 1914.

Dr. Horatio R. Storer.



Above we present an illustration of a plaque of Dr. Horatio R. Storer, the well-known numismatist, which was recently modeled by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. This medal was mentioned on Page 545 of the October, 1913, *NUMISMATIST*. Dr. Storer's long association with numismatics and his extensive writings upon this subject have made him well-known to every one interested in coins and medals. And we are gratified to note that although he is in his eighty-fifth year his interest in numismatic matters continues unabated. We are indebted to Dr. McKenzie for his courtesy in permitting us to reproduce this most interesting plaque.

Another Hard Times Token Not Listed.



Above we give the illustration of a store card issued in Boston during the Hard Times period, which undoubtedly should be included in the list of Hard Times tokens. It is well known to those who are interested in the store card series, and is of about the same style of workmanship as many of those pieces which already are regularly listed and numbered in the Hard Times Tokens series. The description of the card follows:

Obverse. A comb in the centre of the field, surrounded by a circle of beads. Around the border the inscription ALFRED WILLARD 149 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON. Rev. the inscription around the border, IMPORTER OF JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, &c. In the field, in seven lines, interspersed with several ornaments, is inscribed BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, COMBS, &c. BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. Copper. Size, 30mm.

As one evidence that the above token belongs to the Hard Times series, although it does not bear a date, is the following advertisement, which is reproduced from the *Boston Advertiser* of July 17, 1830:

AMERICAN CARVED SHELL COMBS.—ALFRED WILLARD, 149 Washington street, opposite the old South, has constantly on hand an assortment of American Wrought Combs, various sizes, and new patterns.

Also, India Wrought Crescent, Neck and Side Combs, all sizes.

Plain large Shell Combs, Side, Neck, Horn Dressing and Pocket Combs, from 25c. to \$6 each.

Carved and plain Combs made or repaired at short notice.

If any reader can throw additional light upon this card we will be glad to publish it.

Old Roman Coins Stolen.

A recent dispatch from Berkley, Calif., states that six old Roman coins, valued by the University of California at \$5,000 apiece, were overlooked Saturday night by thieves who broke into the coin cases at the university library. Other coins, valued at about \$50, were stolen. The Roman coins were discovered in the ruins of Pompeii in 1891.

New Revolutionary Paper Money.

A dispatch from Chicago, dated Jan. 18, states that a shipment of 10,000,000 pesos in Mexican revolutionary paper money, consigned to Nogales, Mexico, was ordered held, but later Thomas I. Porter, in charge of the Secret Service, said the District Attorney's office took the ground that as the Government did not recognize any Government in Mexico, the money could not be considered counterfeit, so it will be forwarded tomorrow.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In 1835 the blunt coronet of former years was used, from which four varieties are to be found. An entirely new type of coronet is then introduced, the face of which differs from the sharp coronet mentioned in the year 1832 in that it is more curved and is of greater height. A straight-edge placed on its face intersects the figure 1 of date. The reverse letters are all small. 1N was loaned by Dr. Millard.



1834. 1D. Small stars; small reverse letters.

In 1836 there exists a difference in the coronet heretofore undescribed as far as the writer is aware. The sharp coronet of 1835 is continued in 1836, and it will be noted that the hair on the top of the head from the coronet to the hair cord lies perfectly flat. (See cut 1C.) Under No. 2 we find a blunt coronet, the face of which is straight, the hair on top of the



1834. 2E. Large stars; small reverse letters.

head in waves. (See cut 2A.) A reverse with deficient E's was used with both obverse dies. Although each example of this coronet difference was found in the Andrews collection, he made no mention of it in his booklet.

The relation of the coronet beginning with 1836 and continuing to the end of the issue in 1857, remains below the sixth star, so this column will be dropped from the charts.



1834. 2H. Large stars; large reverse letters.

The sharp coronet with the plain hair cords is continued in 1837, from which many combination are to be found. (See the chart of this year from No. 1 to No. 4.) In No. 5 there is an entirely different bust, in that the base is longer and has a greater curve, while the neck joins the bust at a different angle. The coronet is not as sharp as in the first described varieties.

Specimens are not rare of this type, but there seems to have been no descriptive matter written concerning them. A third type is to be found in this year under No. 6. The head and the coronet are almost identical with the former types Nos. 1 to 4, but the hair is now tied back by two chains of pearls or beads. The accompanying cuts should make these differences



1835. 1C. Blunt coronet; large stars.



1835. 2C. Sharp coronet.



1835. 1D. Blunt coronet. Small stars.

clear. The more minute differences of the dies for this year, and there are many, can easily be determined by the accompanying charts. The small reverse letters measure 2 m.m. while the large measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. 4B and 4C are descriptions of varieties taken from specimens loaned by Dr. Millard.



1836. 2A. Blunt coronet.

There is no year in the later dates which is more difficult to describe than the various varieties of 1838. The main distinction given by Andrews is the position of the curl to Fig. 8 as follows: Curl partly over 8 and to the right, curl over 8 and to the right. After careful study of various combi-

nations of obverse relations, the plan adopted in the accompanying chart seems to be the least complicated. A straight edge placed on the left side of the Fig. 8 on a line with the left, or front, of the curl over Fig. 8 has a



1836. 1C. Sharp coronet.

definite relation with the eighth star. In group No. 1 and No. 2 it passes through the center of the eighth star. In group No. 3 it passes between the seventh and eighth stars. In group No. 4 it passes between the eighth and



1837. 5A. Plain hair cords; blunt coronet.



1837. 6D. Beaded hair cords.



1837. 2E. Plain hair cords; sharp coronet.

ninth stars closer the eighth. The rough diagram on the chart is made with the hope that it will make clear the idea which the writer finds hard to describe. The date in each variety measures 6 m.m. There are several varieties of 1838 which are hard to secure, especially in fine condition, while the more common varieties are to be found very fine to uncirculated. 3G and 4D are descriptions taken from specimens loaned by Mr. A. C. Gies of Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANDREWS	McGIRK	POINT of CORONET to 6th. STAR.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSE STARS.	CURL RELATION to DATE.	DATE 1835	STARS LARGE or SMALL	STARS to DATE.		REVERSE MEASUREMENT					
							L-1	R-5	D-S	S-O	F-A			
3	1A	BLUNT and below 6th. STAR	Eq. bet 4&5th.	Over 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Small.	Small	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1B		Under 6th.	" 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	1C	" "	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Large 18.	Large	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2	1D	" "	" " " 5	Over 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1.	Small	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	1E	" "	" " " 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8.	Large	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	1F	" "	" " " 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ All Large	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
6	1G	" "	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 Small.	Small	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1H	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1I	" "	Bet. 4&5. Clo. 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 Large 8	Large	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
2	1J	" "	" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 8	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
4	1K	" "	" " " 4th.	Over 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ All Small.	Small	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
5	1L	" "	Eq. bet 5&6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Small.	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
7	1M	" "	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1N	" "	" "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Large	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	2A	SHARP and below 6th. STAR.	Under 5th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Over 5.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Small	Small	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	2B		Bet 5&6 Clo. 5th	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"	"	"	2			
	2C	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2D	" "	" " " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	8 2E	" "	Under 6th.	"	"	"	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"			
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2F	" "	Eq. bet 5&6th.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	2G	" "	Under 6th.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"			
	2H	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	"	"	"	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"			
	2I	" "	" " " "	"	"	"	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"			
	1836													
1	1A	SHARP, HAIR FLAT.	Eq bet 5&6th.	Over 6.	6 Eq. 2m.m.	Small.	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1B	" "	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1B2	" "	" " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
4	1C	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
5	1D	" "	Under 6th.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1E	" "	" 6th.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
2	1F	" "	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 6th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1G	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1H	" "	Bet. 6 of date and 13th. star.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
3	1I	" "	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 6th.	$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
	1J	" "	Bet 5&6. Clo. 6th.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
7	2A	BLUNT	Under 5th.	Under 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			
6	2B	Hair in " Waves.	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 5th.	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2			

HIGHEST LEAF its RELATION to S of STATES.	1835 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION of SPECIMEN,	RARITY
Eq. bet S&O.	11th. to 13th. stars thru date 1st, 2nd stars to border @ 3rd		3
1 1/2 under S...	ES OF A connected at top. - - - - -		5
1 1/2 m.m. under S.	3rd. to the 13th. star connected. - - - - -		5
" " S.	UNITED STATES connected at top, TE of STATES at base. -		4
" " S.	Connected stars, Double profile, S of STATES to A. -		6
" " S.	5th. to the 12th. stars connected. - - - - -		3
1/2 m.m. " S.	NONE - - - - -		4
1/2 " " S.	Border below S thru base of S&S 3 m.m. in field beyond. -		4
1 1/2 under S.	3rd. to the 13th. star connected. - - - - -		5
1 1/2 " " S.	NONE - - - - -		6
1 1/2 " " S.	Margin @ 3rd. star thru 2, 1st. date 13, 12, 11th. UNITED connected to border by wide break.		8
1 1/2 m.m. " S.	NONE - - - - -		8
1/2 " " S.	Double profile, different reverse than in 1E. - - -		7
1 1/2 " " S.	3rd and 4th. stars connected. - - - - -		8
On a line.	NONE - - - - -		5
" " "	NONE - - - - -		4
" " "	Reverse letters of legend connected at top, Double profile.		4
" " "	STATES OF AMERICA connected at top, " "		4
" " "	Border bet. S&9th. stars thru head to 1 of date. - -		4
" " "	NONE - - - - -		3
" " "	NONE - - Same as 2E before break. - - -		3
" " "	STATES OF AMERICA connected at top. Not double profile.		3
" " "	No reverse letters connected, Double profile. - -		7
1836			
1/2 m.m. Under S.	Border at 8th star to head, TE of STATES to border over O		4
1/2 " " S.	Obverse border broken at 6th. star. - - - - -		3
1/2 " " S.	Obv. same as 1B. S of STATES, wreath, tops of ONE, M of AMER.		8
1/2 " " S.	5th. star at border thru 7&8th. Wreath stem to border, -		5
1/2 " " S.	9&10th. stars connected. E's. deficient at base.		3
1/2 " " S.	NONE - - - - E's. deficient at base. - -		4
1/2 " " S.	AMERIC of AMERICA connected at top. - - - -		3
1/2 " " S.	S of STATES thru base of ONE thru M of AMER. AMERIC connected at top.		3
1/2 " " S.	TE of STATES to border over O. No obverse break as in 1A.		3
1/2 " " S.	Reverse letters connected at top. E's & A's deficient, -		6
1/2 " " S.	(Upside down variety.)		3
1/2 " " S.	NONE - - - - (10. before break at 6th.)		8
1/2 " " S.	Border thru 5th. star, coronet to border at 8th. Border 10th. star to hair. S thru center dot thru R to border. TES connected at top crack end at border over O of OF.		7
1/2 " " S.	T of UNITED thru top of ED & S ; Border broken from D to point over A of STATES.		5
1/2 " " S.	Border at 8th star, E's and A's. deficient. - - -		

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	CORONET and HAIR CORDS.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS:	DATE 1837		CURL STRUCK HEAVY or LIGHT.	STARS,			REVERSE LETTERS	REVERSE MEASUREMENT		
				BASE	CURL to fig. 7.		SIZE	L-1	R-7		D-B	S-O	F-A
4	1A	SHARP,	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Dist.	Light	Small	3	3	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	1B	PLAIN.	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	1C	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2	2A	"	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Dist.	Light	Small	3	3	Small	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2B	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2C	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	Heavy	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2D	"	" " " "	6	Over7, Clo.	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2E	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Clo.	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	2F	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
1	2G	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	Light	"	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3	3A	"	Bet 5&6 Clo.5th	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Over 7,Dist.	Heavy	Small	3	3	Small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3B	"	" " " "	"	" " "	"	"	3	3	Large,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	3C	"	" " " "	"	" " "	"	"	3	3	Small	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4A	"	Bet.4&5 Clo.5th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Dist.	Light	Small	3	3	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	4B	"	" 5&6 " 6th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	Small	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	4C	"	" " " "	6	Over 7 "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	5A	BLUNT,	Bet.6&7 Clo.6th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Dist.	Light	Small	3	3	Small	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
7	5B	PLAIN	" 5&6 " 6th	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Over 7, Clo.	Heavy	"	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
	5C	New BUST.	" " " "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 7, "	"	"	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
8	5D	"	" " " "	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 7, "	"	"	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
10	6A	SHARP,	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, Dist.	Heavy	Large	3	3	Small.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6B	BEADED.	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	6C	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6D	"	Eq bet. 5&6th.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6E	"	Bet.5&6 Clo.6th	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
9	6F	"	Eq.bet. 5&6th.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	6G	"	" " " "	6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

DOT BETWEEN ONE CENT?	1837 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION OF SPECIMEN	RARITY
NONE	F of OF thru AMERICA, STEM to U of UNITED, - - - - -		4
Present	Last S of STATES to border above F, MERICA, stem, UNI connected. -		4
None	Last A of AMERICA to wreath stem, - - - - -		3
Present	NONE, - - - - -		9
None,	NONE - - - - -		6
	Last S of STATES thru OF AMERIC to border. - - - - -		4
None	Border @ 2nd star thru 3-7th. to border; F of OF to M of AMERICA		3
„	Border @ 4th. star thru 4th. & 3rd. to border @ 2nd. - - - - -		7
„	Same as 2E except that the break from the 4th. star is very wide		3
„	1 of date thru 1,2,3,4,5,th stars to border above 7th. F to A. -		6
Present.	Border @ 2nd. thru 3-7stars to border @ 9th. TED STA connected. -		7
None.	Ovb. 3A. F of OF @ top to AMER, E's and A's deficient @ base. -		8
Present.	Same as 3A. with additional crack from border @ 13th. star thru - 13th. star thru 12th. to 11th. star. - - - - -		8
Present	Final S of STATES thru all letters to D of UNITED. - - - - -		4
None	TED, OF, AMERIC connected at top. - - - - -		5
Present	Border @ 5th. star, 1 of date thru 1st. to 5th. stars to border @ - 6th. star, Bordr @ A thru ribbon, base of UNITED top of STATES.		5
Present.	NONE - - - - -		6
None	NONE - - - - -		5
„	NONE - - (Date recut) - - - - -		5
3 Dots;	Base of STATES OF to border above A of AMER; E of AMER. to border Dot to left of center dot, and dot between EN of CENT.		3
Present	NONE - - - - -		4
„	NONE - - (Date recut) - - - - -		4
„	Border @ 8thru S, bow, to border, A of STATES thru wreath thru A of AMERICA.		6
„	8th. star thru head to point of bust. - - - - -		4
„	NONE - - - - -		4
„	NONE - (Same as 6D before break,) - - - - -		3
„	Crack as in 6D. with additional crack from border thru 3 to curl, border thru 9th. star to hair, point of nose to 1st. star, border @ 13th. thru 12th. star to border @ 11th. border bet 7&8th. stars thru field to head, 1st. S of STATES thru wreath, ribbon to border, A of STATES to left wreath to A of AMERICA.		5

ANDREWS McGIRK.	MOST MARKED DIFFERENCE.	1838	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBSERVE STARS	DATE PERIOD OF RECU	L of LIBERTY.		LOCK of HAIR RELATION to FOREHEAD.
					LINE UNDER?	RELATION to CORONET	
1	1A	A line from the left of 8 touching the left edge of curl, passes thru the eighth star.	Bet 5&6, 10.5th	Per.	Yes.	Close.	Level with.
	1B	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	Touche	" "
	1C	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Rec.	"	"	" "
	1D	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	1E	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Lightly struck	"	"	" "
4	1B2	" " 1838 " "	" " " " " "	Per.	"	"	" "
	2A	" " " " " "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Per.	Yes.	Touche	Level with.
3	2A2	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	2B	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Rec.	"	"	" "
	2C	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	2D	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	2E	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Per.	No.	Distant	Projects.
	2F	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Rec.	"	"	Level with.
7	3A	A line from the left of 8 touching the left edge of curl, passes between the 7th. and 8th stars.	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Large 1	Yes.	Close	Level with.
	3B	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Double point 1	"	"	" "
	3C	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Per.	"	"	" "
	3D	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Rec.	"	"	" "
5	3E	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
6	3F	" " 1838 " "	" " " " " "	Lightly struck.	"	"	Projects.
	3G	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Per.	"	"	Level with.
2	4A	A line from the left of 8 touching the left edge of curl, passes between the 8&9th stars closer 8	Bet. 5&6 10.5th.	Per.	Yes.	Close	Level with.
	4B	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	4C	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	"	"	"	" "
	4D	" " " " " "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Double point 1	"	Touche	" "

1836		CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RATYX.
OEBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.			
NONE - Point of first inside leaf is connected to first berry,	- - - - -		3
Border thru 9th. star to hair,	- - - - -		3
NONE. - Reverse letters are recut.	- - - - -		5
NONE. - Compass mark on milled border.	- - - - -		3
Deprssion above UNITED extendind into milling, flake of steel on die-	- - - - -		6
Border thru 9th star, hair,lowest curl almost obliterating it thru 3, 3 and 8 are connected to border by wide crack.	- - - - -		7
NONE - Imperfect milling,raised edge, AMERICA recut.	- - - - -		5
NONE - Same as 2A, but has a second center dot directly above.-	- - - - -		7
NONE - Imp.milling, First inside leaf connected to first berry,	- - - - -		4
Left end of dash under GENT to ribbon bow.	- - - - -		8
NONE - Double compass mark.	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - Bottom of figure 8 open,	- - - - -		5
l of date connected to first star	- - - - -		6
NONE - - - - -	- - - - -		3
NONE - Imperfect milling-	- - - - -		3
Wide crack from M of AMERICA to border between M and E.	- - - - -		7
Imperfect milling. A small dot unites with center dot to the left.	- - - - -		4
NONE - Perfect milling	- - - - -		6
Imperfect milling. Double pointed fig.1 of date.	- - - - -		5
Point of bust to border close to 1st.star. i of UNITED recut.	- - - - -		7



The AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

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Term ending Jan. 1919.

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EDWARD D. ADAMS
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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, Jan. 26, 1914.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. H. R. Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 17th the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the re-election for one year of the following officers of the Society:

Governors—Edward D. Adams, Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, and Daniel Parish, Jr.

Treasurer—Charles Pryer.

Secretary—Bauman L. Belden.

Domestic Corresponding Secretary—Henry Russell Drowne.

Foreign Corresponding Secretary—Edward T. Newell.

Your Council regrets to announce the death on February 16th of Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne, a member of the Society.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Director would report that the exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins closed at 6 P. M., February 18th. The total attendance from January 17th to February 18th inclusive, during which this exhibition was opened, was two thousand four hundred and eight. The heavy snow storm and subsequent bad weather undoubtedly prevented the attendance of a considerable number, as the attendance on Saturday, February 14th, was but seventeen, as against ninety-five on the same day of the previous week. On Sunday, the 15th, it was one hundred less than the previous Sunday, and on the three last days there were but fifty-eight visitors.

This exhibition consisted of over five thousand coins, being selections from the Society's collection and loans from twenty-seven exhibitors.

While the attendance at the exhibition could not be considered as large, it must be remembered that the subject of United States and Colonial Coins, while of great interest to numismatists, does not, to a very great extent, appeal to the general public. It has, however, been noticeable that a very large proportion of the visitors appeared to take a great interest in what was shown, and those with whom the Director has talked, who are at all conversant with the subject, pronounced the exhibition the best of its kind that has ever been held in this country.

On account of the large number of coins exhibited and the careful description that it was necessary to make, also the fact that some of the largest exhibits did not arrive until just before the exhibition was opened, and in some cases even later, the preparation of the catalogue was very much delayed. I am able to submit for your inspection an advanced copy of the catalogue, without the plates, which has just been received from the printer. The catalogue, when completed, will contain thirty-nine plates, and will be received in the course of a very few days, when a copy will be sent to each exhibitor and to each member of the Society.

By direction of the Council, a copy in bronze of the Archer M. Huntington Medal, duly engraved with the name of the exhibitor and the year of the exhibition, is to be presented to each exhibitor. These medals have been prepared, and forwarded with such of the exhibits as have already been returned. It will take several days before all the exhibits are either delivered or shipped to the respective owners.

Since the January meeting, the accessions to the collections have been one hundred and six coins and tokens, seventeen medals and decorations, two en-

cased postage stamps, and one specimen of paper money. The donors are as follows:

Mrs. Harvey Wiley Corbett
Charles G. Dodd
Archer M. Huntington
Thomas Mabbott
Edward T. Newell

George Dwight Pratt, Chairman
Springfield Municipal Group
David Proskey
J. Sanford Saltus
D. Horatio R. Storer
Mrs. William Gerry Slade.

The accessions to the library are eighteen books, twenty-three periodicals, eleven pamphlets, nineteen catalogues, one engraving and three photographs, from the following donors:

His Majesty, the King of Italy
The Royal Museum at Berlin
The National Museum of Venezuela
The Director of the Mint of the United States
The American Numismatic Association
The Hungarian Numismatic Society, Budapest
The Royal Numismatic Society, London
The Italian Numismatic Society, Milan
The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal
The Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York

The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
Reginald Pelham Bolton
Albert R. Frey
Archer M. Huntington
B. Max Mehl
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E. J. Deltman
Mrs. William Gerry Slade
Spink & Son, Limited, London
United States Coin Company, New York.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting, viz., an informal discussion and exhibition of the coins and medals bearing the portrait of Simon Bolivar. Dr. W. R. Martin, Librarian of the Hispanic Society of America, made a most interesting address on the life and character of Bolivar.

Mr. Albert R. Frey read a short paper on the coins and medals bearing Bolivar's portrait. (This paper will be reproduced in full in the April NUMISMATIST.)

Remarks were made by Messrs. Huntington and S. H. Chapman.

Exhibits were made by Messrs. William F. Beller, A. R. Frey, J. de Lagerberg, E. H. Adams, and from the Society's collection.

After some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Director.

Among the Cataloguers.

We have received a catalogue of United States silver and copper coins and English coins, with fixed prices, from S. Hudson Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa. The catalogue numbers thirty pages, and embraces a fine selection of coins of the various series mentioned.

From Friedrich Redder of Leipzig, Germany, we have received a catalogue, with fixed prices, of coins and medals of ancient and modern Continental countries. Altogether there are 4339 lots.

The latest fixed price catalogue of Hans Meuss, of Hamburg, Germany, has been received. This is No. 8, and contains 3629 lots, which embrace a wide and interesting variety of the coins and medals of various parts of the world, together with a number of numismatic books.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

APRIL, 1914

No. 4

EXHIBITION OF UNITED STATES COINS

BY

The American Numismatic Society of New York,
Jan. 17—Feb. 18, 1914.

The most important numismatic event for years has without doubt been the splendid exhibition of United States and Colonial coins which was held under the auspices of The American Numismatic Society of New York City, at their building in Audubon Park, near West 156th Street and Broadway, New York, from Jan. 17 to Feb. 18, 1914, inclusive.

Through the energetic efforts of the Director, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, many of the most important collectors of the United States were induced to place on exhibition either their entire collections or such portions as were deemed essential to avoid duplication. This general co-operation on the part of the collectors resulted in placing before the general public a number of coin rarities that had never before been shown, at a public exhibition, and which a great many collectors had never seen.

Among these may be mentioned the 1783 Nova Constellatio set in silver; two of the three known Continental Currency dollars in silver, four 1804 dollars, including the celebrated Stickney specimen; the gold Brasher doubloon; the California five-dollar pieces of Shultz & Co. and Dunbar & Co.; the five and ten-dollar goldpieces of Templeton Reid, the only known specimen of the Confederate half dollar, and many other rarities.

In addition to these, for the first time, the pattern collection of Mr. William H. Woodin was exhibited, together with his almost complete series of half eagles; Mr. Charles C. Gregory exhibited nearly his entire collection of private goldpieces. New Yorkers were privileged to see a majority of the rarities of the great collection which has been brought together by Mr. H. O. Granberg; also the unequalled cent collection of Dr. George P. French; a part of the magnificent collection of Colonial coins which is owned by Mr. Hillyer Ryder; also the very fine collection of Colonial pieces of Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, including his unsurpassed series of Washington coins. Also the entire collection of minor pattern coins of Mr. Judson Brenner, by far the most complete known, and not even approached by that of any other collector. Also the rarities of the mint mark collection of Mr. Howard Newcomb. Also the very complete set of encased postage stamps of the late Ben G. Green.

A very important outcome of the exhibition has been the publication of the catalogue, which is one of the very best works of its kind that has ever come to our notice. The work of its compilation has been that of Curator

Howland Wood, and it is a great credit to the Society and Mr. Wood. Every item on exhibition has been carefully listed in the catalogue, and wherever it has been possible the correct attribution of the piece has been given, together with its corresponding number in the authoritative numismatic works. This carefulness makes this catalogue of great value to every one interested in numismatic subjects, and it will be a useful reference work for many years to come. As a further enlargement of its value the catalogue is accompanied by 39 pages of plates, which embrace illustrations of a great many of the principal rarities, some of which are illustrated for the very first time. One valuable feature of the catalogue has been the careful and detailed description of each variety of the encased postage stamps. The fine collection of Mr. Green was supplemented by the pieces lacking in his collection, which were taken from the collection of Mr. Charles C. Gregory. It was found that there were sixty varieties in Mr. Gregory's collection not in that of Mr. Green. So all were placed on exhibition. The result is that for the first time an accurate and detailed description of every known variety of the encased postage stamps has been prepared, which showed every variety listed by Mr. Green in his well-known Check List with the exception of the issues of Cook of Indiana; of which not a specimen was to be found in either the Green or the Gregory collection. We understand that each member of the American Numismatic Society will receive a copy of the plate catalogue, and that there will be a number of extra copies, which may be obtained from the Society. We advise any one not a member to make sure to obtain a copy of this most valuable work.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

HON. JAMES W. ELLSWORTH, NEW YORK CITY.—The exhibition of Mr. Ellsworth did not number many pieces, but the quality of his exhibit was extremely high, and he enabled many collectors to see for the first time that set of early United States coins which is regarded by many numismatists as the most desirable series included in American numismatics—namely, the Nova Constellatio set of four silver pieces, which represents the very first authoritative attempt to establish a United States coinage. These are of the denomination of mark, quint, (two varieties) and cent, and represent a plan of coin-



NOVA CONSTELLATIO MARK,

age advocated by Robert Morris, the Financier of the American Revolution, for our very first coinage. On Jan. 15, 1782, Robert Morris made a report to Congress of a system of coinage suggested by Gouverneur Morris. It had been found that the different coins which had circulated in America had undergone such varied changes in value that hardly any could be considered a general standard. The coin which most nearly served as such a standard was found to be the Spanish dollar. These dollars passed in Georgia at five shillings, in

North Carolina and in New York at eight shillings; in Virginia and the four Eastern States at six shillings, and in all the other States except South Carolina at seven shillings and sixpence, and in South Carolina at thirty-two shillings and sixpence.

The money unit, to agree with all these different values except that of South Carolina, was found in the fourteen hundredth and fortieth part of the dollar—the sixteen hundredth part of a crown. A very small monetary unit was considered an advantage to commerce, but it was not considered necessary that this unit should be exactly represented in a coin, provided its value were generally and precisely known. Two copper coins were proposed, one of five



NOVA CONSTELLATIO QUINT.

units and one of eight units, and it was suggested that they might be called "Five" and "Eight" accordingly. The money unit, as was stated, would be worth one-quarter of a grain of fine silver in coined money. Thence, in a decimal ratio, one hundred units would be the lowest silver coin, supposed to be made of twenty-five grains of fine silver, to which might be added two grains of copper, making the coin weigh one pennyweight and three grains. This coin it was proposed to call a CENT. Five Cents were to make a QUINT, or five hundred units, and the coin representing this denomination was to be of the



NOVA CONSTELLATIO QUINT. SECOND VARIETY.

same metal and fineness as the Cent, and weigh five pennyweights and fifteen grains. Ten Cents were to make a MARK, or one thousand units, represented by a coin of the same metal and fineness as the Cent and Quint, to weigh eleven pennyweights and six grains.

Several other plans for coinage were presented by Morris and Jefferson, and early in 1783, or perhaps late in 1782, preparations were made for the "Mint of North America," the work being intrusted to Benjamin Dudley, the die sinkers and engravers being Jacob Eckfeld, John Swanwick, and A. Dubois. The first piece struck was of silver, and it is said was delivered to Robert Mor-



NOVA CONSTELLATIO CENT.

ris by Dudley on April 2, 1783; and it is further stated that Morris urged the work upon the coins to be hastened, so that they might be laid before Congress, and on April 22, 1783, Benjamin Dudley "sent in several pieces of money as patterns of the intended American coins." It is very probable that this latter sentence refers to the Nova Constellatio silver patterns of Cent, Quint,

and Mark. It is said that the dies for the Mark were cut entirely by hand, while those of the Quint were made by the use of punches.

The Mark and one variety of the Quint came to light in an unexpected way, being discovered by Capt. John W. Haseltine, the veteran Philadelphia numismatist. Capt. Haseltine stated that "Mr. Elliot Woodward of Boston had in one of his sales two pieces described as 'one thousand and five hundred mill pieces, struck in some soft metal.' They were sold for some thirty or forty dollars each. I saw them, and was confident they were moulded in type metal, and I knew the originals must be somewhere, but not known to collectors. I inquired at the United States Mint about them, and all the information I could obtain was that Mr. Mickley had borrowed the originals (which were in silver) from the owner and had copies made of them, and that an article in reference to them had been published in a newspaper in Philadelphia some years before. That was all the information I could obtain—Mr. Mickley being dead. Whenever I had a spare moment I examined the back files of the *North American* for six or eight months, and finally found the article, which merely stated that they had been found in a secret drawer in the desk of Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the first, or Continental Congress. I then found out who were the heirs or descendants of Mr. Thomson, and wrote to each one. * * * The only favorable reply I received was from Mr. Rothmel Wilson of Wilmington, Del., from whom I finally purchased his collection. Imagine my delight when I found the said pieces struck in silver and in beautiful proof condition!" Mr. Wilson in his letter to Mr. Haseltine in regard to the authenticity of the pieces states: "They were the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the



BRASHER DOUBLOON.

first Congress. At his death his property was left by will to his nephew, John Thomson, of Newark, State of Delaware. These two coins were found in the desk of the said deceased Charles Thomson, and preserved by his nephew during his life; at his death they came into the possession of his son, Samuel E. Thomson, of Newark, Delaware, from whom I received them. So you will perceive that their genuineness cannot be questioned, as they were never out of the possession of the Thomson family until I received them."



THE STICKNEY SPECIMEN.

The two pieces were purchased from Mr. Haseltine by Mr. Henry S. Adams, a well-known collector, and later they were in the possession of Mr. Crosby, of Cambridge, Mass.; afterward they were disposed of at the sale of Mr. Lorin G.

Parmelee, of Boston, and, so far as we know, this was the last time they were publicly sold, and it is only now that the general numismatic public is aware of the precious set being in the possession of Mr. Ellsworth.

The second variety of the Quint we find mentioned for the first time in *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, published at Philadelphia in November, 1870. On Page 171 appears a line illustration of the piece, with the following descriptive matter: "The above illustration is taken from a silver coin in the possession of a young man in the city of New York, and was handed down by his grandfather as a family relic. A similar coin was described in "Dickeson's Numismatic Manual," and was sold in the Mickley sale for \$32;



THE ROSENBERG SPECIMEN.

also the 1000 piece, double the size, for \$70. The figures represent 500 millesimos Spanish money, and it was the first pattern for a half dollar of Colonial money. This coin is the only one known of this variety, and has never before been described. It is in fine condition, size $15\frac{1}{2}$ American scale, with engrailed edge; but owing to a slight flaw has not a good ring. The one from the Mickley collection was size 17, and had CONFEDERATIO with a mint mark on the obverse.—*Curiosity Cabinet* (published by Mr. William P. Brown of New York City.)

The Cent did not come into public notice until 1885, when at the sale of a Scotch collection in Scotland the only specimen that has ever been known was disposed of for £15 15s.; later it found its way to America, where it was offered by Mr. Elliot Woodward on April 2, 1885. Undoubtedly it was purchased by Mr. Parmelee, for his collection contained the four varieties upon its dispersal in 1891, when the set was stated to have brought \$1350.

There may still come to light specimens of both the "Five" and "Eight." In Crosby's "Early Coins of America" we find: "Samuel Curwen, in his diary, under date of May 15, 1784, gives the following description of what he calls a medal:

Mr. Bartlett presented me with a medal struck in Philadelphia;—in a round compartment stands, "U. S.-----5-----1783;"—round, "Libertas et Justitia;" on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory; the whole encompassed by thirteen stars,—with the legend "Nova Constellatio."

The above-mentioned so-called medal was undoubtedly the copper five-unit piece referred to above, although a specimen has never come to the attention of collectors.

Mr. Ellsworth also showed the very rare and desirable gold Brasher doubloon, struck by the New York jeweler, Ephraim Brasher, in New York City in 1787. This, by the way, is the Stickney specimen, which brought \$6,200 at that sale. Also Mr. Ellsworth showed the Stickney 1804 silver dollar, which brought \$3,600 at that noted sale, and established a record for American silver pieces.

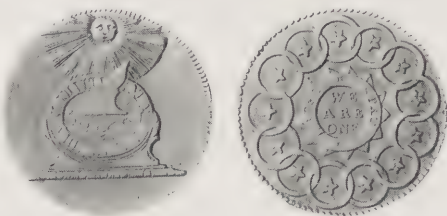
H. O. GRANBERG, OSHKOSH, WIS.—Undoubtedly Mr. Granberg's exhibit was the most interesting and general of the entire exhibition, on account of embracing so many rarities of the various series. In the early American series

he showed a shilling, sixpence, and twopence of Somers Island (now Bermuda,) all very rare. Also ten varieties of the Massachusetts silver coinage, shillings, sixpences, threepences, and twopences. Also the very rare and interesting Continental dollar of 1776, in silver, the variety bearing the initials E G



THE IDLER SPECIMEN.

FECIT. He also showed the same die in pewter, and another variety with the word spelled CURRENCY. Also an excessively rare pattern Fugio cent in silver. Of the Washington series he showed a pattern silver dollar (1793) engraved by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Mass., and a pattern half-dollar, so-



SILVER FUGIO PATTERN CENT.

called, showing the inscription GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES, &c., on the reverse. Of the early mint patterns he showed the DISME of 1792, in silver, and the HALF DISME, 1792, in silver. He showed a series of United States silver dollars, beginning with 1794 and up to 1903, these including the excessively rare Gobrecht pattern silver dollars of 1836, 1838, and 1839, and



HALF DOLLAR. OB. OF 1839. REV. OF 1837.

also a complete set of trade dollars from 1873 to 1885, inclusive, embracing the great rarities dated 1884 and 1885, of the latter date there being but five specimens known. Of half dollars Mr. Granberg showed one dated 1838, with the obverse design of 1839 and the reverse of 1837, of which only one specimen is said to be known. His half dollars included also 1796, fifteen and sixteen stars; 1797, fifteen stars; 1802, 1803, small 3; 1833, plain edge, proof, only one specimen said to be known, and 1866, without motto; also 1838 proof of the New

Orleans mint, and 1853, without arrows at date, said to be the only specimen known. His quarter dollar exhibits were 1807, plain edge; 1823, over 1822; 1827, over 1823, both original, and 1866, without motto over eagle on reverse, in proof condition. Of the dimes he showed one dated 1798, over 1797, with



HALF DOLLAR. NEW ORLEANS MINT.

sixteen stars on the reverse over the eagle; 1873, Carson City Mint, no arrows at sides of date, the only specimen known, and one dated 1894, of the San Francisco Mint, only three of which are known. He exhibited only one half dime, that dated 1802, which is supposed to be the finest known. The exhibi-



RARE BECHTLER \$2.50.

tion of private gold pieces and patterns by Mr. Granberg was especially striking. This included a \$2.50 piece of Christopher Bechtler, with "75G" on one side and "250 20C." on the other, of which only two specimens are supposed to be known. There was also another with "C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER," with



BECHTLER \$5. UNIQUE. WITHOUT 150 GRS.

reverse, "250. 20 C. 75G." Of the five-dollar pieces, there were two of C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER, one with and the other without the "150G." under "20 CARATS." Of Templeton Reid, Lumpkin County, Georgia, dated 1830, there was a five and ten dollar piece, both of excessive rarity. Of Oregon, dated 1849, there



BECHTLER \$5 WITH 150 GRS.

was shown one of the finest known specimens of the ten dollar piece in gold, and two pattern, or trial pieces, in pewter. Also a five-dollar gold piece of the same date and issue, which was accompanied by a trial piece in pewter. Of

the coinage of the Mormons his collection showed the twenty and ten dollar pieces in gold, dated 1849, and also three trial pieces in tin, one showing the obverse of the \$2.50 piece, dated 1849, with blank reverse; another the obverse of the five-dollar piece of 1850, reverse blank, and the third showing the reverse design of the same five dollar piece of 1850, with the reverse blank. These three pieces, so far as known, never were before exhibited, and come to public



PACIFIC CO. SILVER \$2.50.

attention for the first time. The United States Assay Office of California was represented by a twenty-dollar piece of 1853, with 884 THOUS. on the label. The Pacific Company was represented by a one-dollar piece, in gold, dated 1849,



SHULTZ & CO. \$5.

which is supposed to be unique. Also a trial piece in silver of a \$2.50 piece, dated 1849, which is excessively rare, and of which die there is no known specimen in gold. Also a unique trialpiece of the obverse die on a Spanish one-real piece of 1776. The Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company was rep-



QUARTER DOLLAR. 1823.

resented by a ten-dollar piece in gold, dated 1849, of excessive rarity, and a pattern twenty-dollar piece in copper, dated 1849, of which only two specimens are known. Also a five-dollar trialpiece, dated 1849, in copper. This collection



QUARTER DOLLAR. 1827.

also showed the unique five-dollar goldpiece, dated 1849, struck by J. S. Ormsby at Sacramento, California. Of the Massachusetts and California Company he showed three pattern five-dollar pieces, of different varieties, all struck in cop-

per. There was also a \$10 Miner's Bank goldpiece, struck at San Francisco in 1849, and two pattern pieces of Theodore Dubosq, dated 1849, of the denominations of five dollars and \$2.50, both struck in copper, and both excessively rare. Mr. Granberg showed the full set of the goldpieces issued in 1850 and 1851 at San Francisco by Baldwin & Co. First there was the \$10 piece, showing as



TEMPLETON REID. \$10.

principal device the mounted vaquero, of two varieties, one showing 184 notches in the reeding, the other 98 notches; a five-dollar gold piece, dated 1850, and the very rare \$10 and \$20 pieces of 1851. There was exhibited the especially fine specimen of the rare five-dollar piece issued by Shultz & Co. at San Francisco in 1851, of which only three specimens are known. Of Wass, Molitor & Co. he showed two varieties of the five-dollar piece, and a pattern twenty-dollar



TEMPLETON REID. \$5.

piece, dated 1855, struck in lead. Kellogg & Co. was represented by a very fine fifty-dollar circular goldpiece and a twenty-dollar pattern piece, without date, struck in copper. Of the series of pattern pieces bearing the inscription SAN FRANCISCO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, about which no information has



OREGON \$10.

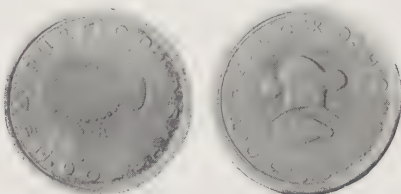
ever been obtainable, Mr. Granberg exhibited two complete sets of \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$2.50, in silver and copper, and the \$20 and \$10 pieces in white metal. He also showed a pattern five-dollar piece, dated 1851, with head of Liberty, &c., and the reverse reading 5 DOLLARS—SAN FRANCISCO STANDARD MINT—22 CARAT FINE—, struck in nickel, and the model series, consisting of Model Half Eagle, Model Dollar, Model Half Dollar, Model Quarter Dollar, all dated 1849, struck in brass and copper, the first-mentioned specimen of the denom-

ination of half eagle also being in gold. Nothing has ever been learned in regard to the reason for the issue of these pieces. Mr. Granberg also exhibited the very rare double eagle, dated 1861, issued by Clark, Gruber & Co., at Denver, and the very interesting gold five-dollar piece bearing the imprint of J. J. Con-



MORMON \$20.

way & Co., Bankers, which is supposed to have been struck near the placer mines in the South Park, Colorado, in August or September, of 1861, and of which but four specimens are known. Also associated with the same district



MORMON \$10.

of Colorado and about the same period, was the \$2.50 piece issued by John Parsons & Co., a specimen of which Mr. Granberg showed struck over a United States half dime.

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, NEW YORK CITY.—For the first time the set of Mr. Woodin's five-dollar goldpieces was shown to the public, and they included all of the great rarities with the exception of the 1798, small eagle; 1815, and 1822. The entire series of half eagles in this collection numbered 166 speci-



THE "AMAZONIAN" DOLLAR.

mens from the Philadelphia Mint alone. Of 1795 there were fourteen die varieties. Of the Charlotte mint there was a continuous set from 1838 to 1861, except 1845, in which year no coins were struck. Of the New Orleans mint there were twenty-one varieties, dated 1840 to 1909. Of Dahlonega there were thirty-four varieties, ranging from 1838 to 1861. Of San Francisco there were fifty-four varieties, from 1855 to 1911. This was also the first opportunity the general public had to view the collection of pattern coins which Mr. Woodin has brought together, and which is by far the best extant. There were two

fifty-dollar pieces, in copper, struck in 1877. There were thirty-three double eagle patterns, from 1859 to 1879, struck in nickel, copper, aluminum, silver, and white metal. Of ten-dollar pattern pieces there were thirty-nine varieties, commencing with 1799, and dating up to 1878, being struck in silver, nickel,



PATTERN TRADE DOLLAR. COPPER.

copper, and aluminum. There were forty-seven half eagle patterns, dated from 1804 to 1878, in the various metals, and a complete set of stellars, of 1879 and 1880, with coiled and flowing hair design, struck in gold, copper, aluminum,



RARE SILVER TRADE DOLLAR WITHOUT DATE.

and white metal. Of three-dollar pieces there were thirty-two varieties, commencing with 1854 and dating up to and including 1885, struck in silver, nickel, copper, and aluminum. The quarter-eagle patterns numbered twenty-five specimens, the first being struck in 1803, and on up to 1878. The gold dollar



RARE "COMMERCIAL" DOLLAR.

patterns were especially interesting on account of the odd designs borne by certain specimens, the total number exhibited being twenty-eight specimens, and commenced in 1836 with a small pattern dollar struck in gold, of original design, together with one dated 1849, with a square perforation in the centre, also in gold. There were others of odd design, which were variously struck in

silver, copper, copper-nickel, and aluminum. With these was the so-called gold half-dollar, with a design similar to the gold dollar of 1852, but with a larger perforation in the centre. The silver dollar patterns commenced with 1794, in which year was struck a trialpiece in copper from the regular dollar dies be-



RARE PATTERN DOLLAR.

fore the stars were placed around the bust of Liberty. In all, there were 202 varieties of the pattern dollars, which represented the most interesting section of a very fine exhibit. These dollars, many of very original designs, such as the "Amazonian" design of 1872, the "Washlady," "Schoolgirl," and "Shield



RARE PATTERN HALF DOLLAR.

Earring" designs, attracted a good deal of attention on account of the various coinage plans they emphasized, particularly the gold and gold metric dollars, and the commercial and trade dollars. Of especial interest on account of originality of design was the set of 1876 silver dollars, any one of which could have been adopted with favorable results by the authorities. Second to the dollars



THE "SCHOOLGIRL" DOLLAR.

in importance, both for variety and originality of design, were the half dollars, of which were exhibited 174 specimens, dating from 1806 up to and including 1882. There was an unusually large series of the half dollar of 1838 and 1839, which represented a time when the mint was experimenting for a new design for the half dollar. These pattern half dollars, of various interest-

ing designs, chief among which is the flying eagle design of Gobrecht, were variously designed by Gobrecht and Kneass. The series of 1877 was especially interesting on account of the extreme originality of the designs. There were no less than twenty-seven patterns of this denomination and year shown, the productions of Barber, Morgan, and Paquet, from one design being selected the



RARE MORGAN PATTERN DOLLAR.

design for the Bland dollar which appeared in circulation in 1878, known as the legal tender dollar. There were ninety-seven pattern quarter dollars, dating from 1827 to 1882, some of these being of extreme interest, and some of which



RARE MORGAN HALF DOLLAR.

have not been brought to the attention of collectors. Of the twenty-cent pieces of 1874 and 1875 there was a specimen of perhaps every variety that has been issued. Commencing with 1874, of which there were five varieties, and 1875,



THE "EARRING" DOLLAR.

of which date there were twenty-two varieties, there were included some handsome designs, any one of which would have been far more acceptable than the one that was adopted. There were ninety-seven ten-cent pieces, dating from

1863 to 1879, in various designs, and struck in several metals. Also several five-cent pieces, among which was a little copper piece, dated 1794, from the regular dies of the half dime. Also two curious silver patterns, dated 1896, of



MORGAN QUARTER DOLLAR PATTERN.



MORGAN PATTERN DIME.

the denomination of talent and fifth-talent. Set of copper trialpieces of the coinage of Clark, Gruber & Co., at Denver, Colo., dated 1861, consisting of \$20, \$10, \$5, and \$2.50. Set of dollar, half, quarter, and eighth, of Hawaii, dated 1883, of Kalakaua I., all in copper.

CHARLES GREGORY, NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. Gregory showed the most complete series of private gold coins that was on exhibition, and which included many rare and fine specimens. Of the private coinage of Christopher Bechtler, who conducted a private minting establishment at Rutherford, N. C., from 1831 to 1842, Mr. Gregory showed three different varieties of the gold dollar, four varieties of the \$2.50 goldpiece, and six varieties of the five-dollar piece. August Bechtler, the son of Christopher, who continued the private mint after the death of his father (in 1842) until 1852, was represented by one variety of



DUNBAR & CO. \$5.

the gold dollar, and three varieties of the five-dollar piece. Templeton Reid, a private assayer, who struck gold coins of various denominations in 1830 and 1831 in Lumpkin County, Georgia, was represented by a \$2.50 piece of original design, which is very rare and desirable. Of the private goldpieces issued in pioneer days of 1849 in Oregon, Mr. Gregory showed a fine \$5 goldpiece. The coinage of the Mormons, who struck coins of various denominations at their private mint in Salt Lake City, from California gold, in 1849, 1850, and 1860, was represented by \$2.50 and \$5 goldpieces of 1849, a five-dollar goldpiece of 1850, and by a five-dollar goldpiece issued at the Deseret Assay Office at Salt Lake City in 1860, which represented the last of the Mormon coinage. Mr. Gregory's series of the private gold coins issued in California during the gold fever days, 1849-1855, was particularly representative and extensive. Of the private coining firm of Moffat & Co. there was a rectangular gold bar, of the value of \$16, which circulated in California in 1849. Also was a ten-dollar circular piece, bearing the private stamp of the firm, which was the first piece

of the denomination, of private issue, to be struck in California. (There were two varieties of this piece.) There was a five-dollar piece, of 1849, of similar design to the ten-dollar piece, and two varieties of five-dollar pieces dated 1850. Also there was a ten-dollar goldpiece of different design, dated 1852, and a twenty-dollar goldpiece, dated 1853, which represented the last year that the



PARSONS & CO. \$2.50.

name of the firm appeared on a coin. The assaying firm of Moffat & Co. also conducted the United States Assay Office, and Mr. Gregory showed five specimens of the famous octagonal "slug" of the value of fifty dollars, dated 1851 and 1852, bearing the name of Augustus Humbert, United States Assayer. With the same stamp there were specimens of the ten and the twenty dollar gold-



TEMPLETON REID \$2.50.

pieces of 1852. The coins bearing the stamp of United States Assay Office, dated 1852 and 1853, were represented by two varieties of the fifty-dollar goldpieces, dated 1852, and one variety of the ten-dollar goldpiece of the same date; also there was a twenty-dollar piece of 1853 and two varieties of the ten-dollar piece, dated 1853, of the fineness of 884 and 900. Norris, Gregg & Norris, an-



C. BECHTLER \$2.50.

other private minting firm of San Francisco, was represented by a five-dollar piece of original design. Then there was a fine five-dollar piece bearing the stamp of Dunbar & Co., one of the rarest of the pieces of private gold issue. This firm struck many coins during the year 1851, but only two or three speci-



WASS, MOLITOR & CO. \$20.

mens are now known, which are highly valued. Wass, Molitor & Co., which private minting firm issued many coins from 1852 to 1855, was represented by a ten-dollar piece, dated 1852; also by three coins of the denomination of fifty, twenty, and ten dollars, dated 1855, all very rare. The twenty-dollar piece of

this year and stamp, is perhaps the rarest of the Wass, Molitor & Co. series, and consists of two varieties, which are easily distinguished by the size of the head of Liberty on the obverse. The one shown by Mr. Gregory was of the "small head" type, and is undoubtedly the finest of the variety known. Kellogg & Co. of San Francisco were represented by the interesting twenty-dollar goldpieces dated 1854 and 1855, of four different varieties. Of Colorado, this collection contained \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20 goldpieces of Clark, Gruber & Co., dated 1860; a copper pattern \$20 piece of 1860, and \$2.50, \$5, and \$10 of 1861. Also was shown a specimen of the very rare and interesting \$2.50 goldpiece issued by John Parsons & Co. in Colorado in 1861. Mr. Gregory showed a series of very rare encased postage stamps, many of extremely rare variety, which completed and extended the exhibit made by Mr. Ben G. Green, and thus placed on exhibition, likewise on record, through the careful listing of Mr. Wood, the most complete series of the pieces of this description that has ever been assembled. These embraced many varieties that were not generally known, and were regarded with a great deal of interest by the visitors to the exhibition.

CARL WURTZBACH, LEE, MASS.—The exhibit of Mr. Wurtzbach was principally made up of Colonial coins and the coins bearing the portrait of Washington. So far as is known, this is the very first opportunity that the entire collection has been placed upon public exhibition. A remarkable feature of the collection was the splendid state of preservation of each specimen, some



NEW YORK CENT.

of which are the very rarest in the Colonial series. Of the silver coinage of Colonial Massachusetts Mr. Wurtzbach showed thirty-three specimens of shilling, threepence, and twopence of the Willow Tree, Oak Tree, and Pine Tree types, one shilling not being mentioned in Crosby. Of the coins of Maryland (Lord Baltimore) there were specimens of the shilling and sixpence. The Chalmers silver coinage of 1783, struck at Annapolis, Md., was represented by



U. S. PATTERN DISME. COPPER.

specimens of the shilling and threepence. Also there were several specimens of the Mark Newby coinage for New Jersey. The Rosa Americana coinage of 1722 and 1723 was represented by pieces of the denomination of twopence, penny, and halfpenny, while William Wood's coinage of 1722 was represented by several specimens of the halfpenny and farthing. The Colonial coinage of New York was represented by five fine specimens of cents, including the rare shield reverse, with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, the NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, and EXCELSIOR cents. There were seven Massachusetts cents of 1787 and fourteen dated 1788, two of which are not mentioned by Crosby. Of half cents

there were four of 1787 and one of 1788. The Continental pewter dollars of 1776 were shown in three varieties—CURRENCY, with E G FECIT; the same variety without the latter initials, and the variety with the word spelled CURRENCY. There was shown a fine specimen of the 1794 GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS; also the halfreal (so-called Florida) of James II.; two Virginia halfpennies; original silver Castorland dollar; the very interesting Myddleton tokens, in silver and bronze, and the halfpenny



NEW YORK EXCELSIOR CENT.

of the Copper Company of Upper Canada; cents of Vermont, Connecticut; four varieties of the Fugio cent; five specimens of the Nova Constellatio series in copper, and the very rare early pattern pieces of the United States mint—the copper DISME of 1792, the silver HALF DISME of 1792, and the Silver Centre Cent of 1792. Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Wurtzbach's exhibit



SILVER CENTRE CENT.

were the coins bearing the portrait of Washington, of which there were no less than twenty-four specimens of the denomination of cent, penny, and half dollar. Of those dated 1783 he had eleven varieties. Among the rarities was a splendid specimen of the Naked Bust (or Roman head) Cent. He showed four Washington half dollars of 1792, two in silver and two in copper; one silver with leaf edge, the other with plain edge, while one copper specimen had a plain edge, and the other showed an edge composed of circles and squares.



NAKED BUST WASHINGTON CENT.

Mr. Wurtzbach also exhibited his very fine collection of United States cents, from 1793 to 1823, beginning with 1793, of which he showed nine varieties. All of these pieces were in splendid condition. He showed a cent of 1822, counter-stamped on one side with the head of Washington and on the other side with the head of Lafayette, and dated 1824, which had been done privately to commemorate the visit of Lafayette to this country.

JUDSON BRENNER, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—The exhibit made by Mr. Brenner chiefly consisted of his collection of United States minor pattern pieces, of the denominations of half, one, two, three, and five cents, and half dime. There were no less than 450 specimens of these interesting pieces, which represented the many projects of the United States mint to strike minor coins of



ADAMS-WOODIN 250.

ADAMS-WOODIN 252.

various designs, weights, and diameters, and embodying the scores of coinage plans which from time to time since 1792 have been under consideration. The collection commenced with the so-called Washington half-disme, 1792, and continued year by year until the very latest pattern piece of the series had



ADAMS-WOODIN 581.

ADAMS-WOODIN 1197.

been issued. It included the very rare silver cent of 1818, the rare three-cent pieces of 1849, in silver, and of the various varieties; no less than ten varieties of the famous 1856 pattern cent, in nickel, copper, and various combinations of design and metal, most of which are excessively rare. There were twenty



ADAMS-WOODIN 1681.

ADAMS-WOODIN 1696.

varieties of the 1858 cent, of various designs and metals. Notable among the five-cent pattern pieces were those dated 1866, of which there were thirty-four varieties, many of these showing the various combinations in design and metal of the pieces bearing the portrait of Washington, in nickel, copper, and other



ADAMS-WOODIN 1686.

ADAMS-WOODIN 1721.

metal. Also three varieties, in nickel, copper, and bronze, with the portrait of Lincoln. Mr. Brenner's collection included pretty nearly every known variety of the five-cent pieces of this year, many of which are almost unobtainable. There were seventeen varieties of the pattern five-cent piece of 1867 also. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that the collection of minor pattern pieces

brought together by Mr. Brenner is the very best of its kind, and cannot be duplicated again, as there are quite a number of the pieces unique. A study of the collection enables one to form an accurate idea of nearly every detail



ADAMS-WOODIN 618.



ADAMS-WOODIN 628.



of the history of coinage of such pieces at the mint. The collection was presented in a clever way, photographic illustrations accompanying each design



ADAMS-WOODIN 1704.



ADAMS-WOODIN 1723.



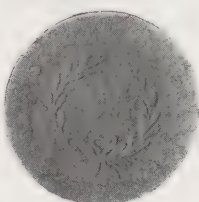
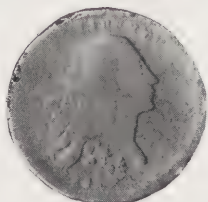
variety, showing obverse and reverse design, with the various metal varieties placed alongside of the photograph. Mr. Brenner also exhibited the dies of the Confederate Cent, dated 1861, which were discovered some years after the war in Philadelphia in the possession of R. Lovett, Jr., a well-known die cutter. Up to that time only twelve pieces in nickel had been struck from the dies,



CONFEDERATE CENT.

ten of which were recovered. The dies were purchased by Messrs. Haseltine and Randall of Philadelphia, who struck four in gold, twelve in silver, and fifty-five in copper-nickel. With the dies Mr. Brenner showed specimens in the four different metals.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY.—Ten specimens of the Massachusetts silver coinage of 1652, of the denominations of shilling, sixpence, threepence, and twopence. The Florida 1-24 real struck in copper. Two specimens of the 1694 Carolina penny, showing the word spelled



CLOVER CENT.

PROPRIETORS. Mark Newby farthing in silver; also three varieties of the halfpennies in copper and four varieties of the farthing in copper. Rosa Americana twopences, dated 1723, two varieties. Two varieties of the Higley three-

pences, one with three crowned hammers reverse, the other with the broadaxe. Virginia halfpenny, dated 1773. Variety of Chalmers' shilling, dated 1783, Crosby Plate XI., No. 6. Nine varieties of the Connecticut cents, dated 1786, 1787, and 1788. Excelsior cent of New York, dated 1787, eagle facing to left on globe. Also four varieties of the Mott store card of New York City, dated 1789, showing varieties of planchets and broken dies. The Pitt Token. Also twenty-dollar goldpieces regular series, 1850 to 1913. Ten-dollar goldpieces from 1795 to 1913. Three-dollar goldpieces of the Philadelphia mint, representing a complete set, dating from 1854 to 1889, inclusive; also four bearing mint-letters of New Orleans and San Francisco mints. Quarter eagle series, commencing with 1796, and up to 1913. Silver dollars, 1795 to 1900. Half dollars from 1795 to 1893, of the Philadelphia Mint, and fourteen bearing the letters of New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson City mints. Quarters from 1805 to 1913, inclusive, together with 1853, New Orleans, with arrows, and 1858 and 1861 of the San Francisco Mint. Twenty-cent pieces, Philadelphia Mint, 1875-1878. San Francisco Mint, 1875, and Carson City, 1875. Half dimes from 1832 to 1844, including 1839 and 1844 of the New Orleans mint. Silver



DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE. \$5. COPPER.

three-cent pieces from 1851 to 1873, inclusive, representing a complete set, and also 1851, New Orleans, the only year in which the silver three-cent piece was coined at this mint. Also nickel five-cent pieces, 1866 to 1913, inclusive, with varieties of 1912 and 1913 bearing the mint letters of San Francisco and Denver. Nickel three-cent pieces, from 1865 to 1889, representing a complete set, together with the 1887 over 1886. Also a complete set of bronze two-cent pieces, 1864 to 1873, including the large and small motto of 1864. Cent, 1793, clover or cotton leaf variety, one of the three specimens known; also 1799, perfect date. Copper-nickel cents, 1856 to 1864, inclusive; bronze cents, 1864 to 1914, inclusive, together with specimens of the bronze cent struck at the San Francisco and Denver Mints. Large copper cents, 1795 to 1849, large date, inclusive. Twenty dollar goldpiece, 1907, the St. Gaudens design, of excessive concavity. Fifty dollars, 887 THOUS. Augustus Humbert, "50" reverse. Also Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 circular goldpiece; also Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 goldpiece, and pattern twenty-dollar piece, dated 1851, State of California, in copper. Quarter eagle, Oregon, goldpiece, dated 1849, and five-dollar piece, Deseret Assay Office, dated 1860. Also pattern for a five-dollar goldpiece of the Denver City Assay Office, Colorado, with crude eagle on reverse, and the name I. KRAATZ, struck in copper. A set of coins issued for circulation in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and five silver pieces struck at the United States Mint for the Republic of Panama.

HILLYER RYDER, CARMEL, N. Y.—This is the first time that Mr. Ryder's collection has been publicly exhibited, and it afforded a rare treat to all who



GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING.

are interested in the United States series, as his collection contains so many rarities of the Colonial series. One of the remarkable pieces shown by Mr.

Ryder was the celebrated Good Samaritan Shilling, dated 1652, which was disposed of some years ago at the Bushnell sale, and to which Mr. Crosby devotes much space in his well-known work on the "Early Coins of America." There were six fine specimens of the New York cents, dated 1787, among which was an Excelsior cent, and also an IMMUNIS COLUMBIA cent. There were several varieties of the store cards of Talbot Allum & Lee, including the one dated 1794, without the words NEW YORK. Mr. Ryder probably has the best, or at



WOOD'S HALFPENNY.

least one of the best, collections of the cents of Vermont that has been brought together, all of which he showed, and which numbered twenty-seven specimens in the finest obtainable condition, dated 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. His exhibition of the Colonial cents of New Jersey was also wonderfully complete, and included ninety-four pieces of the denomination of one cent, and dated 1786, 1787, and 1788. One of the pieces was not included in the well-known work by Dr. Maris on the cents of New Jersey. Mr. Ryder also showed a specimen of the IMMUNIS COLUMBIA cent of 1786, with shield and motto reverse,



WOOD'S HALFPENNY.

known as Maris 3-C, and two pieces of the Mark Newby coinage of the denomination of halfpenny and farthing. Of the William Wood's coinage there were shown two halfpennies, dated respectively, 1722 and 1724, and two Washington pieces, one of which bore the bust of Washington, without lettering or date, and with a blank reverse, which had been obtained from the widow of Hancock of Birmingham, England, the engraver of a number of the Washington pieces. Mr. Ryder also exhibited four United States cents, two dated 1793, one dated 1796, with broken die, and one of 1804, with plain 4, stems to wreath.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB, DETROIT, MICH.—Mr. Newcomb, who possesses one of the most complete collections of United States coins and mint marks, did not show his entire collection, but nevertheless exhibited many very interesting varieties of different denominations that engaged the attention of collectors of that series. Of half dollars he showed 115 varieties of the Philadelphia Mint, commencing with 1795. Of 1806 there were five varieties. Of the New Orleans Mint there were thirty-nine varieties, beginning with 1839; of the San Francisco Mint, fifty-three varieties, from 1856 up to 1913; of Carson City Mint, fourteen varieties, from 1870 to 1878, and of the Denver Mint, six varieties, from 1906 to 1913. There were 152 varieties of the quarter dollars of the Philadelphia and branch mints of New Orleans, San Francisco, Carson City, and Denver. The series commenced with 1796, and embraced many die varieties. The series of half dimes started with 1796, of which there were four varieties, and included the Philadelphia and branch mint issues up to date, numbering in all 135 varieties of the Philadelphia issue, including the interesting dime of 1820, showing a counterstamped head of Washington, which is said to have been placed on various coins of that year, probably by the die-

cutting firm of Wright & Bale, to commemorate Lafayette's visit to this country in 1821. There were forty-one dimes of the New Orleans Mint, from 1838 up to 1909; sixty-three varieties of the San Francisco Mint, from 1856 to 1913; ten of the Carson City Mint, from 1871 to 1878, and six of the Denver Mint, from 1905 to 1912, inclusive. The series of half dimes began with 1794, and extended to 1873, of the Philadelphia series, and included many splendidly



HALF DOLLAR. 1795.

preserved specimens. There were twenty-five varieties of the New Orleans Mint, from 1838 up to 1860, and ten varieties bearing the mint letter of the San Francisco Mint, from 1864 to 1873. The noticeable feature of Mr. Newcomb's exhibit was the splendid condition of the pieces exhibited, many of which, notwithstanding that they had been issued many years ago, looked as if they had just come from the coining press.

DR. D. W. VALENTINE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—This exhibit consisted exclusively of half dimes, which began with 1794 and ranged up to 1852, including twenty-six varieties of the Philadelphia Mint. Of the New Orleans Mint there were twelve varieties, dating from 1839 to 1860, and five varieties of San Francisco Mint, from 1863 up to 1873.

EDWARD B. MORGAN, DENVER, COL.—Mr. Morgan's exhibit dealt exclusively with the coins that had been struck in Colorado. There were gold double eagles, eagles, half eagles, and quarter eagles, which had been struck at



DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE \$5. COPPER.

the United States branch mint at Denver, and silver half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, nickel five-cent pieces, and one-cent pieces, together with a bronze planchet the size of a twenty-dollar goldpiece struck at the Denver Mint to



DENVER CITY ASSAY OFFICE \$5. COPPER.

commemorate its opening on Oct. 28, 1905. The double eagles were dated from 1906 to 1913; the eagles, from 1906 to 1911; the half eagles from 1906 to 1911, and the quarter eagle of 1911, all bearing the mint letter D for this mint. The

half dollars were dated 1906-1913; quarter dollars, 1906-1911; dimes, 1906-1913; nickels, 1912 and 1913, and the cents 1911, 1912, and 1913. There was also a fifty-centavos piece, dated 1907, struck for Mexico from April 19 to July 15, 1907, of which 6,199,239 pieces were coined at the Denver Mint. Mr. Morgan also showed two very rare copper trialpieces of a five-dollar piece struck at Denver in 1860 by the Denver City Assay Office. The latter was a private concern, and contemplated the issue of goldpieces of a private stamp from the gold then being produced by the Colorado, or Pike's Peak, gold mines. The project fell through, and so far as known pieces of this design in gold never were coined, the only reminders of the project being the two pieces in question, another variety of the same denomination in the collection of The American Numismatic Society, and a ten and a twenty-dollar piece, also in copper. Mr. Morgan exhibited a fine series of the gold coins struck by the private minting firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., which conducted a private gold assaying business in Denver in 1860 and 1861, and struck a great many goldpieces of various denominations. Principal among these were the twenty-dollar piece of 1860, showing the representation of a mountain (presumably Pike's Peak) on the obverse. Also was a ten-dollar piece of the same date, and similar design. Of the year 1861 there was a full set in gold—double eagle, eagle, half eagle, and quarter eagle, all of private issue, and of original design, each bearing the name of the firm of issue.



1794 CENT.

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Dr. French's exhibit consisted principally of cent pieces, with their die varieties, of which there were 498 specimens, beginning with 1793 and ranging up to 1857. This remarkable



1794 CENT.

collection, which without question is the best of its kind that has ever been brought together, is not only remarkable for the number of its varieties but



1794 CENT.

particularly for the splendid condition of the pieces, more especially the rare ones. Of the year 1793 there were thirteen varieties shown, all numbered

according to Crosby. Of the year 1794 there were fifty-nine varieties, numbered according to Hays (one variety of which is said to be the only specimen known) and Hays-Elder. There were five varieties of 1795. The year 1796 was represented by sixteen varieties, numbered according to Gilbert. There were eighteen 1797 cents, numbered according to Doughty, one specimen not



1794 CENT.

being in Doughty. Twenty-three 1798 cents were shown, numbered according to McGirk and Doughty, several of which were not in Doughty. Three specimens of 1799 were shown, and ten of 1800, and so on, each year represented



1795 CENT.

by numerous varieties of the best preserved obtainable specimens. Dr. French also showed his collection of half cents, consisting of sixty specimens, beginning with 1793 and ranging up to 1857. There were two varieties of 1793, five of 1794, four of 1795, and included all, or nearly all, the very rare varieties, so highly valued by collectors of the series.

GEORGE C. HAM, NAUGATUCK, CONN.—This exhibition consisted exclusively of Connecticut cents, of which there were thirty-six varieties, dated 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.

FARRAN ZERBE, TYRONE, PA.—Mr. Zerbe's exhibit was devoted to freak and misstruck coins of the United States Mint, and included many curious specimens which had evaded the vigilance of the inspectors of the coins at the Government establishments. He also showed planchets for the proposed three cent and half cent copper-nickel coinage that was proposed by bill presented to Congress in 1911. Also a brass trialpiece of the denomination of twenty dollars, bearing the stamp of Clark, Gruber & Co., of Denver, Colo., dated 1860, but of different design from the one mentioned in the Morgan exhibit. This variety has never been struck in gold, so far as known. The variety shown by Mr. Zerbe is quite rare in itself, as it has not hitherto been known in brass. He showed also a piece of the size of twenty dollars, with the principal device of two bears, supposed to have been intended as a pattern piece for private coinage in San Francisco, Calif., in 1850. This piece is in copper, which is rather an unusual metal, as it more often comes in brass, and is not known to have been struck in gold. Mr. Zerbe also showed a specimen of the United States quarter eagle, dated 1848, which bears the counterstamped letters on the reverse CAL, which signifies that the piece was made from the first consignment of gold that reached the United States Mint from the gold fields of California.

CHARLES G. DODD, NEW YORK CITY.—The exhibit made by Mr. Dodd embraced representative proof sets issued at the Philadelphia Mint. There were silver and proof sets of 1873, of ten pieces, including all the denominations struck in that year, of the first series, and another set of eleven pieces,

of the same date, but of the second series, including the trade dollar, which was authorized to be coined by the act of Feb. 12, 1873. These showed the arrow heads on each side of the date to indicate a slight increase of weight, according to the above-mentioned act, which discontinued the silver dollar, half dime, and three-cent piece, and the bronze two-cent piece. Also a gold proof set of 1876, of six pieces, and silver and minor proof sets of the same year, eight pieces in all. Of 1883 there were silver and minor proof sets, consisting of ten pieces; a gold proof set of 1900, of four pieces, and silver and minor proof sets of the same year, numbering six pieces.

WALDO C. NEWCOMER, BALTIMORE, MD.—The principal piece in this exhibit was a very rare specimen of the Continental Currency Dollar, in silver, with E G FECIT, (evidently the initials of the die cutter,) and the word spell-



SILVER CURRENCY DOLLAR. 1776.

ed CURRENCY. Mr. Newcomer also showed a specimen of the Baltimore Town Threepence, issued by Standish Barry in 1790; a Washington half dollar, dated



STANDISH BARRY BALTIMORE THREEPENCE.

1792, in copper; a gold halfdobra, struck at Bahia, Brazil, in 1754, counter-stamped E B by Ephraim Brasher, the issuer of the famous Brasher Doubloon.



THE LYMAN SPECIMEN.

Also a Kentucky Myddleton token in silver, in proof condition. Of Rosa Americanas there were two twopenny pieces, dated 1722 and 1723; two pennies, dated 1722 and 1723, and a halfpenny dated 1722. Mr. Newcomer exhibited the

Lyman specimen of the 1804 dollar, with lettered edge, weighing $416\frac{1}{4}$ grains. Also a twenty-cent piece, dated 1876, of the Carson City mint. Also a very fine specimen of the twenty-dollar piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading



CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING CO. \$20. COPPER.

Company, struck in copper, of which but two specimens are known, this being in the finest state of preservation.

HENRY CHAPMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The exhibit of Mr. Chapman was confined altogether to American Colonial issues. There were twenty specimens of the Massachusetts silver shilling of 1652, embracing the various types,



CAROLINA PENNY. PROPRIETERS.

such as the NE, the Willow Tree, the Oak Tree, and the Pine Tree specimens; also two varieties of the sixpence; four of the threepence, and one variety of the silver twopence, all numbered according to Crosby. Of the Lord Baltimore



MARK NEWBIE SILVER FARTHING. NIMBUS VARIETY.

coinage for Maryland there was a shilling, an Annapolis threepence, and the Baltimore Town Threepence issued by Standish Barry. Of the Rosa Americana



NEW YORK CENT.

series there was the twopence, no date; one dated 1722; penny and halfpenny of 1722, and a pattern penny, with head similar to that on the Rosa Spina

variety, legend *GEORGIUS DEI GRA*, with a seated figure to left on the reverse, sceptre in left hand, orb on high in right hand, left elbow resting on shield, on which is a rose, thistle, and shamrock. Also William Wood's farthing, 1722; Carolina Penny, 1794, the variety spelled *PROPRIETERS*; a Florida 1-24 real, in pewter; Vermont cent, 1785, variety with *VERMONTS*; New Jersey silver farthing, variety with nimbus around head of St. Patrick; also a New York cent, dated 1878, *LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO*; an Immune Columbia cent, dated 1787, Crosby Pl. VIII., 8; Immune Columbia cent, 1785,



NEW JERSEY WASHINGTON CENT.

with *NOVA CONSTELLATIO*, Crosby VII., 31; Immune Columbia cent, 1785, similar to foregoing, Crosby pl. VII., 30, and a New Jersey Washington cent, with the portrait of Washington to left, and the inscription *GEN. WASHINGTON*, the reverse showing a shield, the same as on the New Jersey cents, and the inscription, *E PLURIBUS UNUM*.

BEN G. GREEN, CHICAGO, ILL.—The collection of encased postage stamps exhibited by the late Ben. G. Green, whose much-regretted demise took place during the course of the exhibition, was especially interesting, and represents one of the best collections in the country. These odd pieces of currency represent unused United States postage stamps, framed in circular brass cases, the front being protected by a sheet of mica, and the metal back embossed with advertisements, all having in small letters *PAT. AUG. 12, 1862, J. GAULT*. Mr. Gault, by the way, the originator of this form of circulating medium, made these pieces at his establishment in Park Place, New York City. They ranged in all denominations of stamps, from one cent to ninety cents, and there was a very comprehensive array of the little pieces.



BLAKE & CO. \$20. COPPER.

F. C. C. BOYD, NEW YORK CITY.—Mr. Boyd exhibited a single piece, but which was of unusual interest and rarity. This was a twenty-dollar pattern piece bearing the stamp of Blake & Co. of Sacramento, Calif., and the date 1856. The general design was not greatly dissimilar to the regular United States double eagle of that year, but on the obverse, where the word *LIBERTY* appears on the regular double eagle, instead was inscribed *BLAKE & CO*. Only four of these pieces are known, which were issued by the private assaying firm of Blake & Co. undoubtedly as a suggestion for a coinage of a private nature sometime after the last of the private gold coins were struck in California. The last of the gold coins of private issue was struck bearing the date of 1855, but in 1856, when owing to the scarcity of regular goldpieces, a new

issue of private pieces was needed, it is thought the above-mentioned trialpiece was coined. So far as can be learned the design has never appeared in any metal other than copper.



SILVER PATTERN CALIFORNIA \$5.

DR. T. L. COMPARETTE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The single exhibit made by Dr. Comparette was especially noteworthy as indicating an issue of gold-pieces of a design not hitherto generally known to students of the private gold series. From the style of workmanship it is evident that it was intended to be issued by Baldwin & Co., on account of the similarity of its design to some issued by this firm. This piece is in silver, which is the only metal known. As a matter of fact, this is the only specimen known of the design, and came to light in Philadelphia some time ago.



HIGLEY THREEPENCE.

S. HUDSON CHAPMAN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling of 1652, Rosa Americana twopence, 1722; original bronze Castorland piece, dated 1796; Immunis Columbia Cent, dated 1786; Fugio cent, dated 1787, and a Washington half dollar in copper, dated 1792. Also a threepence issued by John Higley of Granby, Conn., in 1737-9, showing a deer on the obverse, with the motto VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE, and a broadaxe on the reverse, the inscription reading J CUT MY WAY THROUGH. Also twenty-three varieties of Connecticut cents, dated 1785, 1786, and 1787, and nine New Jersey cents, dated 1786, 1787, and 1788.



CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLAR.

EDGAR H. ADAMS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—This exhibit represented but a single piece, that being the famous original Confederate half dollar, the only known specimen of the four pieces that were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1861, during the time the latter establishment was under the control of the

Confederate Government. This is the piece which, with the die, came into the possession of Mr. J. W. Scott of New York City. It weighs $192\frac{1}{4}$ grains, against the weight of 186 grains, which distinguishes it from the restrikes. It is also a perfect specimen, with complete detail of obverse and reverse design and perfect reeded edge, as opposed to the battered, almost obliterated, designs and reeding that indicate the restruck specimens.

DAVID PROSKEY, NEW YORK CITY.—A bar half cent, similar in design to the Bar Cent, but U. S. A. not in cipher, and a Fugio Cent, dated 1787, showing an eight-pointed star instead of incused rosette, which is in relief between STATES and UNITED, otherwise similar to regular type.



WILLOW TREE SHILLING.

J. W. SCOTT, NEW YORK CITY.—A Massachusetts Willow Tree shilling, same as Crosby 3a-D.



SOMERS ISLAND TWOPENCE. COPPER.

ELMER S. SEARS, SWANSEA. MASS.—Somers Island twopence, of 1616, struck in copper. Also a series of gold dollars, including various mint marks, dating from 1849 to 1889, and including the special gold dollars issued up to 1905 by the United States Mint, numbering twenty-nine pieces.



MASSACHUSETTS PATTERN CENT.

HOWLAND WOOD, NEW YORK CITY.—A Massachusetts pattern cent of 1776, showing on the obverse a nude figure of a man to left shooting arrow from bow, with the legend PROVIN(CE OF M)ASSA:. Reverse, seated figure on

globe, to left a small cat at her feet; below, 1776; D(EFENSOR LIB)ERATIS. Struck over an Irish halfpenny of 1747. For similar reverse type see Crosby, Page 303.



EAGLE. 1795.

SILAS WODELL, NEW YORK CITY.—A series of gold ten-dollar pieces, beginning with 1795 and ending with 1804, numbering seventeen specimens, and including several varieties.



MARYLAND SILVER GROAT.

THE UNITED STATES COIN COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.—This exhibit included a Continental Currency Dollar, with the word CURRENCY spelled with two R's, struck in brass. Also a Lord Baltimore fourpence, or groat, with IV. at the sides of the shield. Also a twenty-dollar piece of 1861, from regular dies, with beveled edge, struck in copper, and gilded.

The Exhibitor's Medal.



The American Numismatic Society presented each exhibitor with the Archer M. Huntington Medal in bronze, the exhibitor's name being stamped in the edge, while the place and the year—New York 1914—of the exhibition was engraved on the obverse. (The illustration is smaller than the medal.)

Medal Issues and Awards.

The first medal of honor awarded by the Civic Forum was presented before a most distinguished gathering from Washington, city officials and other civil as well as church dignitaries, on March 4, on the platform of Carnegie Hall, New York, to Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, for "distinguished public service." The medal, cast in gold, has been designed by Paul Manship, the American sculptor. The obverse side shows the figure of Columbia moving forward, extending in her right hand a winged victory, holding a wreath with the words "The Civic Forum, founded New York 1907." On the reverse side is a thoroughly conventionalized American eagle, beneath which is the legend: "For distinguished public service," as well as "George W. Goethals, 1914, Chief Engineer Panama Canal."

The Pennsylvania Academy at the 109th annual exhibition awarded the following medals, viz: The Beck Gold Medal to Robert Henry, The Temple Medal to W. E. Schofield, The Jennie Sesnan Gold Medal to Robert Spencer; the George D. Widener Memorial Gold Medal, which went last year to Charles Grafly, goes this year to his brilliant pupil, Paul Manship.

Recently peasants from all parts of Sweden marched in procession to Stockholm and declared to the King that they were prepared to make all necessary sacrifices for the defence of their country. King Gustaf the Fifth has ordered a medal to be struck in remembrance of this patriotic demonstration to be presented to each one of the peasants who participated in it.

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania has awarded its Elliott Cresson gold medal to Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Gade for his molecular air pump, in consideration of the very great value of this invention for the quick production of vacua. (See NUMISMATIST, June 1913, page 319.)

King George the Fifth has awarded the silver medal of gallantry in saving life at sea to 232 officers and men of the vessels forming the rescue fleet that went to the aid of the burning steamship *Volturno*.

Auction Sales.

April 4. Collection of Karl Kessler, consisting of German coins and medals. A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, (Saale), Germany.

April 21. Collection of miscellaneous German coins and medals. Carl Friedrich Gebert, Nuremberg, Germany.

April 28. Sale of miscellaneous United States and foreign coins and medals. Thomas L. Elder, New York City.

April 22-23. Commemorative medals and seventeenth century tokens of J. E. Hodgkins. Sotheby's, London, England.

April 28-29. Coins and medals of the Swiss République. Leo Hamburger, Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

May 5 and Following Days. Collection of coins and medals of the late Mr. Dagobert. A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, (Saale), Germany.

May 9. Collection of United States coins and medals of the late Ben G. Green. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

May 11 and Following Days. Collection of Theodore Prowe of Moscow, Russia. Bruder Egger, Vienna, Austria.

May 11. Collection of K. Rudolph, consisting principally of coins and medals of Germany, Prussia and Poland. Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfort on Main, Germany.

May 18. Swedish coins of the collection of L. E. Brunn of Copenhagen. Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfort on Main, Germany.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WE TAKE this opportunity to publicly thank our many well-wishers who have, from time to time, so kindly and thoughtfully sent to THE NUMISMATIST newspaper clippings relating to numismatics. These clippings in many instances are quite important, and we hope that every one of our readers will remember us, and continue to forward any item thought to have numismatic value, for which we herewith express our thanks in advance.

THE Board of Governors of the Association is to be congratulated upon its wise selection of Mr. Carl Wurtzbach to serve the remainder of the term of Mr. Green as a member of the Board of Governors. We are certain that this

action will meet with unanimous approval, and the Association is surely fortunate in once more having him on its chief governing board.

MEMBERS who have not renewed their dues and subscription for 1914 are requested to make returns to General Secretary Moore at Lewisburg, Ohio. So far this year there has been a very prompt and gratifying renewal of payments, and we trust those members who have overlooked this matter will immediately rectify it. The policy of THE NUMISMATIST in the past has been to supply at least the first four months of each year to its subscribers, but after the April issue no more numbers will be sent to those failing to make the proper returns.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach Elected to the Board of Governors.

The much deplored death of our esteemed fellow-member, Ben G. Green, having caused a vacancy on the board of officers of the American Numismatic Association, the Board of Governors hereby announces the unanimous election of Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass., to serve the unexpired term.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 23, 1914.

H. O. GRANBERG.
Chairman Board of Governors.

Letter to Editor.

EDITOR OF NUMISMATIST:

In the February number the Committee on Foreign Coins of The American Numismatic Society have a report on the recent issues of Nicaragua, in which it is stated that 10, 5 and 2½ cordobas have been added to the coinage.

Under date of Feb. 27, 1914, the Consul General of Nicaragua writes me: "The Government of Nicaragua has not and does not intend to issue these gold coins for the present." He states that as soon as the people become accustomed to the new silver coins and paper money, it is the Government's intention to coin these gold pieces.

It may be that you will care to correct the statement made in the February issue.

Very truly yours,

HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1914.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 3, 1914. Forty-ninth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. W. A. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Emrich, and Koeb.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, reported that work on the medal was progressing satisfactorily, and that the medal when completed would be a beautiful work of art.

Mr. Merritt reported that Mr. F. B. King, who has been seriously ill, is now much better.

The matter of the coin collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum was fully discussed, and it was decided that at each meeting, commencing with our next, a separate and distinct series be taken up, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the members what series would be taken up at each meeting. The series to be taken up at our next meeting, on March 17th, will be war tokens, and all are requested to bring their duplicates.

The collection of cents at the Municipal Museum, exhibited by the R. N. A., and other series loaned by R. N. A. members under their own names, makes a very creditable showing. Mr. Merritt has loaned a complete set of fractional currency, small set of half cents, California gold, and proof sets

of silver. Mr. Bauer has loaned a collection of foreign and ancient coins; also his collection of Washington medals. Mr. Woolsey has on exhibit part of his collection of Biblical medals.

Motion made and carried that a picture of our anniversary dinner party be sent to Mr. Montgomery of Buffalo, with our compliments.

Mr. L. G. Amberg gave an interesting talk on who and what he had seen at the American Numismatic Society exhibition in New York on his visit there last month. He also described his pleasure trip to the Bermudas.

Exhibition by Mr. L. G. Amberg of California gold 25, 50 cent and \$1.00 pieces in octagonal and round, Indian head, and octagonal and round Liberty head; Bechtler dollar, Carolina gold, and many other pieces.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 17, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—February 19. Mr. Percy H. Webb, Treasurer, in the chair. Mrs. Sidney Streatfield, Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynan, and K. u. K. Regierungsrat Eduard Fiala were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. J. G. Milne exhibited specimen types from a hoard of bronze coins of Temnis, in Æolis, of the third century B. C. Mr. P. H. Webb showed two memorial folles of Galerius Maximianus struck by Maximinus Daza and Diocletian at Antioch. Mr. G. F. Hill exhibited a coining press of the reign of Philip IV. of Spain, probably the earliest press that has been discovered. Mr. Henry Symonds, F. S. A., gave an account of a find of Roman coins made over half a century ago at Puncknoll, and now in Dorchester Museum. The coins, which were contained in an earthen jar, covered the period 253-93 A. D., and were of the Emperors Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus I., Claudius II., and Carausius, and the Empress Salonina.

Dr. Oliver Codrington, F. S. A., read a paper on "Coins of the Kings of Hormuz." After sketching the history of Hormuz under Muslim and Portuguese rule, the reader described a number of the gold coins of the kings of Hormuz of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries which have been hitherto unknown. Dr. Codrington was also successful in reading the names of the same kings on a number of silver larins which had been struck from the same dies as the gold coins.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1914. The forty-eighth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Bunnell, Kingston, and Putnam.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved as corrected.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. R. T. Webster, tendering his resignation from the R. N. A., he having moved to Florida. Moved and carried that Mr. Webster's resignation be accepted.

Motion made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Edward W. Heusinger, of San Antonio, Texas, who presented the R. N. A. with a copy of the International Stamp and Coin Collector's Address Book for 1914.

Dr. French read a letter from Mrs. Minnie E. Green, of Chicago, Ill., in which she thanked the members of the R. N. A. for copy of resolution on the death of her husband, Mr. Ben G. Green, which had been sent her.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Harvey J. Haddleton, Secretary of the Rochester Philatelic Society, thanking the members of this association, in behalf of his society, for invitation to join us at our annual banquet. He also extends an invitation to all of our members to attend any of their meetings, which are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, submitted several sketches for permanent reverse of medal. This being an important matter, it was thoroughly discussed and a design was selected that was acceptable to all, Mr. Koeb being instructed to proceed with the die cutting. Motion made and carried that four extra medals be struck in different finishes, to use in selecting color.

On account of the interest shown by the public in the collection of coins loaned by the R. N. A. members to the Rochester Municipal Museum, the

Curator, Mr. Putnam, asked if it would not be possible to obtain the loan of more coins to make the exhibit more complete. He said he would be glad to furnish two more cases to hold these coins, if we could fill them, assuring us that every protection would be afforded; that the cases were made of heavy half-inch glass which it would require a sledge hammer to break; that there is a watchman in the building all the time, and there is practically no possibility of loss. Mr. Putnam stated that he would not accept for exhibit at the Museum coins from any other source, without first submitting them for approval to the Rochester Numismatic Association. President Bauer responded to this by asking that the members give every support possible to this worthy educational cause by loaning all the coins they could to this collection. He asked for a motion that three members be appointed to act as a committee with Mr. Putnam in this matter, which motion was carried, and he appointed Dr. French, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Yawger.

President Bauer exhibited seventy different Washington medals of all sizes and descriptions, which he loaned to the Rochester Municipal Museum for exhibition, in honor of Washington's birthday, February 22nd.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 3, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting, Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, March 13, 1914, President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Granberg, Harting, Heaton, Kohler, Proskey, J. W. Scott, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

Mr. E. V. Wakeley was present as a guest.

After the reading of the minutes, the amendment of the constitution, reported by the Executive Committee at the January meeting, was taken up, and Article 4, Section 5, of the by-laws was amended by a vote of the Club, to contain the following addition:—

"Corresponding members shall consist of the Directors, Superintendents and Curators of the mints of the United States; the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; also certain officers of foreign mints, so long as they shall remain in office; such corresponding members are to be designated by the Executive Committee, and shall be exempt from the payment of dues, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Club, except voting."

The other amendment to the by-laws, previously reported amending Article 7, Page 8, Lines 20, 21 and 22, to strike out. "At the annual meeting any members absent can send proxies to be voted at the annual election" was passed by a vote of the Club.

Dr. Valentine in behalf of the Paper Money Committee reported that the Committee had listed everything up to the "red backs" of the third issue, being forty-four varieties and ninety-seven sub-varieties.

The Store Card Committee reported additional numbers which had been listed, and which were shown among the evening's exhibits, and are described there in detail.

By appointment of the President, Messrs. Kohler and Proskey were added to fill the new places on the Membership Committee.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Green, acknowledging receipt of resolution passed at the last meeting, which was ordered spread upon the minutes.

The letter caused several of the members present to again express their sorrow at Mr. Green's death, with reminiscences of his personality and activities.

The Treasurer presented an informal report.

The Secretary reported that he had sent out circulars requesting information for the census of the members, and that he was receiving gratifying replies. He urged all members to reply promptly if they had not already done so. He also suggested that members give him the names of collectors who might be interested in the work of the Club, so that they might receive officially invitation to the meetings.

The Executive Committee reported that they had engaged the Gold Room at Park Avenue Hotel for the annual dinner to be held on April 23. The members were urged to bring ladies to the dinner.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications received at the last meeting, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the

election of the following new members:—W. W. Bradbeer, A. W. Browning, L. V. Case, L. C. Gehring, W. H. Harting, Adolph Hess-Nachf, H. C. Hines, and C. R. S. Leckie.

Mr. De Lagerberg, in behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, addressed the Club on the very interesting "Lucky Penny" of Denmark, which was among the exhibits of the evening. Mr. De Lagerberg's remarks on this "Lucky Penny" were as follows:—

"The penny bears the profile of the queen on the obverse, and on the reverse the word 'luck' with space to engrave the name underneath. The penny is struck at the mint, and is intended to bring luck to the family as well as the baby upon the advent of each child. At the birth of each child the midwife presents the child's father with the coin, who pays any price he chooses, so that even the poorest child is enabled to acquire this penny. The average income of these 'Lucky Pennies' is one crown, about 25 cents in United States money. Each of the 800 midwives who have the 'Lucky Penny' for sale is supplied with blanks on which to make monthly reports. The idea of the 'Lucky Penny' originated with Postmaster Holbell, of Charlottenlund, Denmark, who wished to assist the needy blind, and the proceeds of the sales of these pennies are devoted to the furtherance of their interests by the establishment of hospitals, etc. The movement has now spread from Denmark to Norway and Sweden. The 'Lucky Pennies' were first struck at the Royal Mint of Denmark and were made of pure bronze, which soon tarnished; therefore, the coin was supplanted by one consisting of durable gilt, of which 70,000 have so far been struck."

The baby pennies produced some discussion, during which Mr. Swanson pointed out that a similar movement was now taking place in the United States, as evidenced by baby shows and contests held in various cities, at which very substantial and handsome medals were given away to various prize winning babies.

Mr. Smith then addressed remarks of welcome to Mr. H. O. Granberg, expressing the pleasure of the New York Numismatic Club at seeing him in our midst; to which Mr. Granberg replied expressing an equal pleasure at being present.

Mr. Frey presented to the Club a copy of "Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Negatives Belonging to the Royal Numismatic Society," which he explained the Society was sending out to be used in lectures on the subject of numismatics.

The Club also received a copy of the March number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, and a copy of the "International Stamp and Coin Collector's and Dealers Address Book" from Mr. E. W. Heusinger; also a copy of the very handsome catalogue of the "Exhibitions of United States and Colonial Coins," January and February, 1914, by The American Numismatic Society.

Mr. Frey proposed that the Club consider a proposition to establish life membership, which was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

Mr. Granberg was presented, on behalf of the Club, with a copy of the Heaton Medal, as a memento of his visit to New York and this particular meeting.

Mr. Wood, on behalf of the American Numismatic Society, called attention to the exhibition now open at the Society's building of United States paper money, extending invitation to all of the members to visit it, as well as to exhibit any of their interesting specimens there.

The Secretary acknowledged receipt of a circular sent by Mr. A. L. Cowell, Field Secretary for California, in reference to the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915, inviting any conventions to be held to the exposition.

A very interesting letter was read from Mr. Elder, describing the history of the family of Raoul de Guichainville, which at one time was very prominent in the science and knowledge of numismatics.

Mr. Wakeley was welcomed by the President as guest, and replied by giving some interesting information in regard to his collection of large United States cents, which was almost complete.

The exhibits of the evening were as follows:

Mr. De Lagerberg—"Lucky Penny" as described above.

Dr. Valentine—Ten dollar United States refunding note, compound interest note, and a set of eleven "satirical" notes corresponding to the metal store cards.

Mr. Boyd—A set of store cards reported on as above by the Store Card Committee, same being as follows:—

J. W. Scott—

260—A. Copper, not listed in New York Store Card List.

260—C. Copper, not listed in New York Store Card List.

260—E. new variety, obverse bearing "Arms of New York," reverse same as 260-A, in brass and white metal.

T. Brimelow, Druggist, 432 3rd Avenue, N. Y. City.

34—A. obverse same as reverse 35; reverse same as reverse 34. Nickel.

34—B. obverse same as reverse 33; reverse same as reverse 34. Nickel and copper.

35—B. obverse same as reverse 35; reverse same as reverse 33. Copper.

Mr. Boyd also exhibited a pattern \$10. gold piece in bronze, 1855, Adams and Woodin 193.

Mr. Adams exhibited a Central American proclamation piece of 1789, struck in Guatemala, showing San Iago riding over the mountains of Agua and Fuego.

By Mr. Swanson—Plaque commemorating the Golden Jubilee of the Knights of Pythias, showing the portrait of the founder of the Society, J. H. Rathbone, and the present Supreme Chancellor, T. J. Carling, struck in 1914, in bronze.

By Mr. Kohler—A rupee of Baroda, showing the Rajah's head on the obverse; several Canadian tokens; a Mexican dollar counterstamped for Havana, and a one-pound note of the Macclesfield Bank.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRANCH ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The 14th regular meeting of Branch One was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, March 17th, President Davis in the chair. Present were Messrs. Davis, Leon, Brenner, Kelly, Flinker and Misses L. and M. Naerup.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

It was decided to issue new membership cards for 1914. These are to be donated by Mr. Brenner.

Mr. Davis read an interesting paper on the subject of the evening, "Continental and Colonial Coins and Currency."

Under exhibits Mr. Davis showed a Spanish two-bit piece and a Vernon medal; Mr. Leon—A Bolen's copy of the Carolina cent, and a set of money weights of George II and Louis XIV; Mr. Brenner—An extremely rare pattern United States cent of 1896. Miss Naerup—A number of interesting Colonial documents and bookkeeping entries showing the relation of "specie money" to "hard money" during the Colonial times.

Adjourned at 10:30 to meet April 21st, 1914.

MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

March 18, 1914.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday March 17, 1914. Fiftieth meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding. Members present:—Messrs. Merritt, Ballard, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, Hooper, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Bunnell, and Putnam.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

In response to the call for war tokens to start a collection of that series at the Rochester Municipal Museum, about 100 different varieties were given, from which Mr. Merritt will select a representative lot.

Motion made and carried that Colonial copper coins will be taken up at our next meeting, April 7th, and all members are requested to bring the duplicates they are willing to give for exhibition at the Municipal Museum. Mr. Bauer and Mr. Bunnell will prepare a paper on Colonial coins, to be read at the next meeting.

The Secretary read a letter of thanks from Mr. Fred B. King for the rose tree plant sent him by the Association during his recent serious illness.

One of our first anniversary medals struck in lead, "unique," was put up at auction and sold for \$3, which will be credited to our medal fund.

Publication received: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, Lyman H. Low's catalogue.

Meeting adjourned to April 7, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRANCH ONE, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The 13th regular meeting of Branch One was held in the rooms of the Chicago Numismatic Society, Feb. 17th, President Davis presiding.

Mr. Simpson was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Davis exhibited Colonial copper coins of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rosa Americana and Fugio cents and an Annapolis shilling. Mr. Leon exhibited a five-cent Gault, and the three-cent Ayers encased postage stamps.

Subject for next meeting, "Continental and Colonial Coins and Currency."

Adjourned to meet Tuesday, March the 17th.

MARIE A. NAERUP, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting was held Tuesday, March 3, 1914, at the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The meeting came to order at 8 P. M., with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Kraft, McKingter, and Gies. Mr. Morgenthau was present as a visitor.

A letter from Mrs. Ben G. Green was read and ordered to be filed.

Exhibited by Dr. Wilharm—Gold coin, four ducats, of Ferdinand of Austria, 1848, proof; United States cent, 1852, die break on edge; one dollar bill, series 1890. By Mr. Kraft—The following United States cents, all in very choice condition: 1795 lettered edge, 1796 fillet head, unique variety; two 1798, 1797, 1802, 1814, 1817; Franklin Cent 1783, half dollar 1795, and a freak cent, 1829 and two Bryan dollars, 1896 and 1897. By Mr. Morgenthau—Spanish silver dollar, 1778, with Chinese chop marks; Mexican gold dollar, 1867; 5 cent nickel, 1913, bronze color. By Mr. Gies—Quarter eagle, 1866, San Francisco mint; New Jersey cent, 1787; Nova Constellatio, 1783; Hard Times token Low No. 22, four foreign silver coins, dollar size, Austria, 1741; Bayern, 1855; Wuerttemberg, 1870, Sachsen Meininger, 1854, and French one-franc piece, 1872.

Adjourned 9:45 P. M., to meet Tuesday, April 7th.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 122nd monthly meeting of the Chicago Numismatic Society was held Friday, March 6, 1914, with President Kelly in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Miller, Jonas, Holmes, Williams, Davis, Merrill, Verkler, Ripstra, Noack, Baker, E. Michael, Kelly and Loer.

The resignations of Ludger Gravel, C. A. Windau and Adam Jochem were accepted.

Under exhibitions, Mr. E. Michael showed a double-struck India rupee.

Magazines received: THE NUMISMATIST and *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

Catalogues from Mehl, Spink, Low, Elder, and United States Coin Company.

Adjourned to April 3, 1914.

Coming Auction Sales, Dates Not Yet Fixed.

B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, announces the sale at auction of the collection of Charles H. Conover, of Chicago, Ill., consisting of United States coins. The sale will be held in the early part of May.

The sale of the collection of American coins of the late Hon. George M. Parsons will probably be held some time in May, according to the announcement of Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa.

S. Hudson Chapman announces that he will sell at auction the latter part of May the collection of gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States of William Gable, of Altoona, Pa.

H. S. Rosenberg, of Hanover, Germany, announces that he will sell the collection of Brunswick coins and medals of the late Mr. Engeler in the month of May.

National Geographic Society Medal to Col. Goethals.



Colonel George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, was presented with the National Geographic Society's special gold medal at the annual banquet of the society held at Washington on March 3. The medal awarded to Colonel Goethals is the third of its kind to be granted by the society, those already having received it being Admiral Robert E. Peary and Captain Roald Amundsen, the explorers. The inscription on the medal to Colonel Goethals reads: "This special medal of the National Geographic society is awarded to George Washington Goethals, to whose ability and patriotism the world owes the construction of the Panama canal."

Through the courtesy of the National Geographic Society we are enabled to present an illustration of this special medal, which was made at Taffany's.

Theft of an Entire Numismatic Collection.

According to a dispatch from Berlin, Germany, dated March 17, the entire collection of the coins and medals of the Museum of Lubeck has been stolen. It is said that the collection contained many very rare examples. So far as known, there is no clue to the thieves.

Among the Cataloguers.

Collection of Karl Kessler, consisting of German coins and medals, to be sold April 4, 1914. The catalogue numbers 3550 lots, and is accompanied by nine plates. A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, (Saale), Germany.

Collection of miscellaneous German coins and medals, to be held at Nuremberg, Germany, on April 21, by Carl Friedrich Gebert. There are 1707 lots, and two plates accompany the catalogue.

Coins and medals of the Swiss Republic, consisting of 575 lots, to be sold on April 28-29. There are sixteen plates with the catalogue. Leo Hamburger, Frankfort on the Main, Germany.

We have received a catalogue of the private collection of A. W. Crans, Davenport, Iowa, consisting of United States coins, with fixed prices.

Received the catalogue of the collection of commemorative medals and seventeenth century tokens of J. E. Hodgkins. The catalogue contains 251 lots, and includes very rare pieces. There are four plates. The sale will be held at Sotheby's, London.

Congressional Medal of Honor to Lieut. L. C. Mosher.

Second Lieut. Louis C. Mosher of the Philippine scouts will shortly receive a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action at Bagsak Mountain, Island of Jolo, in the Moro uprising of last summer. Orders were issued at the War department recently directing that the presentation be made in Manila by Major-Gen. Thomas H. Barry. In the thick of the fighting at Bagsak Mountain, Lieut. Mosher entered a cleared space within twenty yards of the Moro trenches, and in the face of a furious fire carried a wounded soldier to safety.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for March.

The leading article for March is entitled "Why Collect Coins," delivered by Mr. Harry E. Montgomery before the Rochester Numismatic Association on Jan. 20, 1914. The article is accompanied by quite a number of interesting illustrations. There is an account of the exhibition of The American Numismatic Society, held at New York City, Jan. 17—Feb. 18, and also an account of the anniversary meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, accompanied by a photograph of the dinner, and the recent proceedings of the various numismatic societies.

A Gold Medal to Admiral Peary.

The members of the Explorers' Club are planning to give a dinner to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., on April 6, at New York City, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the discovery of the north pole. A gold medal of honor is being prepared for presentation to Admiral Peary on this occasion. On one side it will have a bust of the explorer and on the other the seal of the club, with inscription.

The Laetare Medal Awarded Chief Justice White.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court received from the University of Notre Dame, of Notre Dame, Ind., the Laetare medal, awarded annually to the layman who has benefited Catholic society to the greatest extent.

New French Coinage.

"It is impossible to please all the world and his fathers," says a venerable proverb. The new nickel coinage, which has been promised during the past two years, and which apparently will be on the way before very many months, is not, in the most literal sense of the term, everybody's money. Despite the greater cleanliness and convenience of the "nickels," a few people deplore the passing of the bronze coinage, seemingly for sentimental reasons, although how any sane person can wish to stick to the cumbrous five and ten centime pieces when he is offered the neat little white metal coins it is a trifle hard to understand. The new coins, like the Belgian nickels, are to have small holes in the centre, the reason being to prevent their passing for silver. The hole, by the way, is a Chinese invention, which most people probably know, but the majority do not know why the Celestials thus pierce their coins. The reason is that in many districts the clothing of the inhabitants is unburdened with pockets, but by piercing the coins they can be strung together and thus easily carried. Some of our hygienic faddists protest against the piercing of the nickel coinage, asserting that these holes form extra special breeding grounds for microbes, as they cannot be polished by contact with the human hand. To meet their objections, and to prevent the confounding of nickel and silver, an ingenious person has suggested that the new coins should be square or oblong. "There is no law," he says, "compelling coins to be circular." But law, or no law, they will probably continue to be round and not rectangular.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

The year 1839 presents some interesting studies, there being five distinct obverse dies used. The differences are apparent in each variety without reference to cuts, although in each instance a cut will be given of both



1839. 1A. 1839 over 1836.



1839. 2A. Head of 1838; four leaves to right of CENT.



1839. 3A. Silly head.



1839. 2B. Head of 1838; three leaves to right of CENT.

obverse and reverse dies. An obverse and reverse of 1836 was used on which the figure 6 was changed to a figure 9. The plain hair cords and the

dash under cent immediately place your variety. The 1839 over 1836 is rare in any condition. An obverse and reverse of 1838 has a blunt coronet, beaded hair cords, dash under cent, and the hair does not project beyond the forehead. Under this head Andrews describes a variety with a dot to



1839. 5B. Type of 1840.

the left of the center dot. The original Andrews specimen shows such a dot, but it is a small spot of corrosion and not a fault in the die; several similar dots appear on other parts of the reverse. Silly Head. The coronet is long, sharp, and close to the sixth star; the hair cords are beaded, the

ANDREWS	ACGIRK.	OBSERVE HEAD of,	POINT of CORONET.		DATE 1839			STARS to DATE.		REVERSE LETTERS	REVERSE MEASUREMENTS		
			RELATION to 6th STAR	BLUNT or SHARP	BASE	FIG. 1. to POINT of BUST.	FIG'S. of DATE.	L-1	R-9		D-S	S-O	F-A
1	1A	1836	Below 6th.	Blunt	7½	Under.	9 cut over 6.	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
	1B	"	" "	"	7½	"	"	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
2	2A	1838	Below 6th.	Blunt	6	Under	3 Rec.	2¾	3	2 m.m.	2½	2	2
3	2B	"	" "	"	6	"	3 "	2¾	3	2 m.m.	2½	2	2
	2C	"	" "	"	6	"	3 "	2¾	3	2 m.m.	2½	2	2
4	3A	SILLY HEAD	Below 6th.	Sharp	6½	At point	Per.	3	3½	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
	3B	" "	" "	"	6½	" "	"	3	3½	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
5	4A	BOOBY HEAD	Bet. 5&6th.	Sharp	6.	At point	1 high eq. spac.	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
6	4B	" "	Clo. 6th.	Blunt	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
	4C	" "	Bet. 5&6th.	Blunt	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
7	4D	" "	Clo. 6th.	"	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
	4E	" "	" "	Sharp	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
	4F	" "	" "	Blunt	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
	4G	" "	Bet. 5&6th.	Sharp	6	" "	" "	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
8	5A	1840	Clo. 5th.	Sharp	6	Beyond point.	1 high eq. spac.	2½	2½	1½ m.m.	2	1½	2
	5B	"	" "	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	2	1½	2
	5C	"	" "	"	6	"	"	"	"	"	2	1½	2

curl is one half over the figure 9, and there is a dash under cent. Booby Head. The coronet is not as long or sharp as in the Silly Head type and is more distant from the sixth star, the hair cords are beaded, the curl does not extend over the figure 9, and there is no dash under cent.



1839. 4D. Booby head.

Type of 1840. An entirely new obverse and reverse die is used in stamping the best workmanship of this year. The face, and head of Liberty are smaller than any other type. The coronet is sharp and points to the fifth star; the curl under the bust ends in a point over the figure 3. The

1839		CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY
OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.			
NONE - - - - -			9
Border between the 3rd. and 4th. stars to the bridge of nose - - -			10
NONE - - Four leaves in 6th. bunch of wreath. - - - - -			4
Fig. 9 to border, wreath leaf thru R of AMERICA. Three leaves in 6th. bunch.			6
NONE - - - - - Three leaves in 6th. bunch.			9
NONE - - - - - Always has wide margin. - - -			5
Border bet, 5 & 6th. stars thru head below ear to border at 13th. star; curl to border close to fig. 9.			6
NONE - - - - -			4
Wreath stem broken at second berry. - - - - -			4
4th. star to nose thru face below ear, thru hair to border bet. 11 & 12th stars			6
Border thru A of STATES to wreath. - - - - -			4
UNITED STATES connected by crack. - - - - -			7
Border thru 4th. star thru nose to cheek ending under eye. - - - - -			8
Border at 2nd. star thru 3, 4, 5, 6th. to border at 7th. star. - - - - -			7
NONE - - - - -			5
RIC of AMERICA connected by wide crack; IBERT connected at base. - - -			10
IBERT connected at base. - - - - -			8

reverse letters are small, measuring only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. There is no dash under cent, nor does it appear again. Under several types are very scarce varieties, even more scarce than the 1839 over 1836. Dr. Millard has contributed the following numbers: 1B, 2C, 4E, F, G, and 5C.



1840. 4A. Small date.

In the year 1840 two sizes of punch, large and small, were used in stamping the date. The relation of the point of curl to the stand of figure 4 is also a feature of difference. In the small date the point of curl is to be found in the following positions: directly over the left stand of figure

ANDREWS	MCKIRK.	SIZE of DATE.	POINT of CURL to STAND of FIG. 4.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS.	FIGURE 4, RELATION to the FIGURES 8 and 0.	DATE 1840		
						FIGURES OF,	L-1	R-0
1	1A	SMALL	OVER LEFT STAND	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5	Touches neither,	Perfect	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1B	"	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	" "	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2	2A	SMALL	DIRECTLY OVER.	Under 5th.	Touches neither,	1&8 Rec.	2	2
	2B	"	" "	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 5	" "	1&8 "	2	2
3	3A	SMALL	OVER RIGHT STAND	Eq. bet. 5&6th	Touches neither,	Perfect	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	4A	SMALL	TO RIGHT of 4.	Eq. bet. 5&6th	Touches neither,	Perfect	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	4B	"	" " " 4.	" " "	" "	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	5A	LARGE	OVER POINT of 4	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5	Touches 0 not 8,	Perfect	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
	5B	"	" " " 4	" " " "	" 0 and 8,	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
	5C	"	" " " 4	Under 5th.	" 0 and 8,	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	5D	"	" " " 4	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 5	" neither;	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	5E	"	" " " 4	" " " "	" 8 not 0,	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
9	5F	"	" " " 4	Under 5th.	Touches neither,	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	5G	"	" " " 4	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5	" "	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	5H	"	" " " 4	Under 5th	" "	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
6	6A	LARGE	RIGHT of Fig. 4.	Under 5th.	Touches 0 and 8.	Right foot 4 long	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	6B	"	" " " 4.	" " "	" 8 not 0,	Equal,	2	2
	6C	"	" " " 4.	" " "	" 0 and 8.	Per.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 15, 1914.

1760—Chas. Fox, Lock Box 957, Los Angeles, Cal.

1761—Leo MacDonough, Box 16, Sta. C., Toledo, Ohio.

1762—Miss Emery May Holden, Station H., Cleveland, Ohio.

- 1763—A. W. R. Rittenhouse, Santa Cruz, Cal.
 1764—T. Sheppard, F. G. S., Municipal Museum, Hull, England.
 1765—E. E. Shepardson. 152 Lowell St., Somerville, Mass.
 1766—Fred E. Smith, 24 Tiffany St., Guelph, Canada.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published as such in the May issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Antonio Lopez Villasante, (Spanish and Colonial) Puerta del Sol 15, Madrid, Spain-----	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
Antonio Parera, (Sculptor) Aribau 146, bis 3, Barcelona, Spain-----	Edgar H. Adams Waldo C. Moore
David N. Richardson, (Am. and Confederate) 1802 E. River St., Davenport, Iowa-----	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
J. Edgar Cunningham, (United States) Wilmerding, Pa. -----	J. A. Calderhead Edgar H. Adams
Miss Jeannette Calderhead (General) Elliott Hall, Mt. Vernon College, Alliance, Ohio-----	J. A. Calderhead Edgar H. Adams

Changes of Address.

- J. M. Potichke, Tillman Ave., to 417 Wabash Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Ernest Jonas, from 4083 N. 63rd Ave., Chicago, to Dunning, Ill.
 Herbert A. Brand, to 308 Lyric Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 E. E. Shepardson, from Boston to 152 Lowell St., Somerville, Mass.

Lewisburg, Ohio, March 17, 1914.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Dues and subscriptions for 1914 should be remitted
 at once to the General Secretary, WALDO C. MOORE,
 Lewisburg, Ohio.

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

In the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* I made reference to our convention exhibits and suggested that in future they be arranged for with more co-operation on the part of the exhibitors. Perhaps it should have been made a little clearer then that whatever is done along these lines, there is no intention to restrict or limit in any way the exhibit of any member. Our exhibits have become very popular, and we want them to continue so—to improve them, if possible, in their attractiveness to our members and in their educational value to the public. So, at the outset it should be distinctly understood that each member is invited to bring with him such portion of his collection as he desires, as has been the custom in the past.

But there is opportunity for co-operation in several ways. For instance,

at the Springfield convention we want to have a section devoted to "Springfield in Numismatics," to comprise medals, tokens and paper money issued in or relating to Springfield. We also want a section devoted to "Massachusetts in Numismatics," to include fine specimens of Massachusetts coins, as well as rare or interesting medals, tokens, colonial notes and other paper money issued in the Old Bay State.

In the Springfield section we want to show as many specimens as possible of the fac-similes of John A. Bolen. Mr. Bolen was a well-known Springfield die-cutter, and during his career he struck a number of imitations of colonial coins. It is proposed to exhibit specimens of his fabrications side by side with genuine pieces for the benefit of our members. Being the product of a local die-cutter, they will also interest the Springfield public. Members holding any of the Bolen fabrications or the rare colonials who expect to attend the convention, or who would be willing to have them exhibited in their absence, are requested to communicate with the President. It would facilitate matters if some member who holds a complete, or nearly complete, set of the imitations would make that fact known at this time.

If the plan for such an exhibit as above outlined is to be successful, the co-operation of our members will be necessary. Perhaps no individual collection contains the material for such an exhibit as we would like to display to the people of Springfield. We do know that it can be drawn together if members holding portions of it will bring with them their part.

In arranging for our exhibit we should have two purposes in view: To interest and instruct our members by the display of rare and unusual specimens; to interest and instruct the public and non-collectors by showing the great range and breadth of numismatics and the pleasure and benefit derived by being a collector. Both purposes can be accomplished if each member who attends will take part in the exhibit. We particularly want a number of small exhibits. No matter what you collect, you probably have some series in which you are particularly interested and to which you have devoted much time to perfect. Take it to Springfield and let others enjoy it as well. If you have a general collection, make a selection of some of the most interesting pieces and take them to the convention.

Members who expect to take part in the exhibit are requested to communicate with the President, giving the nature of their exhibit and the amount of space required. These will be announced from month to month so that others may see what has already been promised. This plan will help prevent the duplication of exhibits.

It has been suggested that awards be made for the best exhibits in different classes of coins, or for excellence in certain features of the exhibit, in order to stimulate the interest of the exhibitors. The only objection to the plan is that it might have the effect of producing one of the things we are trying to guard against—the duplication of exhibits. However, if such a plan can be successfully worked out, it may be given a trial.

At the Detroit convention a resolution was adopted that the President appoint a committee to secure the reading of two or more papers during each of the three days of the next convention. To carry out the provisions of this resolution, the following committee is hereby appointed: Messrs. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, Can.; Harry E. Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Michael P. Carey, of Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. DUFFIELD, *President.*

Baltimore, Md., March 16, 1914.

Books Received.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of "A Descriptive Check List of the Postal Cards of the United States," by Mr. Percy McGraw Mann, editor of *The Philadelphia Stamp News*.

Signor Memmo Cagiati.

We have received and examined with much interest the first number of the fourth year of the valuable Italian numismatic magazine, published at Naples, Italy, by Signor Memmo Cagiati, entitled "Supplemento all'opera Le Monete del Reame delle Due Sicilie da Carlo I. d'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele II." Not only do the contents of this fine periodical maintain their high standard of interest, but the present number is the largest that we have yet seen, containing eighty pages, and representing a fine example of typographical skill. The leading article contains corrections and additions to the second, third, and fourth numbers of Signor Cagiati's valuable work on the coinage of the two Sicilies. This is followed by an article on "The Coins of René of Anjou Struck in the Kingdom of Naples," by Signor Arturo Sambon, which is profusely illustrated. Signor B. Cosentini contributes an illustrated article on Neapolitan coin dies, in the course of which he makes the interesting statement that for a considerable period these dies were made of bronze, reinforced by pieces of either iron or bronze, to withstand the force of the hammer by which they were struck. Conte Riccardo Filangieri di Candida writes an article on the subject of the coinage of Puglia. There is another installment of the work on "General Vocabulary of Coins," by Signor Edoardo Martinori, from the "eccellente" to the "grano," and accompanied by numerous illustrations. There are extensive reviews of new books, lists of periodicals and catalogues; contents of current numismatic and scientific publications, together with the by-laws of the recently organized Neapolitan Numismatic Circle. This is accompanied by a list of the names of the founders of the organization, the regular members, and the corresponding members, numbering 118 in all, which apparently embraces nearly every important Italian numismatist. Numerous prices brought at the sale of the celebrated Martinori collection, held at Rome on Nov. 24-30, 1913, by the numismatic firm of Signori Pietro & Pio Santamaria, are published in this issue, a few of the highest prices being 690 lire for No. 735, a follaro of Catania; 1050 lire for a denaro of Civitaduale, No. 755; 1050 lire for a golden ducat of Naples, of Louis XII. of France, No. 2239, and 1000 lire for a bolognino of Tagliacozzo, Alexander V., Anti-Pope, No. 3857. We find also an account of the new establishment of the firm Canessa, in the Piazza dei Martiri, at Naples, accompanied by several illustrations. A biography of the late Prof. Dante Vaglieri is given, and the announcement is made of the death of the celebrated archaeologist and numismatist, Signor Antonino Salinas.

A Rare German Coin.

Among the rarest coins is a German twelve-groschen piece which shows Frederick the Great in curls and a long beard, such as has been and is now worn by the Jews of Russia. As is well known, there existed between the King and the Empress Elizabeth of Russia a venomous personal enmity, brought about chiefly by the bitter sarcasm with which the King scourged the foibles of the vain royal lady. When the Russians occupied the province of East Prussia the Empress had twelve-groschen pieces (half thalers) struck in the Koenigsberg mint, which portrayed Frederick as a Polish Jew. Later Elizabeth caused the same coin to be struck, but bearing her own portrait instead of that of Frederick. The latter retaliated by having these twelve-groschen pieces produced in Berlin, but retaining the Koenigsberg mint mark. Beforehand, however, several letters of the inscription surrounding the portrait were transposed in a way that resulted in a very grievous insult to the Russian Empress. After the war the coins were eagerly bought by both sides, and to-day specimens are very rare.—(Translated from German exchange.)



**The
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

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INCORPORATED 1865

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Term ending Jan. 1919.

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EDWARD D. ADAMS
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
JOHN I. WATERBURY

Term ending January 1918:

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Term ending January 1916:

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, March 19, 1914.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of February 21st the following reports were presented:—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

To the Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report the election of the following associate members:

W. E. Forte, Philadelphia.

Ten Broeck Morse, New York.

Announcement is made, with regret, of the death of Mr. George Westinghouse, a life member, since April 24, 1902, and of Mr. John L. Cadwalader, an associate member, since May 28th, 1910.

Respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Directors would report that since the February meeting the accessions to the collections have been seventy eight coins and tokens, fifteen medals and plaques and one encased postage stamp. The donors were:

F. C. C. Boyd

Charles G. Dodd

Julius de Lagerberg

David Proskey

Edward H. Turner

Howland Wood

The Medallie Art Company

The Library has received four books, twenty-one pamphlets, thirty-six periodicals and one hundred and fifty-two catalogues from the following donors:

Miss Agnes Baldwin

Albert Frey

Prof. Edmund Gohl

Archer M. Huntington

John A. Lewis

Fernand Mazerolle

B. Max Mehl

Herbert E. Morey

J. W. Scott

Spink & Son

Dr. Horatio R. Storer

Nehemiah Vreeland

American Numismatic Association

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society
of Montreal

Essex Trust Co. of Lynn, Mass.

First National Bank of Boston

Metropolitan Museum of Art

Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society

An exhibition of paper money, consisting of United States and National bank notes, fractional currency, including a very fine set of specimens, printed on one side of the paper only, and broken bank bills and fractional scrip issued in New York State, has been installed in the gallery and will remain for about a month. This is made up of selections from the collections of F. C. C. Boyd, David Proskey, Elliott Smith, Dr. D. W. Valentine and this Society.

The catalogue of the Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins has been received from the printer, and is before you this evening.

I take pleasure in announcing that the Swedish coins and medals displayed here this evening will remain on view until the middle of April, and in this connection I would like to call to your attention the specimens of the eight-daler copperplate of 1659, which has been on exhibition here for the last couple of months. These immense copperplates are of excessive rarity. There are but two other specimens of this size in the United States. This specimen has been offered to the Society at a price which, after making numerous inquiries, I consider reasonable. I have promised to return it to the owner on the first of May if it is not purchased. I should regret exceedingly to see this magnificent specimen leave the Society's building, and I hope some arrangement can be made to acquire it before the time set for its return.

The visitors during the month of February were one thousand, eight hundred and ten.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, proposed by Wm. B. Osgood Field, Charles G. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, were read,

and announcement made that they would be brought up for action at a future meeting:

CONSTITUTION.

Add to Article V, Section 2:—At least one of whom shall be ineligible for re-election to the Council for the period of one year.

Change Article V, Section 3 to read: The officers of the Society shall be five Governors, a Domestic Corresponding Secretary, a Foreign Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, who shall also be one of the five Governors, and a Secretary, who shall be a paid official, employed by the Council, having his office on the premises. They shall be elected by the Council within three weeks after the annual meeting of the Society, and shall serve for the term of one year or until their successors are elected. The Governors shall be elected from among the members of the Council.

BY-LAWS.

Chapter I, Section 1: In place of the word "Director" substitute "Secretary," line 7.

Chapter I, Section 2, shall read: The Governors shall have administrative charge of the Society's building and its contents, shall approve purchases and exchanges for the cabinets and library, acknowledge donations, make a full report in writing at each meeting, and perform such other duties as the Council may designate. They shall be responsible for the performance of the duties of all employes and for the execution of all orders of the Council.

The present Section 2 to become Section 5, but headed Secretary. The Secretary shall be a salaried official who shall have the custody of the seal of the Society—the remainder of the section unchanged.

Chapter IV, Section 4, (new section). The Council shall have power to expel by a majority vote any enrolled member of this Society who, in their judgment, is no longer desirable for membership. A member so expelled may, upon the unanimous recommendation of the Council, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any subsequent meeting.

Change Section 4 to 5, 5 to 6, 6 to 7.

Chapter VI, Section 1: Strike out Committee on Building and Grounds, Committee on Library; add Committee on Publicity.

Chapter VI, Section 3, shall read: All standing committees shall be appointed by the Governors, and shall report in writing to the Society at each annual meeting. (Strike out the rest).

The Chairman then announced the subject of the meeting: Informal discussion and exhibition of the coins and medals of Sweden. A short paper was read by Mr. J. de Lagerberg.

Remarks were made by Mr. Albert R. Frey, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, Messrs. Wood, Wormser, and Proskey.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. David Proskey—Probably the most comprehensive series of Swedish coins, numbering about three hundred pieces. These begin with the early bracteates of the Thirteenth Century, the silver, especially of the larger size, being well represented. The copper coins, especially of the larger pieces, of Gustavus Adolphus are remarkable for their fine condition. Allied to this series are the Norwegian coins, of which sixty are shown. Mr. Proskey also showed nearly one hundred medals, including several remarkably fine ones of Frederick I.

By Mr. Nelson P. Pehrson—One hundred and twenty-five coins, including several very early pieces of Eric II of Pommern, Carl Knutson and Sten Strue. The balance of the collection is chiefly represented by the copper coinage in excellent preservation, the two and a half ore of Charles XI being a very desirable piece. Mr. Pehrson also showed four excellent pieces of copper plate money.

By Mr. Moritz Wormser—Thirteen specimens struck in Germany during the Swedish occupation under Gustavus Augustus, Christiana and Charles XI, and from such mints as Augsburg, Livland, Riga, Stralsund, Rostock and Wismar. Mr. Wormser showed three coins struck by Frederick William of Brandenburg commemorating his victory over the Swedes.

By Mr. Charles H. Imhoff—Four very fine and interesting specimens of the plate money, from the four daler down to the half daler, a set of the Baron

de Gortz dalers, and a number of other interesting pieces—twenty-five specimens in all.

By Mr. William F. Beller—Sixteen coins of the crown size, beginning with Eric XIV, dated 1561, to the present day. Especially worthy of note is a crown in high relief of Charles XI, and one showing the jugated busts of Frederick and Ulrica Eleonora. Mr. Beller also showed a two daler and a one daler of the plate money.

By Mr. Albert R. Frey—Fifteen gold coins, beginning with four pieces bearing the portrait of Gustavus Adolphus and struck after his death at the mints of Nuremberg, Augsburg, Osnabruck and Erfurt. Other interesting pieces are a ducat of Christiana struck in her Pommeranian provinces and a one carolin or ten-franc pieces of Charles XV, dated 1868.

By Mr. C. G. F. Lindstrand—A four daler plate piece.

By Mr. H. W. Tornbohm—Thirty-one coins, mostly of the crown size, notable being a crown of Gustavus Vasa, a four-mark of Eric XIII showing a view of the city of Stockholm, a crown of Sigismund III and several rare pieces of Gustavus Adolphus and Christina.

By The Linnæan Society of New York—Two silver medals of Charles Linnæus.

By Mr. J. de Lagerberg—One hundred and thirty coins and medals, the issues of Oscar II and Gustaf V being practically complete. Mr. de Lagerberg's medals were of the greatest interest and showed many specimens of fine die work.

By Rev. Dr. James B. Nies—Seven fine specimens of plate money and three small rectangular pieces of the time of Gustavus Adolphus.

By The American Numismatic Society—Some two hundred and seventy coins, beginning with Knut Ericson 1167, and showing in succession the principal types of the coinage to the present day, the larger silver pieces being well represented. Twelve of the large plate pieces were also shown. One hundred and eighty four historical medals were exhibited by the Society. These began with twenty-five pieces relating to Gustavus Adolphus and included a number of pieces of every reign to the present day.

The large eight-daler plate piece belonging to A. Walin created great interest not only on account of its rarity but also on account of its great size and its weight of thirty-one pounds.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

JACQUES SCHULMAN.

The announcement has been received of the death of the well-known numismatist, Jacques Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland, on Feb. 28, 1914, at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Schulman was the head of the numismatic firm which bears his name. He was a member of the American Numismatic Association, and at the time of his death had the number of 1749. He was also a foreign member of the Societe Royale Belge de Numismatique, of the Societe Suisse de Numismatique, of the British Numismatic Society; a member of the Kon. Nederl. Genootschap voor Munt-en Penningkunde, &c.

Re. the Coinage of the "Albanian Republic."

It may interest our readers to know that the portrait depicted upon the new Albanian permanent issue is the work of a well-known Parisian philatelist, M. Kautsch. Several years ago M. Kautsch received an order from an Albanian Revolutionary Committee to prepare a design for the coinage of the future Albanian Republic. The order was promptly executed, but the revolutionary movement did not succeed at the time, so that the new money scheme had to be put on one side. The new stamps, however, show the original design of M. Kautsch's for the proposed coinage, and the engraver has made but slight alterations from the old design.—*Stamp Collecting*.

(If sample coins were made from the designs of Mr. Kautsch THE NUMISMATIST would be greatly obliged to receive information regarding them.—Ed.)

I am pleased to

ANNOUNCE

Mr. Charles H. Conover

Chicago

Has placed with me his fine and valuable collection of Coins to be sold at auction.

I shall hold the sale in early part of May.

The catalogues will be of large octavo size with fine tinted copper half-tone plates of the same quality and distinctness as those I used in my sale of the Smith collection.

There will be no charge for the plate catalogues: They will be sent FREE to all who are on my lists and to other intending bidders who will write for them promptly.

The price-list of this important sale, showing amounts realized for each lot, will be supplied at only fifty cents.

See opposite page for "Hint" as to contents of this collection.

B. MAX MEHL

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

MAY, 1914

No. 5

The Kirtland Bank Bills.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

In an easterly direction from Cleveland, Ohio, and some twenty miles distant, on the east branch of the Chagrin River, in a beautiful farming country, lies the little village of Kirtland, so famous in the history of Mormonism. To reach this hamlet to-day by post, all mail must be addressed, Rural Free Delivery No. 2, via Willoughby, Ohio. Because of the present reign of stillness throughout the Kirtland community, the occasional visitor is reminded not a little of one of the lines from the tale of Arcadie:

Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pre.

Apropos of the occasion the following parody is here recited:

In old Ohio's Northland, on the shores of the Lake of Erie,
Distant, secluded, still, the little village of Kirtland
Lay in the fruitful valley.



To better understand, and to appreciate more fully, the circumstances which occasioned the Kirtland Bank bill issue, one must necessarily dwell at considerable length on the ancient history of Ohio, and, to follow out such instruction, at least in this particular case, the curious are reminded very forcibly of that very modern, but very appropriate adage:

It takes dig to make dents.

Kirtland is the Mecca of a church. It is widely known as the "First Stake" of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Here, surrounded by broad-green fields, the Mormons erected their first temple in 1833 to 1836 at a cost of \$60,000. This historic edifice is still standing in an ex-

cellent state of repair, to which statement the accompanying illustration of recent taking will verify.

At the beginning of 1837 the Kirtland community occupied four square miles and numbered about 4,000 citizens. To-day it is but a small remnant of its former position and activity, the place now claiming less than three hundred people.

The occupation of the Kirtland settlement by Joseph Smith and his converts, many of whom were very progressive, added its contribution to the numismatic history of the state. The institution thus credited with this nu-



mismatic addition and which was doing a banking business in Kirtland, Ohio, during perhaps the greatest revulsion this country has yet experienced, is known as the Kirtland Bank and is closely associated with the history of the Mormon sect, in that some of the members of the church were engaged in it, although the church as such never had anything in common with the bank or vice versa.

The offices of the Kirtland firm, about which so many uncomplimentary remarks have been made by those perhaps scantily informed, were located in a frame structure, one and one-half stories high. The old banking house stood to the left and on a line with the temple. From an authoritative source it was learned that the building was torn down and removed to Char-

don, Ohio, many years ago. The *Painesville Telegraph* is authority for the statement that the bank safe was bid in by W. S. Perkins, an attorney, prominent in the winding up of the Kirtland affair. The safe, which was a strong chest 24x26x30 inches, later became the property of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio. The court records of Lake County, Ohio, show that the temple was also sold to Mr. Perkins. It is now the property of the Reorganized Branch of Latter Day Saints, and is to-day surrounded



by a large lawn, where once the bank and street held space, so reported. This historic community is still held as a Stake of Zion, to be eventually a place of gathering. The Reorganized Branch of the church is strictly anti-polygamous and from present reports, is certain to take no mean place, so far as membership goes, in the denominations of the world.



The history of the Kirtland bill's would be incomplete without a considerable portion of it was devoted to the record of the bank's management and conduct.

The truth is, there never was such an institution as the "Kirtland Bank." It has been known by this name, and will no doubt be recognized by this title by every collector who has given the matter any consideration. In 1836 there was a movement made to establish a bank at Kirtland, Ohio. A meeting was held late in the year and certain articles of agreement pre-

paratory to the organization of a banking institution were adopted. From Philadelphia plates for different denominations of notes were procured for the institution at considerable cost. A representative appeared at Columbus, Ohio, before the State legislature, then in session, praying for a charter for the proposed bank. That body refused to grant the request, supposedly, it is asserted, because of religious prejudice. The project for the time had ergo to be abandoned.

In January, 1837, another meeting was called in Kirtland, at which time an association consisting of 175 stockholders was formed, called the "Kirtland Safety Society." New articles of agreement were adopted which in part, read as follows:

We, the undersigned subscribers, for the promotion of our temporal interests, and for the better management of our different occupations, which consist in agriculture, mechanical arts, and merchandising, do hereby form ourselves into a firm or company for the before-mentioned objects, by the name of the "Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company," and for the proper management of said firm, we individually and jointly enter into and adopt the following articles of agreement:

Art. 1. The capital stock of said society or firm shall not be less than four millions of dollars; to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and may be increased to any amount at the discretion of the managers.

Art. 2. The management of said company shall be under the superintendence of thirty-two managers, to be chosen annually, by, and from among, the members of the same; each member being entitled to one vote for each share, which he, she, or they, may hold in said company; and said votes may be given by proxy, or in propria persona.

Art. 7. The books of the company shall be always open for the inspection of the members.

Art. 13. The managers shall have power to enact such by-laws as they may deem necessary from time to time, provided they do not infringe upon these articles of agreement.

Art. 14. All notes given by said society, shall be signed by the Treasurer and Secretary thereof, and we, the individual members of said firm, hereby hold ourselves bound for the redemption of all such notes.

Art. 15. The notes given for the benefit of said society shall be given to the Treasurer in the following form: "Ninety days after date, we jointly, and severally promise to pay A. B. or order dollars and cents, value received." A record of which shall be made in the books at the time, of the amount, and by whom given, and when due, and deposited with the files and papers of said society.

Art. 16. Any article in this agreement may be altered at any time, annulled, added unto, or expunged by the vote of two-thirds of the members of said society, except the fourteenth article; that shall remain unaltered during the existence of said company. For the true and faithful fulfillment of the above covenant and agreement, we individually bind ourselves to each other, under the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day and date first above written.

By the articles it will be discovered that instead of being a banking company, it was named "Kirtland Safety Society Anti-Banking Company." Under this name the business was transacted. The articles show an honest effort to benefit their temporal condition. That there were men of large means engaged in the enterprise cannot be gainsaid. By reference to the sixteenth article, it will be seen that the fourteenth article was to always remain in force.

The enterprise was launched at a time when such ventures were very risky. A spirit of speculation ran rampant throughout the land, which brought about widespread ruin, in which many well-established institutions went down; and this society could not hope to survive under so long a period of national paralysis.

Those who were in the best position to know about the society's affairs have determined that these men were making an honest effort in the enterprise. The following conversation which took place in the year, 1880, be-

tween Bishop E. L. Kelley of the Latter Day Saints and Mr. I. P. Axtell, a banker at Painesville, Ohio, is copied from the *Saint's Herald*.

Question—What about the Kirtland Bank swindle? Mr. Axtell, you are a banker, and know how that was, do you not?

Answer—Yes, I know about that bank; they started in Kirtland. These parties went into the banking business as a great many others in the State of Ohio and other States. They got considerable money out at first, and their enemies began to circulate all manner of stories against them, and as we had had a great many banks then that issued what was known as "wild-cat" money, the people began to get alarmed at so many stories, and would take the other bank's issue instead of the Kirtland; and so much of it was forced in at once that the bank was not able to take it up. Had the people let these people alone there is no reason that I know of why the Kirtland Bank should not have existed to this time, and on as stable a basis as other banks.

Question—Then you think it was the fault of the enemies of the bank that it failed?

Answer—Yes, I do; and it was not the only one that failed either by a good many, and with which Smith had nothing to do.

The prophet, Joseph Smith, was not connected with the banking institution at the time of its suspension, which occurred in August, 1837, for on the previous July 7th, he wrote as follows:

Some time previous to this I resigned my office in the "Kirtland Safety Society," disposed of my interest therein, and withdrew from the institution; being fully aware, after so long an experiment, that no institution of the kind, established upon just and righteous principles, for a blessing not only to the church but the whole nation, would be suffered to continue its operations in such an age of darkness, speculation and wickedness. Almost all banks throughout the country, one after the other, suspended specie payment, and gold and silver rose in value in direct ratio with the depreciation of paper currency. The great pressure of the money market is felt in England as well as America, and breadstuffs are everywhere high.

Some parties were trying to pass the bills after the bank failed, when Joseph Smith denounced the transaction in the following language, published in the August (1837) issue of the *Kirtland Messenger and Advocate*:

I am disposed to say a word relative to the bills of the "Kirtland Safety Society Bank." I hereby warn them to beware of speculators, renegades, and gamblers, who are duping the unwary and unsuspecting, by palming upon them those bills, which are of no worth here. I discountenance and disapprove of any and all such practices. I know them to be detrimental to the best interests of society, as well as to the principles of religion.

The Hon. Robert Lucas, who was governor of Ohio at the time of the Kirtland experience, wrote to President VanBuren, in April, 1839, introducing S. Rigdon, then of Missouri, in part as follows:

To His Excellency, Martin VanBuren, President of the United States.

Sir: I have the honor to introduce to your acquaintance, the bearer, Doctor Sidney Rigdon, who was for many years a citizen of the State of Ohio, and a firm supporter of the administration of the General Government.

Doctor Rigdon visits Washington (as I am informed) as the representative of a community of people called Mormons. * * * * *

I think it due to that people to state, that they had for a number of years a community established in Ohio, and that while in that State they were (as far as I ever heard) believed to be an industrious, inoffensive people; and I have no recollection of having ever heard of any of them being charged in that State as violators of the laws. * * * * *

The accompanying cuts are illustrations of notes issued by the Kirtland institution. The collector's attention is called to some features of these bills on account of the many unfavorable comments regarding them. By close examination it will be noticed on some of the notes that the prefix "anti" precedes and the suffix "ing" follows the word bank, these additions being in very small letters. Many not acquainted with the circumstances have believed that these affixes were placed purposely obscure so that those upon whom the bills were passed would think them bank bills, when a closer examination would reveal them anti-bank. The explanation of this is that,

as previously stated, plates for the different denominations of notes were early procured from Philadelphia at great expense. As the legislature refused to grant a charter for a bank, these plates were on the society's hands. To save additional expense, the society, therefore, made use of these plates and then printed the small letters, "anti" and "ing Co." upon the bills at their Kirtland printing press, as later testified to by one of the printers, a Mr. Robinson. On many of the notes these additional letters are not distinct, having with age become faded. A report is current that the "anti" in the later issues was omitted.



When this unchartered institution failed in August, 1837, the members found themselves unable to redeem their pledges. This condition gave rise for criticism and suspicion in regard to their honesty of intention. But, unlike stockholders in numerous other companies, they later, without legal process to compel them, adjusted their business to the satisfaction of their creditors, redeeming practically the entire outstanding circulation. The following excerpts from a letter dated October 27, 1838, addressed to the Public and signed by John W. Hawden of Painesville, Ohio, are copied from the *Millennial Star*:



To whom it may concern: This may certify that during the year of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, I had dealings with Messrs. Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sidney Rigdon, together with other members of the society, to the amount of three thousand dollars, and during the spring of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, I have received my pay in full of Colonel Oliver Granger, to my satisfaction. * * * * * And I would further state that the closing up of my business

with said society has been with their agent, Colonel Granger, appointed for that purpose; and I consider it highly due Colonel Granger, for me here to state that he acted truly and honestly in all his business with me, and has accomplished more than I could have reasonably expected. * * * * And with good management he has accomplished and effected a close of a large amount of business for said society.

Mention of the Kirtland bills is made in Scott's Paper Money Catalogue under the title of Uncurrent Bank Bills, wherein are listed the \$1, \$3, \$5, and \$10 notes, the \$2, \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes not being mentioned. Another mention of this historical issue occurs in Mr. Coover's "List of Ohio Bills," published in THE NUMISMATIST for June, 1906, and here likewise the \$2, \$20, \$50, and \$100 bank notes are missing.



Upon careful investigation the Kirtland notes are found to be extremely rare,—in fact, they are almost, if not altogether, unprocurable in any condition, and at any sacrifice. This condition, of course, was brought about because of the fact that every bill presented for redemption in 1838 was cared for; therefore the scarcity. So far as can be ascertained no complete set exists in the cabinets of any one collector or museum. It seems at this date impossible to locate any \$20 or \$50 specimens. The \$100 note seems to be unique, the only specimen known is in the cabinets of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.

A few of the existing bank bills are signed Joseph Smith, president, and S. Rigdon, cashier. After a thorough investigation the conclusion arrived at is that these official signatures are anything but genuine, and were in all probability affixed at a date later than that of the bank's existence. As far as is possible to make certain, Joseph Smith never filled any position in the bank other than that of cashier, or treasurer. Dr. Rigdon, as president, acted in that official capacity during the entire continuity of the bank.

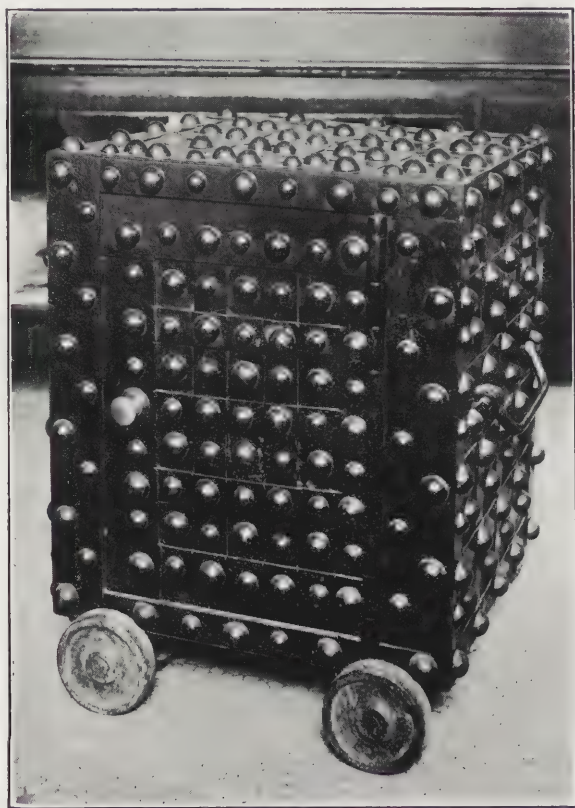
From the *Willoughby Independent*, of April, 1890, the following partial account is gleaned:

In Chardon, Ohio, on April 19, there was found in an old desk in a secret drawer between the leaves of an old account book, ninety-five dollars in Kirtland bank notes, thirty-one in number, consisting of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$20 bills. How long they had remained in hiding no one now can tell. The desk once belonged to the grandfather of the finder. How he obtained them and why he laid them by, can only be imagined. The bank officer's names, as they appear on the bills, are J. Smith, Cashier, and S. Rigdon, President, and sometimes the signatures of J. Smith, Jr., O. Pratt, S. G. Williams, N. R. Whitney, W. Parrish, Omo O. Hyde, and S. Smith appear, but only as holding minor offices. The engravers were Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty, New York and Philadelphia.

Kirtland, at the time of this anti-bank enterprise, was the boyhood community of many noted personages, among whom might be mentioned John Flavial Morse, Thomas W. Harvey, and the Beards, James H. and William H. The connoisseur will at once recognize the elder Beard, Thomas

H., as the talented artist who gave to the world of art such masterpieces as "The Last Man," "Poor Relations," and "It's Very Queer, Isn't It?"

A pleasure it is to here make acknowledgment to those who have most liberally aided in this preparation and whose devotion to the undertaking has known no alloy: To Mr. Heman C. Smith, editor of *Journal of History*, Lamoni, Iowa, and Miss Virginia A. Billings, a teacher of Public Schools and late missionary to China, Willoughby, Ohio, for great assistance in historical data; to Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, a director of the



THE KIRTLAND BANK STRONG BOX.

Western Reserve Historical Society, and Mr. M. E. Thomas, elder in charge of the Kirtland temple, Willoughby, Ohio, and Mr. Frederick M. Smith, grandson of Joseph Smith, the prophet and cashier of the Kirtland Bank, Independence, Mo., for many favors; to the official staff of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. J. M. Henderson, ex-president of the American Numismatic Association, Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. J. J. Rowe of the First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, for the loan of notes required for illustration; and to many others who have rendered valuable assistance.

[In connection with this very interesting and important article by Mr. Moore relating to the Kirtland notes, it may be well to mention that quite a number of years after the failure of the bank they had a very unusual career. Briefly, after the Mormons had settled at Great Salt Lake City an imperative need was felt for a circulating medium of definite form and value. There was at this time an abundance of gold dust and nuggets in the church treasury,

which had been brought from the gold fields of California by the Mormon members who played such an important part in the discovery and development of the gold fields in 1848, 1849, and subsequent years. However, there was no regular circulating medium in the new settlement. It seems that the leaders of the Church recalled the prediction that was said to have been made by President Joseph Smith at the time of the failure of the Kirtland Bank that the day would come when those depreciated and despised notes would be worth their face value in gold. The Mormon Elders decided to use these old Kirtland notes once more, and as a result they were restored to their full face value in the Great Salt Lake community and were freely exchanged at their face value in gold, establishing a precedent in the history of private paper currency that has never been repeated.—Ed)

Silver, Nickel, and Copper Coins.

In the *Florida Times-Union* of Jacksonville, dated March 9, we are pleased to note an article by our esteemed fellow-member, W. S. Ware, of that city, on the subject of the silver, nickel, and copper coinage of the United States. The article is accompanied by a portrait of Mr. Ware. Articles of this kind are very welcome, as they will do much to inform the general public, and will undoubtedly have a tendency to arouse interest in general numismatic subjects. President Duffield in his monthly letter to the American Numismatic Association, published on Page 146 of the March NUMISMATIST, draws attention to the importance of utilizing the columns of the local press for the dissemination of numismatic knowledge, and we are quick to recognize the work of Mr. Ware in putting this suggestion into immediate practice. The article is herewith reproduced in its entirety:

One of the most interesting and fascinating pastimes is the study of coins, and especially our American coins. The first authorized United States coin was the Fugio or Franklin cent. They are all dated 1787, and were issued by virtue of a resolution of congress, dated July 6, 1887, as follows:

Resolved, That the board of treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following devices, viz: Thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle with the words "United States" around it, and in the center the words "we are one." On the other side of the same piece the following device, viz: A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word "Fugio," and on the other the year in figures 1787. Below the dial the words "mind your business."

Great numbers of these pieces were coined, and many not wholly in accordance with the resolution by congress, and various experiments followed, and not until 1793 did other coins appear. In that year the old copper cent and half-cent appeared. The old copper cent was issued regularly with the exception of 1815 until 1857, when its coinage was abolished. The half-cent was issued until 1811 and discontinued until 1825, and was then resumed until 1857, when further coinage was abolished.

The next coins to appear in 1794 were the dollar, half-dollar and the silver half dime. The dollar was continued until 1804, and discontinued until 1840, when the coinage was resumed and coinage discontinued since 1904.

The half dollar has been issued regularly to date with the exception of 1816.

The silver half-dime was issued in 1805, and discontinued until 1829, and was issued until it was abolished in 1873.

The next coins to appear in 1796 was the quarter dollar and the dime. The quarter dollar was coined only one year and coinage suspended until 1804, and issued until 1807, and again suspended until 1815, and with the exceptions of 1816, 1817, 1829, and 1830, has continued up to the present date.

The dime in the early issues had a number of suspensions, but from 1827 has been issued regularly.

No further coins appear until 1851. The silver three-cent piece appeared and continued until 1873, when its coinage was abolished. Our present cent appeared in 1857, and has continued up to the present date. The copper 2-cents

appeared in 1864, and was issued until 1873, when its coinage was abolished. The nickel 3-cents appeared in 1865, and was continued until 1889, when its coinage was abolished.

The nickel 5-cents appeared in 1866, and has continued to the present date. In 1873 the trade dollar appeared and the coinage was abolished in 1883. In 1875 the 20-cent piece was issued, and the coinage abolished in 1878.

Thus it will be noted that since 1875 there have been no new issues of silver and copper coins, but each issue has had various changes and varieties except the 2-cent piece and the trade dollar. Many pattern pieces have been submitted, but the coinage was not authorized. It is these changes and varieties that make the study such a captivating one, and each coin issued is a study by itself, which at some future time I hope to place before those interested in the coinage of our country.

The Centenary of Australian Coinage.



"Whereas it has been deemed expedient to send a quantity of dollars to this colony for the purpose of assisting and improving the circulating medium thereof, to be issued in such a manner for such value, and under such regulations as in the discretion of His Excellency the Governor will be best calculated to effect the above mentioned purposes; and whereas His Excellency, having thought proper to direct that small pieces of silver shall be struck out of the centre of every such dollar, which, together with the remaining part of every such dollar, is intended to be issued and circulated at a value and under the regulations hereinafter described."

The foregoing was a portion of an official order, dated July 17, 1813, and signed by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales when desperate measures had to be adopted to provide for the scarcity of silver money in the colony. This was the first Australian coinage, and the Spanish dollar with the centre punched out is now generally known as the holey dollar, and the piece punched out, measuring 11/16 of an inch, and having a value of 15d., was called a dump.

The Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia received last week a medal in duplicate struck to commemorate the centenary of Australian coinage. This was designed by Mr. Alfred Chitty, numismatist in charge of the national collection, and the die was cut by Messrs. Stokes and Sons, of Melbourne, who have cut many dies for medals connected with Australian historical events. The medals are silver plate. Obverse—In the centre appears the new coat of arms of the Australian Commonwealth as granted by H. M. King George V. on September 19, 1912, with the word "Australia" on the scroll beneath. On the field to the left in minute letters are the initials A. C., and to the right S. & S., to indicate the names of the issuer and the die sinkers respectively. In the outer circle are the words "To commemorate the centenary of Australia's first coinage." Reverse—In the outer circle are the words holey dollar and dump. First Australian coinage, while the words "was issued by Governor Macquarie, 1813," occupy five lines in the centre.

It says much for Mr. Chitty's enthusiasm that he should at his own expense have had this medal struck, and as he has limited the number of medals issued to 50, to be distributed exclusively among collectors, and not offered for sale, the medal can never become common.—Adelaide Newspaper of Jan. 31, 1914.

Medal Issues and Awards.

At the annual meeting of the National Institute of Social Science, gold medals have been awarded to Dr. Abraham Jacobi, called the Nestor of American Medicine, and to Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, of the American Museum of Natural History, for distinguished service rendered to humanity and notable achievements in the field of Social Science.

On March 28th Myron T. Herrick, the United States Ambassador to France, received a deputation of members of the French Acclimatization Society and of the French Natural History Association, founded by the great naturalist George Louis Buffon, which handed to him the gold medal conferred on William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park. The honor was conferred on Mr. Hornaday for his international service in the protection of wild life. Mr. Hornaday drafted the paragraph dealing with plumage in the new American tariff bill.

At the close on April 29 of this year's International Flower Show, under the management of the Horticultural Society of New York, the New York Florists' Club and the private and commercial growers who have worked in co-operation this year, three gold and one silver medals were awarded for exhibits of unusual merit to Messrs. Julius Roehr of Rutherford, N. J.; Clement Moore of Hackensack, N. J., and A. N. Cooley of Pittsfield, Mass. The society's silver medal was awarded to Mr. A. M. Booth of Great Neck, L. I. The silver medal of the Toronto (Canada) Horticultural Society was awarded to Mr. Anton Schultheis of College Point, L. I.

J. DE L.

Catalogues Received.

Catalogue of the collection of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins, the property of H. M. Reynolds. To be sold by Sotheby at London on May 4. The catalogue is accompanied by two plates.

Received priced catalogue No. 155, of coins, medals, jetons, &c. Charles Dupriez, Brussels, Belgium.

Received catalogue of sale of general European coins; also of the United States, Central and South America, to be held by J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland, on May 14 and 15. The lots number 4333, and the catalogue is accompanied by seven plates.

Catalogue of a collection of the jetons and medals relating to the Low Countries, to be held by J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland, on May 11 and following days. There are 2931 lots, and six plates accompanying the catalogue.

Received from Dr. Hirsch, Munich, Bavaria, the catalogue of the collection of Renaissance medals and plaques formed by Dr. Arthur Sambon. There are 168 lots and twelve plates. The sale is to be held on May 9.

Received the catalogue of the collection of United States coins formed by Charles H. Conover, of Chicago, Ill. There are 1251 lots, and the catalogue is accompanied by six half-tone plates. The sale will be held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth Texas, on May 6.

Received the catalogue of the collection of Greek coins brought together by Theodore Prowe, of Moscow, Russia. There are 2805 lots, and forty-three plates. The sale will be held by Brueder Egger at Vienna, Austria, on May 11 and following days.

Received from A. Riechmann & Co. of Halle, (Saale,) Germany, the catalogue of the coin and medal collection formed by Dagobert Schmula-Krappitz. There are 1843 lots and fourteen plates. The sale will be held on May 7 and following days.

Received from Dr. H. Jacob Hirsch the catalogue of the collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins, medals of the Renaissance, and coins and medals of Wuerttemberg. The catalogue embraces 2264 lots, and sixty plates. The sale is to be held on May 5 and following days.

Major General Henry Knox Medals and Placques.

In honor of another great son of Massachusetts, a most unique and artistic memorial has been prepared, known as the "Knox Trophies," and wherever float the battle-ships of the navy, or are located the light and heavy artillery companies of the United States Army, this society purposes to perpetuate in enduring bronze the name and fame of Major General Henry Knox, "Father of the American Artillery"; Chief of Artillery of the Revolutionary Army, and, after Washington, the first commander of the United States Army; the first Secretary of War; founder of West Point and the Springfield Armory, and intimate friend, confidant, and counselor of General Washington.

"The Knox Trophies" consist of a medal and plaques.

The Knox Medal is of bronze, the obverse bearing a profile portrait of General Knox—the reverse bearing the crossed cannon of the light artillery, surmounted by the American eagle, and suitably inscribed. This medal is to be presented annually to that Sergeant of the light artillery of the United States Army designated by the Secretary of War as having attained the highest proficiency.

The Knox Trophy consists of two bronze plaques, framed in oak; the one on the left bearing a three-quarter bas-relief portrait of General Knox, modeled from the portrait by Gilbert Stuart—the plaque on the right represents the General and a staff officer, mounted, watching the progress of a yoke of oxen dragging a snow sledge through the forest, upon which are packed a cannon and gun carriage, illustrating the method of transporting the artillery from Fort Ticonderoga to the siege of Boston during the winter of 1775-6, thus compelling the British to evacuate March 17, 1776.

The Knox Battleship Trophy is to be presented each year to that battleship of the navy of the United States making the best score in gunnery during the preceding year.

The Knox Artillery Trophy is to be presented each year to that company of coast artillery of the army of the United States which has attained the highest proficiency during the preceding year.

The Knox Militia Trophies are to be presented for competition for a period of five years, to the light and heavy artillery, respectively, of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, and will become the property of those companies showing the greatest efficiency during that period.

It is the intention to present the medal and trophies to the winners at the annual meeting and banquet of the society, customarily held on Franklin's Birthday, the 17th day of January.

The custom was inaugurated this year, the presentation being made by a young descendant of General Knox, in the presence of His Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the Society of the Cincinnati, other dignitaries of State and service, and a large number of the members of the society.

The society was fortunate to secure the services of President Emeritus Tucker of Dartmouth College, who framed in words of beauty and classic dignity, the formula of presentation that will always be used on like occasions.

The Honorable Secretary ordered the winner of the Knox Medal, a sergeant of light artillery from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Boston, and detailed a captain and sergeant of coast artillery from the Boston artillery district to receive the Knox Artillery Trophy on behalf of the successful company now stationed in the Island of Hawaii.

The Honorable Secretary of the Navy ordered the Captain and an enlisted man from the battleship Idaho—that vessel having the highest mark in gunnery during the year 1913—and they were present to receive the Trophy for the navy.

Officers and enlisted men from the light and heavy artillery, respectively, of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, received the trophies to be held for competition for the ensuing five years.

The War, Navy and Militia Departments showed the greatest interest in co-operating with the society, in selecting the several recipients of the medal and trophies, and ordering them (or their official representatives) to be present and receive the prizes in person.



Month's Miscellany.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale held at New York city on March 27, 1914, by Lyman H. Low:

United States Proof Sets—		1839. Sideview Halfpenny. Lot	
1880. All silver and minor denominations -----	\$ 70.00	233 -----	18.75
1881. Do. -----	70.00	Montreal Sou Token. Breton 689.	
1882-1886, inclusive -----	70.00	Lot 234. -----	5.50
1887-1891, inclusive -----	70.00	Washington Indian Peace Medal. Lot 260 -----	5.25
1892 and 1893 -----	70.00	Washington Monument Medal. Lot 261. -----	20.25
1894-1899, inclusive -----	70.00	War Medal. Mayre Heights. Lot 266 -----	6.25
1900-1903, inclusive -----	70.00	Medal. 1908. Centenary founding New York. Lot 342 ---	7.00
1828. Russian three-roubles in platinum -----	14.25	Hard Times Tokens—	
New Jersey Cent. New variety Lot No. 136 -----	107.50	Low 3. Lot 365 -----	3.50
Half Cent. 1810. Unc. -----	7.75	Low 5. Lot 366 -----	3.00
Cent. 1793. Wreath. Lot 154 ---	7.25	Low 13. Lot 367 -----	5.00
Lot 157. Cent. 1794. Hays 44 ---	41.00	Rare Confederate \$5 bill. Lot 460 -----	6.75
1799. Cent. Perfect date. Lot 163	10.00	Another specimen, different variety. Lot 461 -----	5.00
1856. Flying eagle cent. Unc. ---	11.75	\$100 bill. Written date. Confederate. Lot 466 -----	4.30
Patterns—		1836 Gobrecht dollar. About fine. Lot 493 -----	10.75
1850. Three Cents. Adams 110 ---	4.00	1801. Cent. Lot 541 -----	4.75
1850. Cent. Adams 124. Lot 218	5.00		
1851. Cent. Adams 148. Lot 219	9.00		
1858. Cent. Adams 257. Lot 221	3.50		
1820. Canadian. Breton 1008. Lot 230 -----	15.75		

Following are some of the prices realized at the Trowbridge-Armstrong sale, held by B. Max Mehl on March 18, 1914:

Brunswick, Augustus Hartzog, Crown -----	\$ 6.25	15c Grant and Sherman, Autographs of Allison and Spinner -----	8.25
Brunswick, Ernest Augustus, 1½ Crown -----	9.25	\$10.00, 1801. Very fine -----	17.00
Brunswick, Rudolph Augustus, Double Crown -----	11.75	\$10.00, 1904 -----	36.00
England, Charles I. Crown ---	18.75	Gold Dollars, 1864. Unc. -----	23.75
Commonwealth Crown -----	13.00	Gold Dollars, 1866. Proof ---	21.00
Cromwell Crown -----	21.00	Gold Dollars, 1867. Unc. -----	17.50
George I. 1718 -----	9.65	Gold Dollars, 1868. Unc. -----	10.25
George IV. Pattern Crown ---	7.50	Gold Dollars, 1869. Very fine --	12.50
Victoria, Gothic Crown -----	7.25	1793 Cent. Nearly fine for coin	11.25
Parma, Crown of Alexandria Farnese -----	12.50	1794 Hays '51 -----	5.75
Sweden, 1561 Crown, Eric XIV	21.00	1804 Very good for coin -----	10.00
U. S. 1776 Continental Dollar, Pewter -----	8.00	1817 15 stars. About unc. ----	3.00
1836 Dollar. Very fine -----	16.00	1831 Uncirculated -----	3.85
1857. Dollar. Proof -----	6.30	Brunswick, Broad Four Thaler	32.00
1796 ½ Dollar. Very good ---	86.50	1852 \$50 Gold, Octagonal -----	142.00
1825 ½ Dollar. Plain edge ---	4.20	1855 \$20.00 Kellogg & Co. ----	29.25
1861 Confederate Re-strike ½ Dollar -----	10.50	U. S. 1795 \$10.00 -----	31.50
1877 20c, Proof -----	7.00	California round Gold Dollar, 1870 -----	9.45
1878 20c, Proof -----	5.50	California round Gold Dollar, 1872 -----	10.25
Hard Times Token, Lew 128 ---	25.50	California round Gold Dollar, 1870 Liberty Head -----	9.25
Maryland, Lord Baltimore, 4d. Holed -----	8.25	\$2.00 Note. Issue of 1875 -----	4.70
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent. Pattern, 5c, 1886, A-W. 541 ---	9.75	Greece, Syracuse Tetradrachm	9.00
Pattern, 5c, 1886, A-W. 571 ---	9.25	Another of Late Fine Art Period, B. C. 317-310 -----	13.75
25c Note, 3rd Issue, 25 in white within solid gold gilt design -----	20.50	Pattern Ring Dollar, 1852 ---	13.50
		Pattern \$4.00, 1879. Copper ---	26.25
		Pattern \$4.00, 1880. Copper ---	46.00
		\$10.00, 1876 Philadelphia Mint	33.25
		\$10.00, 1907. Wire edge -----	20.00

The Civic Forum Medal of Honor.



The Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service, the first having recently been presented to Col. Goethals, has been established by The Civic Forum to express recognition on the part of the rank and file of the American people of some public achievement or career of great national service. The degrees and honors conferred by universities, colleges and learned societies are prized as academic distinctions; the Medal of Honor will signify the appreciation of the mass of the people.

A recipient of the medal must be an American, but no consideration of sex, race or creed will enter into its award. Nominations for this honor may be suggested by any resident of the United States. All nominations will be passed upon by the Committee on Nominations, and such nominees as are considered eligible by this Committee will be submitted to the National Council of sixty or more members, chosen from all sections of the country and representing various forms of human activity. This National Council will make the final decision as to when and upon whom the medal will be bestowed.

In order that the significance of the medal as an expression of popular appreciation may be enhanced, it is proposed that the fund to cover the cost of the first and succeeding medals shall be derived from the largest possible number of subscribers all over the United States and that subscriptions of any amount shall be received. An engraved reproduction of the first medal (presented to Col. Goethals) suitable for framing and for presentation to public schools, libraries, patriotic societies and the like, will be sent to all subscribers of one dollar or more to the medal fund. Subscriptions should be made payable to The Civic Forum and sent to 21 West 44th Street, New York City.

The committee to select the design and supervise the making of the Medal of Honor is composed of John W. Alexander, Chairman, President of the National Academy of Design; Daniel C. Frenet, National Sculpture Society; Robert W. De Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly editor of the *Century Magazine*, and George F. Kunz, of Tiffany & Co.

Through the courtesy of The Civic Forum we are privileged to show an illustration of the medal, which was modelled by Mr. Paul H. Manship of New York City.

The King of Italy Awarded a Prize.

The French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, of Paris, on March 27 awarded the King of Italy a numismatic prize worth \$200. It was awarded for his work "*Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*," published in four volumes. The King is a keen and learned collector of medals and coins.—*New York Times*.

Anthony W. Brady Memorial Medals.

Three medals, of gold, silver, and bronze, to be known as the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals, will be awarded for the first time this year by the American Museum of Safety for the best work done during the year by an electric street railway in America in accident prevention and industrial hygiene. The medals have been donated by Nicholas F. Brady, son of Anthony N. Brady, who succeeded his father as President of the New York Edison Company. They will be awarded at the next annual meeting of the Museum of Safety, and thereafter each year.



The gold medal is to be awarded to the railroad which makes the best record. The silver medal will be given to the department of the railroad winning the gold medal which, in the judgment of the railroad's Directors, has done the most in obtaining the results for the award of the gold medal. The bronze medal will be presented to the employee who individually, in the judgment of the Directors, has done the most to promote safety of life and conditions for good health.

In the race for the employee medals a precedent has just been set making it possible for any employee, even if he be the most humble laborer, to compete with the highest official of a corporation for the honors. When the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medal, donated by Mrs. Harriman, was awarded in January to the Southern Pacific Railroad by the Museum of Safety, the Board of Directors of that railroad was requested to select the employee most worthy to receive the silver and bronze awards. The men named for those honors and the reasons for selecting them are shown in the following letter:

Mr. Arthur Williams, President American Museum of Safety:

My Dear Mr. Williams: I am informed by your Director, Dr. Tolman, that the museum wishes a recommendation from me naming the member of the operating department of the Southern Pacific Company who has done the most to prevent accidents and to promote industrial hygiene and safety affecting the public and its own personnel during the year ended June 30, 1913. It gives me pleasure to recommend that the replica in silver of the Harriman medal be awarded to William Sproule, President of the Southern Pacific Company, who, in my opinion, has done the most to bring about the conditions that were recognized by you in the award of the gold medal. Mr. Sproule's zeal and enthusiasm has been communicated to his entire staff, and the fruits of their work have been placed before you.

The replica in bronze to be awarded to the employee of the winning road who has been most conspicuous in the promotion of safety by suggestions and otherwise I recommend be awarded to William Schwab, conductor on the Sacramento Division of the Southern Pacific Company, who, in the opinion of the officers of the road, has made the best showing in the matter of practical suggestions and general interest manifested in the safety campaign. He was active before the movement in its present shape was started, has proved an active committeeman, and his work and interest has continued unabated after his retirement from the committee. Yours very truly,

JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT,
Chairman Board of Directors.

The Anthony N. Brady gold medal is the sixth to be awarded annually by the American Museum of Safety for progress in safety. For five years the

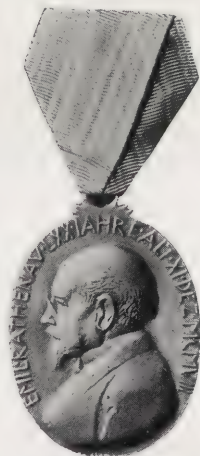
Museum of Safety has awarded the Scientific American Medal for services for conserving human life and limb in the process of productive industry or other vocations.

The Travelers' Insurance Medal, presented for the last four years, goes to the American employer, individual or corporation, achieving most for the safety of employes.



The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal will be awarded for the fourth time this year for the greatest achievement in the promotion of hygiene and sanitation and the prevention of occupational diseases.

The Rathnau Gold Medal, donated by the Allebeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, one of the very few instances where the bestowal of a high European honor is made through an American institution, has already been twice awarded for the best device or process in the electrical industry safeguarding industrial life and health.



The E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals, awarded for the first time in 1913, were donated by Mrs. E. H. Harriman "to stimulate a direct effort for the American steam railroad making the best record in accident prevention and industrial hygiene affecting the public and its own personnel."

Speaking of the medals donated by Nicholas F. Brady, an official of the American Museum of Safety said recently:

"Evidences are daily coming to the museum of an awakening interest on the part of great industrialists to introduce measures of safety for the pro-

tection not alone of their own workers but also of the public. Their inquiry is, 'What can we do to make our industry safer to work in and our community a safer place to live in?'



"The Anthony N. Brady Memorial Medals to be awarded annually by the museum to the American electric street railway which does most during the current year for the prevention of accidents to the public and to its employes, is a further indication of this new spirit permeating the world of industry. The effect of these awards cannot fail to awaken interest of those roads which have not yet realized their obligations to the community, and will stimulate others to increase effort in the conservation of human life. All this will mean a more favorable public opinion."—*New York Times*, March 9, 1914.

On March 14, the E. H. Harriman memorial medals, awarded to the Southern Pacific Railroad by the American Museum of Safety, were presented in the studio of A. A. Anderson at 80 West Fortieth street, New York. Two of the medals went to officials of the road, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee, and William Sproule, president, while the third medal was presented to an employee, William Schwab, a conductor on the Sacramento division, whose practical suggestions and efficiency tests for safeguarding life and limb were in line with the road's policy of working together for the "safety first" ideal.

Through the courtesy of The American Museum of Safety we are able to show illustrations of the Harriman, Livingston, Rathnau and Travelers' Insurance medals. The Brady medal is not yet available for reproduction. It will be awarded for the first time at the annual meeting of the Museum at the end of this year.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for April.

The leading article of this month's magazine is entitled "Some Suggestions for Young Collectors," written by President Frank G. Duffield of the American Numismatic Association. Another extremely interesting article relates to the new paper currency issued by the Constitutionalist forces in Mexico. Accompanying the article are illustrations of the five and ten pesos notes, which were printed at Fort Worth, Texas. There is much other interesting matter which goes to make this a most readable number.

The New Coins of Italy.

Through the kindness of Signor Memmo Cagiati of Naples, Italy, the well-known numismatist, we are permitted to illustrate the two most recent coin issues of the Royal Mint at Rome. These coins are respectively of the denominations of two liras and one centesimo, equivalent to forty cents and one-fifth



of a cent. The liras is the work of the new Chief Engraver of the Italian Mint, Prof. Attilio Motti, who succeeded Signor Georgio, who died in 1913. This piece is undoubtedly one of the handsomest specimens of die cutting that has been issued in recent years, bearing on the obverse a fine metallic portrait of His Majesty, King Victor Emanuel, and on the reverse the celebrated Victory in



quadriga, so familiar to those who have made a study of the beautiful coinage of Syracuse. The coin of smaller denomination is also of artistic and well-balanced model, but it is to be regretted that the die work was not more defined, as a very little wear will soon obliterate the design.

Collectors' Blue Book for March.

Mr. F. Wayland Potter, editor of the department of coins and medals of the above-named publication, gives a very interesting page in the latest number of this magazine to reach us, and has a note of appreciation for the manner in which the Perry medals were reproduced in the February NUMISMATIST, which is extremely gratifying. Thanks.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

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EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1914.

JAS. A. BRIGGS,

Notary Public, Kings Co.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

(SEAL)

(My commission expires March 31, 1916.)

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WE MAKE one more appeal to our delinquent members to forward the amount of their dues for 1914 to General Secretary Moore. While a great majority of the members of the Association have promptly renewed their membership, still a certain number have failed to do so up to this date, and an especial request is now made to them to settle this matter. As an evidence of the earnest desire of the Association to retain every name that is now on its list THE NUMISMATIST will be sent to delinquent members for May in the hope that it will have the desired result.

The Springfield Convention.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

I have just received information from Mr. William C. Stone of Springfield, Mass., that the Springfield Coin Club has selected August 22nd to 26th, inclusive, as the dates for holding the 1914 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, and that they are preparing to exhibit a complete line of Bolen tokens and other Springfield coins and scrip, besides they have secured most elegant and suitable rooms for holding the Convention and for the exhibits.

Tuesday, the 22nd, is intended for exhibitors to prepare and place their exhibits so that they can be shown on Sunday, devoting the three following days to both business and pleasure.

It is understood that we have secured one of the most beautiful places for this year's convention, and its many beautiful and attractive features should draw together the largest attendance we have yet had at any of our conventions.

Oshkosh, Wis., April 21, 1914.

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Letters to the Editor.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

With reference to the Milton cards, as published in THE NUMISMATIST for February, 1914, Page 65, I am sending you two varieties not included in that article. The first, which I should number 1a, has the obverse of No. 1, and the reverse of No. 2.

The other shows a large edge break on the upper left hand side of the reverse, which connects the tops of "NEUI", of FANEUIL, and extending diagonally to the edge nearly over the top of "A" in FANUEIL. This I should number 3a, as it was certainly struck later than the one referred to, as evidenced by the worn or broken condition of the die.

You also asked for information about the Willard cards. I can only say that they occur with straight and inverted reverses.

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 7, 1914.

HARRY A. GRAY.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

I wish to inform you, that the statement you made in your March edition saying that a two-mark piece was struck in commemoration of the victory of Leipzig is incorrect.

I have just been informed by some of the leading numismatists of Germany that such a coin was never struck.

Wausau, Wis., April 3, 1914.

HYMAN BAER.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

Will you pardon my correcting a slight misstatement in your review of the "Exhibition of United States Coins by The American Numismatic Society of New York, Jan. 17—Feb. 18, 1914" in the April number of THE NUMISMATIST? On Page 172 you state, in speaking of the encased postage stamps exhibited, that not a specimen of the issues of Cook of Indiana was to be found in either the Green or the Gregory collection." A specimen of the 5-cent stamp *was shown* in the Gregory collection. It read "H. A. Cook, Eureka Bazaar, Evansville, Indiana." It in some way escaped the official catalogue but it was there. The only other issue by Cook was a 10-cent value, a specimen of which was, a few years ago, in the collection of Mr. J. W. Scott of this city. Will you kindly publish this correction?

New York City, April 8, 1914.

CHAS. GREGORY.

(Authority for the statement above referred to by Mr. Gregory was the official catalogue, but we are glad to make the correction. Apropos of the sub-

ject, we will state that a copy of the ten-cent stamp issued by Mr. Cook is owned by Mr. Virgil M. Brand of Chicago. All of the Cook issues of encased postage stamps are undoubtedly of excessive rarity. Ed).

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

The reader of this useful manual will find in C. VI, p. 186, an account of the invention of medal ruling, which does great injustice to Mr. Asa Spencer, and contains errors which are corrected in an article in the Appendix to the XLIV no. of *Sillman's Journal* and is indispensably necessary to its true history. That article was prepared by me from material furnished by Mr. Spencer, who always felt and asserted that he was not treated fairly by the authors of this work, and was justly entitled, as I believe he was, to the credit of contriving the instrument by which such beautiful copies of coins are produced, and, as is well known, used by him with such exquisite effect.

E. E. S.

I was executor of his will. He lies buried in Monument Cemetery, with this inscription on his monument, written by me:

"In memory of Asa Spencer, an eminent engraver distinguished for his inventive genius, the simplicity of his manners and the integrity of his life. Died 1 Feb. 1847."

The above is in the hand writing of Ed. E. Law, in my copy of Eckfeldt & DuBois, Phila., 1842. It seems to be worth recording in THE NUMISMATIST.
New Rochelle, N. Y., April 12, 1914. LYMAN H. LOW.

Editor THE NUMISMATIST:—

Re. Breton No. 945, I note he gives 1890 as one date of issue, but does not state the number. In response to my enquiry, the Deputy Minister of Finance writes me as follows, under date 27 Mar. 1914.

"I am in receipt of yours of the 16 inst. in reference to the two-dollar coin, and in reply I beg to state there has been no issue since 1888."

From this it would appear that Mr. Breton is in error.

Norton, N. B., April 15, 1914.

H. L. DOANE.

Meetings of Societies.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL held its March meeting at the Chateau de Ramezay on Friday the 27th. There was a good attendance of members. Among the exhibits was a certificate of enlistment in the rebel army of Upper Canada of 1837, shown by Mr. Alfred Nelson, son of Wilfrid Nelson, the leader of the Lower Canada rebellion, and issues of the paper money of St. Denis. This certificate displayed an eagle soaring off with a lion in his talons. James Reid exhibited two engraved pilot's badges issued by the government of Holstein, one bearing the initials of Christian VII. and the other those of Frederick VI. of Denmark. R. W. McLachlan exhibited an Australian shilling of 1913 and a medal, bearing the newly adopted arms of the Commonwealth of Australia, struck to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the first Australian coinage in 1813.

A vote of sympathy was passed on the death of Mr. J. B. Leaumont, a life governor of the society and a collector of long standing. His collection of coins and medals was large and comprehensive.

The paper of the evening was given by Mr. W. D. Lighthall on the contents of the Montreal room, which consisted of plans and views of Montreal dating from 1723 to date.

Mr. P. O. Tremblay invited the society to hold its May meeting at his home.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of Meeting held on October 22nd, 1913. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

The President announced that, in commemoration of the approaching tenth anniversary of the Society, Mr. John Sanford Saltus, a Vice-President, had presented the sum of 510*l.* to its funds, which with previous gifts of a like nature meant that the Society was now indebted to the generosity of Mr. Saltus for a total of 900*l.* of its funds. A most graceful vote of thanks was accorded to the donor.

Mr. W. J. Hocking of the Royal Mint was elected a Member.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on the coins of Æthelred I. of Northumbria, in which, after referring to the previous attempts to allocate money to this king, he brought under review a number of coins with early characteristics which, coupled with the identity in some cases of the reverse dies with those of the stycas of the succeeding sovereigns Eardwulf and Ælfwald II., left little doubt of their attribution to Æthelred I., A. D. 790-96. He exhibited several of the coins in question, and plaster casts of others for comparison.

In some remarks on the mint and coins of Aberystwith in the reign of Charles I., Lieut.-Col. H. M. Morgan referred to the discovery of fragments of crucibles below the soil of one of the remaining rooms of the Castle ruins, which seemed to locate the actual site of the mint; he also quoted Bushel's petition to the King and other contemporary documents which led to the establishment of the mint.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson followed, and explained that by careful comparison of the details of the Aberystwith money with those of the contemporary issues from the Tower Mint it was possible to date each coin of the former series.

Amongst numerous exhibitions were series of the money issued from the Aberystwith mint, by Lieut.-Col. Morrieson and Mr. S. M. Spink; also specimens in illustration of his paper by Lieut.-Col. Morgan; a quarter-stater of the early British period, *Evans*, M. 3, found in Sussex, by General C. S. F. Fagan; a silver penny of Edward I. of the issue of A. D. 1300, recently discovered with human remains within a stone coffin at Leicester, by Mr. J. W. Spurway; a London penny of Henry IV.'s light coinage, with mint-mark cross patee, sunk circle and thick bust, and a London halfpenny of his heavy coinage, weight 8½ grains, by Mr. F. A. Walters; and a collection of tallies or tokens as used in the Kent and Sussex hop gardens between 1692 and 1870, by Mr. Stewart A. Clarke.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the Anniversary Meeting held on December 1st, 1913. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Vice-President, in the chair. The following officers and members of Council were elected: President—P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton. Vice-Presidents—Major W. J. Freer, L. A. Lawrence, Dr. Philip Nelson, W. Sharp Ogden, J. S. Saltus, and Henry Symonds. Director—J. Shirley Fox. Treasurer—A. C. Hutchins. Librarian—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson. Secretary—W. J. Andrew. Council—Messrs. A. H. Baldwin, Thomas Bearman, Dr. S. Bousfield, R. Carlyon-Britton, Miss Helen Farquhar, Oswald Fitch, Lionel Fletcher, the Rev. C. K. Henderson, and Messrs. Mellor Lumb, Bernard Roth, Edward Shepherd, Beresford Smith, S. M. Spink, and F. A. Walters.

Mr. E. H. Dring, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. S. J. Tombs, and the Cheltenham Public Library were elected members.

Mr. G. R. Francis read a paper describing a find of English Tudor and Stuart coins in the country of Wexford which provided an almost complete series of all the mint-marks found upon the hammered shillings of Elizabeth, and Lieut.-Col. Morrieson gave a short address, with illustrations, upon the various designs of the harp found upon English coins from James I. to William III.

Among the exhibits were coins from the Wexford hoard exhibited by Mr. Francis; by Col. Morrieson, Stuart coins in illustration of his paper; by Mr. Oswald Fitch, siege pieces of Charles I.; by Mr. Lionel Fletcher, seventeenth-century Irish tokens having a harp as the device; and by Mr. F. Tomplis a halfpenny of George III. with a blundered inscription upon either side.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the Meeting held on January 21st, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair. Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine contributed an account of the discovery of a hoard of silver coins near Wicklow in 1897. Owing to the secrecy which usually envelopes such finds, he had been able to inspect only twenty of the pieces,

but these proved to be all half-groats of the second issue of Henry VII., with mint-mark lys, and struck at London.

Mr. Shirley-Fox gave a description of the method which he and his brother, Mr. Earle Fox, had devised for systematically classifying Plantagenet coins. The general principal was to treat the obverse and reverse as separate units, and by dividing them into well-defined classes in tabular form, it was possible instantly to ascertain whether any given combination had been recorded. Selecting as a typical example the varied and complicated series of half-groats of the "leaf-trefoil" issue of Henry VI., of which he exhibited a large number, the lecturer showed by practical demonstration that any selected piece could be identified at a glance, and placed correctly in its column. The system could be applied as well to gold as to silver coins, and also to those of Edward III. and of earlier reigns, issued before a definite sequence of privy marks had been introduced.

Mr. W. Sharp Ogden exhibited a series of silver pennies of Richard II., Henry VI., and Edward IV., illustrating the rude workmanship of the dies then made in York and Durham when compared with those of London manufacture. Other exhibitions included a half-noble of Henry VI., mint-mark lys, with three pellets in the second quarter of the reverse, by Mr. Joseph Young; five groats of Henry VI., with mint-mark voided cross, struck from the same obverse die, but each with a different reverse, by Mr. Shirley-Fox; and six specimens from a small hoard of about sixty silver pieces of the money current at the date of the Battle of Sedgemoor, and found on its site, by General C. S. Feltrim Fagan.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on February 18th, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Vice-President, in the chair. The Rev. H. Poole was elected a member.

Col. Morrieson gave a description, illustrated by lantern-slides, of the coinage issued from the mint at Aberystwith in the reign of Charles I. from 1637 to 1642, and called attention to the various differences which appear on the coins. By a comparison of these details with similar variations which appear on the money issued from the Tower Mint during the same period, he was enabled to arrange the consecutive order, and to date approximately the types and varieties of the Aberystwith coins, including those bearing the "Declaration." They comprised four different half-crowns, four shillings, five sixpences, four groats, three threepences, three half-groats, four pennies, and one halfpenny. Through the researches of Mr. Henry Symonds he showed that the date—October, 1637—hitherto assigned to the issue of the groats, threepences, and halfpence must now be corrected to February, 1637-1638. Referring to the coins struck after 1642 which had hitherto been attributed to Aberystwith, he doubted whether they had been issued from that mint, and gave his reasons, amongst which were the continued absence of Bushell the licensee, and the sequestration by the Parliament of his property in the Welsh silver mines.

In illustration of his subject, Col. Morrieson exhibited a complete series of the coins described. Other exhibitions were coins of Charles I., including a circular clipping representing the whole of the legend of a shilling, and a well-preserved Oxford half-crown of 1643, by Mr. Charlton; a short-cross penny, Class I., of Henry II., reading SAGAR ON OXEN, a hitherto unrecorded moneyer, and a small metal money-box chased with figures in the costume of the second half of the sixteenth century, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 123rd monthly meeting of the society was held on April 3, 1914, with president J. T. Kelley in the chair.

The following thirteen members were present: Messrs. Loer, Jonas, Holmes, Merrill, E. Michael, Carey, Verkler, V. M. Brand, Kelly, Lewis, Simpson, Baker and Williams.

The resignation of Howard R. Newcomb was received.

Catalogues received from Messrs. Low, Elder, Adolph Hess Nachf, E. Michael, and Alexander & Co. Magazines: *THE NUMISMATIST* and *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for March.

Under exhibitions Mr. H. Williams showed a gold five-peso pattern struck with silver alloy and one struck with copper alloy and a gold one-peso pattern from Honduras, and a gold ten-peso pattern from Salvador.

Mr. Simpson showed a crown size silver piece of Elizabeth, Cromwell, and the Commonwealth of England and Eric XIV of Sweden.

Mr. E. Michael showed nine early dated uncirculated cents.

Adjourned to meet May 1, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—March 19. Henry Symonds, Esq., F. S. A., Vice-President, in the chair. Sir Thomas H. Elliott, K. C. B.; Captain J. S. Cameron, and Mr. Sidney W. Gross were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. W. Gilbert exhibited an unpublished half-penny token of George Smith of Smithfield. Mr. L. A. Lawrence and Mr. H. B. Earle Fox exhibited two series of forgeries in illustration of the paper.

Mr. H. B. Earle Fox read a paper on contemporary forgeries in the English coinage. Contemporary forgeries went as far back as the art of coinage itself; in ancient times it was a common practice for the authorities to issue a certain proportion of plated coins and enforce their currency to pay mint expenses. It was impossible to forge the thin silver coins of the middle ages by plating them, so that the usual practice was to make them in debased metal. The reader devoted special attention to the coins of the Edwards and their forgeries and continental imitations; the latter were of importance for dating hoards. Mr. H. B. Earle Fox concluded his paper with some remarks on modern forgeries and the points usually overlooked by the forger.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held at Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday evening, April 7, 1914.

The meeting came to order at 7.45 p. m., with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Calderhead, Kraft, and Gies. The present officers were unanimously elected for another year.

Exhibitions. By Mr. Kraft—Half eagle, 1814; Chalmers Annapolis shilling, half-cent, 1794; cents 1796, 1798, 1830, 1844 over 1881, five freak cents; Connecticut cent, 1785; Pine and Oak Tree shillings, 1652.

By Dr. Wilharm—Cents of 1800, 1803, 1809, 1813, 1823, 1834, double profile, 1836, two varieties, broken dies, 1837 plain hair cord, 1840 small date double cut 18, and 1854; silver Assay medals 1873 and 1876; gold dollars, 1849, wide wreath; 1852, 1869, 1887, 1888, 1889; gold dollars, D mint, 1849, 1850, 1853; O mint, 1849, 1855; gold dollars, C mint, 1849, 1851, 1852, 1855; S mint, 1854, 1856.

By Mr. Calderhead—1813, Province del Rio de la Platte, 8 reals; 1883, Hawaii, 1 dollar, bust of Kalakaua; 1815, France, 5 francs, head of Napoleon I; 1895, Straits Settlement, 1 dollar; 1558-1908, Saxony, 5 marks, celebration of founding of University of Jena; 1898, San Marino 5 lire; 1832, France, 5 francs, bust of Henry V. Pretender; 1909, Montenegro, 5 perepa, head of Nicholas I; 1816, Switzerland, Appenzel, 4 francs; 1811, Haiti, 1 dollar, bust of Henry I; 1781, Utrecht, (Holland), 1 crown, mounted knight; China, 1 dollar, bust of Yan Shih-Kai; 1892, Transvaal, 5 shillings, bust of Kruger, single shaft; 1849, New Granada, 8 dineros, eagle and scroll; 1835, United States of Columbia, 8 reals, cornucopiae, fasces, bow and arrows; 1846, United States half dime; First Roman bronze, obv. bust of Claudius, reverse Hope standing.

By Mr. Gies—Half eagle, 1853, C mint; quarter eagle, 1846, O mint; Oak, Willow, and Pine Tree shillings, 1652; 1787 Massachusetts cent.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 7, 1914. Fifty-first meeting called to order, President George J. Bauer presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Amberg (W. H.), Merritt, Woolsey, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Harold, Clarke, Bunnell, and Kingston.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb proposed for membership Mr. Claude T. Borradaile, 145 Pinnacle Road, who was duly elected, and the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Borradaile to that effect.

Mr. L. S. Richardson, President of the Rochester Philatelic Association, presented to the R. N. A. library a copy of Heath's Infallible Counterfeit De-

lector. It was moved and carried that the gift be accepted and a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Richardson.

This being the evening that the members were requested to bring their duplicate colonial coins for our collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum, quite a number of pieces were submitted, from which twelve representative coins were selected—Washington, Franklin and State coins.

Mr. Bunnell and Mr. Bauer each read a paper on Colonial coins, and each paper showed a careful and thorough study of the subject and was greatly enjoyed by all present.

Motion made and carried that the members be requested to bring to the next meeting their duplicate Hard Times Tokens for the collection at the Rochester Municipal Museum; also to bring their own collection of Hard Times Tokens for exhibition and comparison in connection with a paper to be read at that time. President Bauer appointed Dr. French and Mr. Bunnell to prepare the paper on Hard Times Tokens.

Dr. French showed his catalogue given to exhibitors by The American Numismatic Society of their exhibit of American coins at New York City during the past winter.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, April 21st.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular Meeting. Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, April 10, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Blake, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Heaton, Hidden, Kohler, Proskey, Riley, Senft, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wilson, Wood, and Wormser.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary submitted the report of the census taken as follows: "Replies were received from twenty-four members, representing, with the size of some collections estimated, a total of at least fifty-two thousand specimens."

Most of the reports showed that members of the Club had been interested in collecting coins for a great many years, the average age of the collections being twenty-five years. The distribution of the collecting interests of those reporting was as follows: "Two are interested in United States paper money, two in fractional currency, one in United States colonial, three in United States gold, one in United States silver, and two in United States in general. Two members have a general collection; one collects gold in general; three are interested in ancient coins, one in British, two in medals, four in Oriental and Mohammedan, two in Napoleonic coins and medals, one in German, one in church tokens, one in siege pieces, one in coins of Ohio, two in portrait coins, two in American other than United States.

In reply to the inquiry as to the members' willingness to address the club, eleven out of twenty-four replying expressed themselves as willing to make addresses, and suggested subjects which will be referred to the Executive Committee for action in making up future programmes. The Secretary expressed regret at not having received more replies. The report of the Secretary was accepted.

The Secretary called the attention of the Club to the bulletins of the New York Library, which in their numbers of December, 1913, and January, February, and April, 1914, contained a complete list of the books in the possession of the library on the subject of numismatics, and which would prove very valuable to any one interested in the subject, who needed reference books.

Mr. Smith suggested that members of the Club exert their influence to the end that public libraries should carry more reference books on the subject of numismatics than they now do.

The Executive Committee reported that the arrangements for the dinner were well under way.

Mr. De Lagerberg called attention to the activities of Representative Hill in Congress, in behalf of the issue of official Panama Exhibition Medals, which were to be sold for the benefit of the United States Treasury for the specific purpose of adding to the coin collection of the treasury in Philadelphia from the proceeds of their sale.

Mr. Swanson called attention to two bronze medals recently issued, one to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the Grand Commandery of New York State of the Knights Templar, showing the portrait of DeWitt Clinton and the present Grand Commander, the seal of the State, and the insignia of the

Commandery. The other medal is one which was presented to the survivors of the Andersonville prison from New York State on the occasion of the unveiling of the New York Statue at Andersonville, Ga.

Dr. Valentine read a newspaper article giving a very novel explanation of the word Dixie, as referring to the South. The word Dixie in accordance with this theory is derived from the ten-dollar bills of the Citizen's Bank of New Orleans which were very popular owing to the high standing of the bank, and which bore the French word "Dix" on their face, and those bills were commonly known as "Dixie." Mississippi therefore is the land of the Dixie, and this term was applied to the entire South.

Attention was called to the fact, which had not been known before, that Mr. Lyman H. Low at the February meeting had personally taken upon himself the expense of decorating the table with flowers, and a special vote of thanks was extended to him for his generosity.

Mr. Belden called attention to the exhibit of paper money now held at the American Numismatic Society, which was described by members of the Club as the finest and first and only exhibition of United States paper money.

President Smith then extended a hearty welcome to Mr. W. W. C. Wilson of Montreal, Canada, whose presence at the meeting gave all the members great pleasure.

The exhibits of the evening comprised the following:

By Mr. Wood—Twenty-one Tibetan Tankas, two Spanish-American pesos counter stamped for Sumanap in Java; Five Zodiacal rupees of Jehangir of India; four silver and one gold coin of Java, eleventh century, showing a strong resemblance to early Greek coins.

By Mr. Elder—A unique and very rare 1802 half-cent with the reverse of the 1800 cent.

By Mr. Blake—A specimen of one of the first issued \$20 gold certificates, serial No. A 6 of the first design, showing the seal in red and "\$20 in gold coin" printed yellow. Also \$1 and \$5 bank notes issued by the Bank of North America of Philadelphia, the oldest National Bank in the United States, having been chartered by Congress in 1781. It is the only National Bank which is permitted to omit the word "National" from its title.

By Mr. Boyd—A series of Grant political medals, eleven in silver, five in copper, one in lead, two in white metal, one in rubber, two in brass, and two in bronze. Also fifty-two different J. A. Bolen cards issued in Springfield, Mass., in white metal, brass, copper and bronze, including mules.

By Mr. Kohler—A new Tibetan rupee with the India rupee of 1862, with portrait of Queen Victoria, for comparison, showing very close resemblance; a Quang Tung 20c piece (copied from the Straits Settlement 20c piece;) a memento 20c piece of the Republic of China, and 50c and \$1 paper currency of the Chinese Republic.

By Mr. W. E. Hidden—A specimen of the first issue, 1787, Crosby's No. 1 Massachusetts cent, of which only three or four are known to exist, showing the small planchet, seven arrows in the right talon and four leaves in the left talon, observe No. 1, reverse B.

By Mr. C. Senft—A gulden of Albert Ernst of Gettlingen; Hamburg Thaler 1621; Saxony Thaler of Frederick Augustus, 1786; 5 marks of 1875, Ludwig III, of Hessen; 1626 thaler of Maximilian of the Palatinate.

By Mr. Proskey—Shinplasters of the 1837 panic period, as follows: 12½c each of R. J. Hanning of Huntsville, Ala.; of Pickinsville, Ala.; of Franklin, Tenn.; of Municipality No. 2 of New Orleans; of the City of Mobile, Ala., and also 6¼c of Mobile, Ala.

By Mr. J. De Lagerberg—Numismatic medals as follows:—Square medal of 1886 upon the numismatic meeting at Munich; 1883 Vienna Numismatic Society, and a portrait medal by A. Scharff of Karl Frederick Wilhelm Erbstein, the famous numismatist.

By Mr. P. Hartell—His collection of fractional currency and broken bank bills, which was especially strong in its varieties of uncirculated fractional notes, among them \$1 and \$2 proof notes of Pennsylvania Township, Pa. Savings Institutes; New York State fractional notes, among them a series from \$1 to \$100 Greene County Bank of Catskill, N. Y.; \$5 of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; \$5 and \$10 Frederick Town, Md., Branch Bank; Perkins' stereotype plate notes issued in the early part of the nineteenth century, a series from 2c to 50c of the Aqueduct Association of Catskill, N. Y.; a large number of Confederate State issues; 25c of "Great Salt Lake City Corporation re-

deemable in United States tender," and a series of colonial notes of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Massachusetts in extremely fine condition.

Publications received: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, April number.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on March 25, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair. Mr. Leslie Thorns was elected a member.

The meeting had been reserved for an exhibition of war medals, and short papers upon them.

Major Freer read some notes on the 38th Foot and its medals, including an interesting account of the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian, 1812, from letters written by his ancestor, Lieut. George Freer, who was one of its leaders. Major J. H. Leslie supplemented these notes with extracts from the diary of another officer who was an eye-witness of the storming of the fort, these notes curiously corroborating the details of the story.

Mr. Charles Winter contributed "The Gold Collars, Medals, and Crosses granted to British Officers by the Portuguese for Services in the Peninsula War," a paper which raised questions of interest. It appeared that although these decorations were awarded by the Portuguese, they were to be made in England by, and at the expense of, the recipient. The result was that many were never taken up, and it was an open question whether the gold collar of the Duke of Wellington, which was supposed to have been a British decoration, was not really one of the two collars awarded by the Portuguese to British officers. On the other hand, it was suspected that at least one officer of junior rank assumed to himself the star given to commanding officers.

General Arbuthnot exhibited the remarkable group of medals earned by his grandfather Lieut.-General Sir Robert Arbuthnot, comprising the K. C. B., the cross and star of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword, the gold cross with bars for Toulouse, Nive, and Orthes, the Portuguese Campaign war medal, and the Queen's medal with two bars, the last proving that the gold cross should have borne a fourth bar.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited a series of the medals of the Royal Irish Regiment, accompanied by notes on its history. He also showed the gold star and badge of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

Mr. Frank Burton submitted an original gorget and a photograph from the portrait of the Colonel of the Notts Militia wearing it, *circa* 1780.

Mr. E. E. Needes showed the group of six orders and medals of Lieut.-Col. Robert Nixon of the 28th Foot, which included the gold medal for Egypt, 1801; also a large series of medals awarded to the 77th Regiment.

Mr. T. R. Mackenzie exhibited a group of three medals, including that for the forlorn hope at St. Sebastian; and Mr. M. A. Jameson had sent from Canada the North American Indian chief's medal, Treaty No. 6, 1876, "Big Bear."

Rassegna Numismatica for March.

The latest issue of this well-known magazine devotes its leading pages to a long and appreciative biographical reference to the death of Prof. Antonino Salinas, the celebrated Italian numismatist, which is accompanied by a list of the numismatic writings of Prof. Salinas. Sig. A. Sambon contributes an illustrated article on the seal of the city of Bettona, Italy. The article of Sig. Martinori on the vocabulary of coins is continued, this installment being occupied with the coin called "pappagliola," accompanied by several illustrations. There is also much miscellaneous numismatic matter which any one devoted to numismatics would find of much interest. Not the least interesting is a statement that from July 1, 1911, to December 31, 1913, the Italian Government had expended 59,368.27 lire for the various numismatic collections fostered by the State, which are located at Ancona, Bologna, Cagliari, Firenze, Milano, Napoli, Palermo, Ravenna, Siracusa, Taranto, Torino, and at Roma, although, according to the itemized statement, nothing was expended for the latter collection.

San Diego's Medal for 1915.



We herewith express our thanks to Mr. F. R. Fancher of San Diego, Calif., for his thoughtfulness in presenting us with a copy of the medal issued to commemorate the establishment of a deep water harbor at that well-known California city. The design and inscription speak for themselves. The medal is a very fine example of the engraver's art.

Auction Sales.

- May 4. Collection of Anglo-Saxon and Norman coins. Sotheby's, London.
- May 5. Collection of Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coins, &c. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
- May 6. Collection of United States coins of Charles H. Conover. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
- May 7 and following days. Collection of coins and medals of the late Mr. Dagobert. A. Riechmann & Co., Halle, (Saale,) Germany.
- May 9. Collection of United States coins and medals of the late Ben G. Green. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
- May 9. Collection of Renaissance medals and plaques of Dr. Arthur Sambon. Dr. Jacob Hirsch, Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
- May 11 and following days. Collection of Theodore Prowe of Moscow, Russia. Brueder Egger, Vienna, Austria.
- May 11. Collection of K. Rudolph, consisting principally of coins and medals of Germany, Prussia and Poland. Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfort on Main, Germany.
- May 11 and following days. Collection of jetons and medals relating to the Low Countries. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- May 14-15. European, United States, central and South American coins. J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland.
- May 18. Swedish coins of the collection of L. E. Brunn of Copenhagen. Adolph Hess Nachf., Frankfort on Main, Germany.
- May 27-9. Collection of William F. Gable of Altoona, Pa., consisting of gold, silver, and copper coins of the United States. S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
- June 21. Collection of United States and foreign coins and medals and paper money. F. C. C. Boyd, New York City.

New Coinage for San Salvador.

The Bank of Salvador recently ordered 800,000 colons coined in the United States in denominations of colon, 25, 10, and 5 hundredths of a colon, in compliance with the provisions of a decree of Nov. 7, 1913, and for the purpose of relieving not only the scarcity of fractional coin experienced in Salvador during the latter part of the past year, but also with the object of encouraging and facilitating the dispatch of small commercial transactions.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Colo., Ariz., and N. Mex.

D. GATES BENNETT, M. D., 2090 Devisadero St., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal.,
Nev., Ore., and Wash.

B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas, for Southern States.

JOHN A. WOOD, 161 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.

R. L. REID, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.

H. L. DOANE, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Provinces.

S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted May 15, 1914.

1767 Antonio Lopez Villasante, Puerta del Sol 15, Madrid, Spain.

1768 Antonio Parera, Aribau 146, bis 3, Barcelona, Spain.

- 1769 David N. Richardson, 1802 E. River St., Davenport, Iowa.
 1770 J. Edgar Cunningham, Wilmerding, Pa.
 1771 Miss Jeanette Calderhead, Elliott Hall, Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to June 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
L. E. Stevens	Waldo C. Moore
c/o Century Svgs. Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	E. Vernon Moore
W. B. Rosenheim, (American)	Joe Wasserman
1520 Court Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	Waldo C. Moore
C. W. Utter, (U. S.)	Waldo C. Moore
Laurel, Neb.	E. Vernon Moore
Mrs. Cecile Levenberg (Antiques and Coins.)	H. E. Buck
1112 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.	Waldo C. Moore

Changes of Address.

Will A. Monroe, to 1505 Woodward Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 Leonard Schafer, to 20 Exchange Place, New York City.
 F. J. Younker, to 403 Flynn Blk., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Ernest Jonas, to 4083 N. Moody Ave., Dunning Sta., Chicago, Ill.
 Geo. W. Parent, to 51 Roslyn Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Canada.
 S. Krausz, to 6117 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph A. Kelly, from Louisville, Neb., to Torrington, Wyo.
 Lewisburg, Ohio, April 17, 1914. WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

NOTICE TO A. N. A. MEMBERS.

Dues and subscriptions for 1914 should be remitted at once to the General Secretary, **WALDO C. MOORE**, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Guatemala Medal Awarded.

President Porras of Panama, is to receive a medal from the Government of Guatemala, being one of the prominent citizens of American countries to be thus honored. On one side the medal bears the inscription, "The free offer peace, but the slave never," and on the other side, "Guatemala free and independent."—*The South American*.

King's Medal to Dr. Rice, an American.

Every year the King of England gives, through the Royal Geographical Society, a gold medal for explorers. The recipient for this year, selected by the council of the society and approved by the King, is Dr. Hamilton Rice, an American, who for several years has been exploring the Amazon and Orinoco River basins. Another award goes to H. L. Pennell of the Royal Navy, who did splendid work with Capt. Scott's expedition in navigating the Terra Nova.

The Coins and Medals of Simon Bolivar.

BY ALBERT R. FREY.

Biographical notices of Bolivar are common, and yet one significant fact appears to be generally overlooked and that is that on his return from Europe in 1809, he passed through the United States, and had an opportunity of observing the workings of our free institutions. This may have given him the fundamental ideas of the revolutions with which he was subsequently identified. However, be that as it may, ten years later, on Aug. 7, 1819, he defeated



the Spanish army at Boyaca, which gave him possession of Bogota, and secured the independence of New Granada. On Dec. 17 of the same year Venezuela and New Granada were united as a single state, called the Republic of Colombia. This union continued until 1831, when the three independant republics of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador were established.



The earliest numismatic reference to Bolivar that I have discovered is on a silver medal (Fourbert 7927), dated 1819, and issued to commemorate the above-mentioned siege of Boyaca. On the obverse is a five-pointed cross with rays in the angles, and on the reverse a six-pointed star with the word "Libertador."

In 1873 the Federalist, Guzman Blanco, was elected President of Venezuela, and he authorized a regular series of coins with the bust of Bolivar on the obverse. An essay of a medio peso, (also called 5 reals) appeared in this year (Fonrobert 7955), and the entire series, concluding with the gold onza or

twenty pesos (Fonrobert 7965), was completed by 1875. President Blanco's head you will find in conjunction with that of Bolivar on one of the medals exhibited here today. (Salbach 1110). This is by Emil Soldi and was issued in 1883, the centennial of Bolivar's birth. Another medal or token of this period deserves notice here; it was struck by Mr. W. H. Key of Philadelphia in 1874 (Salbach 1925); specimens in silver and copper are on exhibition.



The sister Republic of Colombia has issued several pieces with the portrait of Bolivar, all of which are rather interesting. The first of these is a silver medal voted by the Colombian Congress for his victories at Junin and Ayacucho (in Peru) in 1824, (Weyl 2460). It was executed by Gayrard, a Frenchman, in 1825. On the night of Sept. 26, 1828, an attempt was made on the life of Bolivar, but the assassination was frustrated. This incident gave rise to a silver medal, on the obverse of which is Bolivar's bust on a pedestal and on the reverse a large eye in a triangle, with a Spanish inscription relative to the attempted assassination, (Weyl 2461). This medal is 47 millimetres in diameter and of great rarity, only fifteen having been issued.



A copper cuartilla without date was struck for the Colombian Government in Birmingham, England, about 1830, (Fonrobert 8038). There are about six varieties, all having the head of Bolivar on the obverse, and Justice holding the scales on the reverse. One of these varieties is very rare, as it shows a misprint "Columbia" instead of "Colombia."

The other Colombian medal exhibited here today, with Bolivar liberating the slaves, has a curious history. The designer is an Italian, Tenerani, who made a bronze statue of Bolivar and had the same cast in Munich, in Germany. This statue was then shipped to Bogota and was presented to the city by Bolivar's friend Jose Ignacio Paris, (Fonrobert 8106). The obverse of this medal is copied from this statue.

Ecuador and Peru began using the portrait of Bolivar as early as 1822 and 1824 respectively. Both of these types are exhibited. There is also a beauti-

ful essay of a peso in gold (Salbach 937) struck at Cuzco in 1825. This has a bust of Bolivar on the obverse and a view of one of the palaces of the Peruvian Incas on the reverse.

Bolivia, made a separate State in June, 1825, obtained its name from the Liberator, and its issues of coins with his portrait are very extensive. The name Bolivian, it is claimed, was first used on a quarter peso of 1826, (Fonrobert



9470), but a peso of 1825 (Salbach 1367) struck at Potosi, is probably the earliest portrait coin of this country. The Bolivian medals with busts and figures of Bolivar are very extensive, and it would be impossible to enumerate them all. A beautiful oval silver medal was issued in 1825 for the soldiers who took part in the war of independence (Salbach 1551 and Fonrobert 9449), and since that time many medals with the Liberator's portrait have appeared.

(The foregoing paper was read before The American Numismatic Society by Mr. Frey at the regular March meeting.Ed.)

Coming Auction Sales, Dates Not Yet Fixed.

The sale of the collection of American coins of the late Hon George M. Pearsons will probably be held some time in May, according to the announcement of Henry Chapman of Philadelphia.

H. S. Rosenberg, of Hanover, Germany, announces that he will sell the collection of Brunswick coins and medals of the late Mr. Engeler in the month of May.

B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, announces that he will sell the collection of United States and foreign coins of Major Richard Lambert, of New Orleans, La., in June.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.



1842. 5A. Large date.

All figures of date in all varieties of 1841 are small, and outside of the deviation of the point of curl to the figure 4 the differences are slight. The chart of this year is more simple than the preceding ones, aiding you

greatly in locating varieties. There are a few varieties of 1841 that are very scarce.

The small figured date is continued for a time in 1842, of which five



1842. 2A. Small date.



1843. 2B. Obverse and reverse of 1842.



1843. 3A. Obverse of 1842; reverse of 1844.



1843. 4A. Obverse of 1844; reverse of 1844.

varieties are described, to be replaced by a large figured date, of which eight varieties can be found.

The varieties of 1843 are made up of a combination of dies from the preceding year 1842 and a new type used in 1844. First, an obverse and reverse of 1842; Second, an obverse of 1842 with a reverse of 1844; Third, an obverse and reverse of 1844. Cuts of each will be given, so that reference to coins will not be found necessary.

There are but two scarce varieties of 1843, 1C. and 1B.

1841 and 1842. OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.											CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
NONE	-	-	Dot under stand of fig.4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	" " " " " " " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Both T's of STATES connected to A,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
Base of date and 13th star connected, all reverse letters connected.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7
All reverse letters connected.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
Date and stars to right connected, all rverse letters connected,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
6,7,and 8th.stars to border at 9th.star, UNITED connected at top.-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
All stars and date connected; E of UNITED thru wreath to border bet.8&0,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
1842												
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
Line under base of fig. 1. Large break at tail of fig.2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Small crack back of hair,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
Border at 7th star thru 7th star to hair cord,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3

Andrews #4 was not in original collection

ANDREWS	McGURK.	SIZE of DATE	POINT of CURL to STAND of Fig. 4	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OBERSE STARS.	DATE 1841 & 1842			REVERSE LETTERS
					FIGURES of	POINT of BUST to	STARS L-1 R-2	
1	1A	SMALL	To left of 4,	Bet. 4&5th Clo. 5	Perfect			Perfect
	1B	"	" " " 4,	Under 5th.	Recut,			Recut,
	2A	SMALL	Directly over 4,	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Perf.			Perf.
2	2B	"	" " " 4,	" " " " "	"			"
	2C	"	" " " 4,	" " " " "	Rec.			Rec.
	2D	"	" " " 4,	" 5&6th " 5	Rec.			Per.
	2E	"	" " " 4,	" 4&5th. " 4	Per.			Per.
	2F	"	" " " 4,	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	Per.			Per.
3	2G	"	" " " 4,	Bet. 5&6th Clo. 5	Per.			Per.
	3A	SMALL	Over right stand of fig. 4,	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Per.			Per.
	3B	"	" " " " "	" " " " 5,	"			"
4	3C	"	" " " " "	" " " " 5,	"			"
	3D	"	" " " " "	" " " " 5,	"			"
1	1A	SMALL.	Over center of 4,	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Per.	Over center,	2 2	Per.
	1B	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	Rec.	" " "	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Per.
	1C	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	"	" " "	2 2	"
2	2A	"	To right of cent- er.	Under 5th.	Per.	right of center.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Per.
	2B	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	Rec.	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	"
7	4A	LARGE	Over right stand of 4,	Under 5th.	Per.	Right of center,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Per.
	5A	"	Over left stand of 4,	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Per.	Over center,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Per.
5	5B	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	Rec.	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Per.
	6A	"	Left of front stand of 4,	Under 5th.	Per.	Left of center,	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.
7	7A	"	Over center of 4,	Bet. 5&6th Clo. 5	Per.	Over center,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.
	7B	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	"	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	7C	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	"	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
6	7D	"	" " " " "	" " " " "	"	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	8A	"	" " " " "	Under 5th.	"	" " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	"

ANDREWS	MCGIRK	TYPE OF		U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSEE STARS.	DATE		1843	FIGURES of DATE to BUST.
		OBV.	REV.		POINT of CURL to FIGURE 4.	PERFECT OF RECUT.		
3	1A	1842	1842	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Over left stand		Rec.	1 Beyond, 8 Under,
	1B	"	"	" 4&5, " " 5	" " "		"	1 " 8 "
	1C	"	"	" " " 5	" " "		"	1 " 8 "
	1D	"	"	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	" " "		"	1 " 8 "
2	2A	"	"	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Over center of 4,		Per.	1 Beyond, 8 Under,
1	2B	"	"	" 4&5 " " 5	Between center and left stand of 4,		"	1 " 8 "
4	3A	1842	1844	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Over center of 4.		Per.	1 Beyond, 8 close,
6	4A	1844	1844	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Over $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8,		Per.	1 on a line,
5	4B	"	"	Under 5th.	" $\frac{1}{8}$ of 8,		"	1 under bust.
ANDREWS	MCGIRK	STAND of SECOND Fig. 4		U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the OVERSEE STARS,	DATE	1844		
					BASE	PERFECT or RECUT.	POINT of 1 to BUST	1st. 4 to CURL
1	1A	UNDER CURL		UNDER 5th.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	Beyond but close,	Distant,
	1B	"	"	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" " "	"
	1C	"	"	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	7	Per.	Under and close,	Close,
	1D	"	"	" " " 5	7	"	" " "	Distant,
2	1E	"	"	" " " 4	7	Rec.	" " distant,	Close,
3	1F	"	"	UNDER 5th.	7	Rec.	Beyond and close,	Distant,
4	2A	TO LEFT OF CURL.		Eq. bet. 4&5th.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	Beyond and distant	DISTANT
	2B	"	"	" " "	7	Per.	" " "	Close,
	2C	"	"	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	" " close,	Distant
	2D	"	"	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Under and touches,	Close,
5	2E	"	"	Under 5th.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.	beyond, distant,	"
	2F	"	"	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" "	"

REVERSE LETTERS	1843 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION or SPECIMEN	RARITY.
Small,	NONE - - - - -		2
"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	A of AMERICA thru wreath, T of CENT, Ribbon to border.		6
"	- - - - -		2
"	NONE - - - - -		5
"	NONE - - - - -		5
Large	NONE - - - - -		2
Large	NONE - - - - -		2
"	NONE - - - - -		5
REVERSE LETTERS.	1844 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	CONDITION or SPECIMEN	RARITY
Large,	AM and RI of AMERICA connected at base, - - - -		1
"	Margin at 8th. star, - - - -		4
"	AM and RI connected, slight crack connects 7th.& 11th.stars		5
"	NONE - - Defective top of 1st.fig.4. - - -		1
"	NONE - 1844 cut over other figures thus, 1844, - -		6
"	E of UNITED thru wreath to O of OF, C of AMERICA thru A to border.		4
LARGE.	NONE - - - - -		1
"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	NONE - - 1st fig.4 over another figure thus 1844. -		5
"	NONE - - "fig.4" "fig.1 has double peak," " " 1844. -		5
"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	Break on margin between the 9 th and 11th. stars,- -		1



The
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

New York

ORGANIZED 1858

INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

Term ending Jan. 1919.

WILLIAM POILLON
EDWARD D. ADAMS
EDWARD ROBINSON

Term ending January 1917:

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD
FRANK A. VANDERLIP
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Term ending January 1918:

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HOWLAND WOOD

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ALEXANDER D. SAVAGE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The Journal announces or reviews books, brochures or periodicals relating to numismatics which are addressed to *The American Journal of Numismatics*, and sent directly to the Society's building, as above.

New York, April 17, 1914.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. John Reilly, Jr., presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meeting of March 19th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Society:

Your Council takes pleasure in reporting that Mr. John Reilly, Jr., has been elected a member of the Council for the unexpired term of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned. Mr. Reilly's term of office expires in January, 1917.

Mr. George B. Ward, Evanston, Illinois, has been elected an associate member.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the last meeting of the Society a most important donation has been received in the shape of a collection of 4431 specimens of paper money from Mr. Archer M. Huntington. This collection is especially strong in the Confederate issues, containing 2005 notes issued by the Confederate Government and 733 by the Southern States during the Civil War. Of Continental and Colonial notes there are 467, miscellaneous bank notes and scrip 987, the remainder consisting of United States notes, fractional currency, and other things, including 33 foreign.

Other accessions consist of 263 coins and tokens, 55 medals, plaques and decorations, 91 specimens of paper money, 1 specimen of leather money, and 10 strings of wampum and cowries.

The donors are:

Edward D Adams
George C. Arnold
Charles G. Dodd
Henry Russell Drowne
Albert R. Frey
Harry A. Gray
Burnette Horkins
Archer M. Huntington

Miss Helen Jones
Mrs. C. W. Magill
Daniel Parish, Jr.
David Proskey
J. Sanford Saltus
Howland Wood
C. J. H. Woodbury

The accessions to the library are 23 books, 8 pamphlets, 47 periodicals, and 96 catalogues from the following donors:

Edward D. Adams
Royal Museum, Berlin
Delegates of the Clarendon Press
Henry Russell Drowne
Albert R. Frey
Edward Heusinger
Archer M. Huntington
Interstate Commerce Commission
Frank T. Kieffer

Philipp Lederer
B. Max Mehl
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston
New York Commercial Centenary Com.
J. W. Scott Company
Smithsonian Institution
Spink & Son
Howland Wood
C. J. H. Woodbury

The Exhibition of United States Paper Money and Notes issued in New York State, which opened on March 26 and will continue until the 15th of May, is being fairly well attended, and has received some notice from the newspapers, one circumstance of interest was the receipt of a letter from a lady living at a distance, who saw a newspaper article regarding the exhibition, and sent the clipping together with a number of old bank notes as a gift to the Society.

The Society has received, as a loan, from Columbia University, a collection of 126 electrotypes of medals of Frederick the Great. These are now on exhibition.

The number of visitors during the month of March was 936.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the By-Laws, proposed by Messrs. William B. Osgood Field, Charles G. Dodd, and Henry Russell Drowne, were, on motion, adopted.

Chapter I, Section 1: In place of the word "Director," substitute "Secretary," line 7.

Chapter I, Section 2, shall read: The Governors shall have administrative charge of the Society's building and its contents, shall approve purchases and exchanges for the cabinets and library, acknowledge donations, make a full report in writing at each meeting, and perform such other duties as the Council may designate. They shall be responsible for the performance of the duties of all employees and for the execution of all orders of the Council.

The present Section 2 to become Section 5, but headed Secretary. The Secretary shall be a salaried official, who shall have the custody of the seal of the Society; the remainder of the section unchanged.

Chapter IV, Section 4. (New section). The Council shall have the power to expel any member of this Society who by dishonorable conduct, or by an opposition to the interests of this Society, or by any other good and sufficient cause, becomes unworthy to continue a member. Provided, that such member shall have received at least ten days' notice of the charges preferred, and of the time and place for hearing the same, and have been thereby afforded an opportunity to be heard in person.

Whenever the cause of expulsion shall not have involved turpitude nor moral unworthiness, any member thus expelled may, upon the recommendation of a majority of all the members of the Council, but not otherwise, be restored to membership by the Society at any meeting.

Change Section 4 to 5, 5 to 6, and 6 to 7.

Chapter VI, Section 1: Strike out Committee on Building and Grounds. Committee on Library. Add Committee on Publicity.

Chapter VI, Section 3, shall read: All standing committees shall be appointed by the Governors, and shall report in writing to the Society at each annual meeting. (Strike out the rest.)

The Secretary read the following communication from Mr. Charles Gregory: To The American Numismatic Society, New York City.

I beg to offer for the acceptance of your honorable Society, the dies from which a medal was struck in commemoration of the opening of the new building of the New York Stock Exchange on April 23, 1903. I also present two specimens of the medal struck from these dies, one in silver and one in bronze. These medals are now quite rare, as the entire issue of them consisted of two (2) copies in gold, eighty (80) copies in silver, and two hundred and fifty (250)



copies in bronze. They were issued by a firm of brokers, who had long been members of the Exchange, on the occasion referred to, and who wished, as they were numismatists themselves, to offer a small numismatic tribute to help perpetuate the memory of the noble building that had just been completed and added to the great architectural ornaments of this great city. The dies for these medals were made by the firm of R. Laubenhimer & Co., located at 237 Broadway, and were very carefully made from drawings and photographs, and the models were accepted only after many alterations and corrections which were made to insure accuracy.

I have the honor also to present to the Society the finished accepted wax models with the dies referred to. The size of the medals is 37 millimeters. They bear, on the obverse, a view of the noble building that has just been erected by the New York Stock Exchange at a cost of over five millions of dollars. It stands in Broad Street on lots numbered 8 to 18 and on lots numbered 6 to 18 in New Street and on number 13 Wall St. and contains in area 121x148 feet,

not counting the lot that the Wall Street entrance is built on. The building is fairly entitled to be classed among New York City's great ones, and I hope a description of it will be pardoned here, and that its picture, as faithfully represented on these medals, be looked at by the people of New York for generations to come, whether numismatists or not.

They are entirely unofficial, but give a correct view of the building about which a few facts given here will not I hope be out of place. This building, which is the climax of the homes of the Stock Exchange has had in New York City, was commenced on April 27, 1901, and was occupied by it April 23, 1903, and between those dates the business of the Exchange was transacted in the New York Produce Exchange Building, part of which had been hired for that purpose.

And here I hope you will pardon a slight digression, to make a short reference to the previous homes of the Exchange. The first assemblage of stock brokers in this City was held under or near a buttonwood tree which stood at 68 Wall Street not very far from Federal Hall, where the first Congress of the United States met as successors to the Continental Congress, and assumed its debts, and issued \$80,000,000 of bonds (then called stock) to pay them and the war debts of the separate Colonies or States. These bonds were dealt in by the merchants and auctioneers of the City and thus was first demonstrated the necessity for stock brokers to market the Government securities. When the Tontine Coffee House was completed in 1793 on the corner of Wall and Water Street, they met daily for many years in that building.

During this period, the insurance of Government securities and new bank and insurance companies stocks and bonds, gave them so much business that in 1817 they adopted a constitution under the name of The New York Stock & Exchange Board. On the appearance of the yellow fever epidemic they removed temporarily to Washington Hall, corner of Broadway and Reade Streets. They also occupied temporarily rooms in the old *Courier and Inquirer* Building at 70 Wall Street. In 1827, when the first Merchants' Exchange Building, corner of Wall and Hanover Streets, was completed, the brokers established themselves there and had a greatly enlarged amount of securities to deal in for the public. The population of New York City was then 175,000 and the number of city banks had increased to sixteen. The Exchange occupied a room on the second floor of the building, and found themselves confronted by an annual rental of five hundred dollars. They remained here until the building was destroyed by fire in the greatest conflagration ever known in New York, on December 16, 1835.

A few days after the fire they engaged temporarily a room for their meetings at Howard's Hotel, 8 Broad Street, which is part of their present site. On December 23, 1835, they rented the large back room in the basement of John Warren's building at 58 Wall Street at the yearly rental of \$750. In 1836 they moved to the Jauncey Building at 43 Wall Street. While they were here occurred the celebrated panic of 1837. In 1842 the Board moved to the New Merchant's Exchange Building on the block bounded by Wall, Hanover and William Streets, and Exchange Place, and here they remained until 1854, when they removed to the upper floor of the old Corn Exchange Bank Building, corner of William and Beaver Streets. In 1856 a large Board-room was fitted up for them in what was known as Lord's Court at 53 Beaver Street, and while here the great panic of 1857 occurred, when all the banks suspended specie payment. In 1861, when the war of the Rebellion broke out, this was still their home, and the patriotic spirit of the Exchange is shown by the following resolutions passed by them April 17, 1861:

Resolved: That we, the members of the New York Stock Exchange, impressed with a deep sense of the duty which should animate every heart of sustaining the Government of the United States in support of the Constitution and Laws, desire, in this period of public exigency, to give encouragement to the Government by pledging our fidelity to the Union and our resolute determination to stand by it under all circumstances; and

Resolved: That a committee of five be appointed by the New York Stock Exchange to cooperate with the Committee of Citizens of New York at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce this day;

Resolved: That the Board appropriate \$1,000 in aid of the 7th Regiment, about leaving for Washington.

Resolved: That in the present condition of the country, the Board will devote all the money in its treasury to sustain the Government."

On Dec. 9, 1865, the Stock Exchange moved from Lord's Court into the new building built for them at 10 and 12 Broad Street.

On April 27, 1901, it was decided to demolish this building, and on its site and on surrounding property secured to erect a new building that was to be adequate to the wants of the Exchange. This took two years to accomplish, and during this time the Stock Exchange met in a portion of the New York Produce Exchange Building, at Whitehall Street and Bowling Green.

On April 23, 1903, the formal removal was made to the present building, and the day was made a Stock Exchange Holiday and a day of festivities. Many prominent citizens and city officials took part in the opening ceremonies as guests of the Exchange. The following day the building was opened for business, and the members settled down in their new home.

The architect of the building was the late George B. Post. The building stands on a plot of ground 121x148 feet in size, at No. 12 Broad Street, New York City, extending through to New Street. The front is a splendid example of Greek architecture, with six Corinthian columns, each 53 feet high, supporting a noble pediment. The columns are fluted and have highly ornamented capitals. The pediment which they support is a noble piece of work and gives to the entire building a reposeful and dignified appearance. The allegorical statues and emblems which the pediment contains, are the work of the late celebrated sculptor J. Q. A. Ward, and cost \$55,000. The statues are all of the heroic size, and represent the sculptor's conception of "The Influence of the Exchange from Ocean to Ocean." The central figure, a woman in flowing robes, stands with arms extended from east to west, and represents Integrity, the bulwark of sound finance. At the right are two groups of figures representing Agriculture and the products of the soil, and Mining. At the left are two groups representing Motive Power, Scientific and Mechanical Appliances, and the Designer, the Mechanic and the Engineer. The interior features of the building are unique. In the immense Board-room the windows are kept closed, the ventilation being mechanically supplied through the ornamental lattice-work of the ceiling, and the trading posts on the floor. The distance from the floor to the skylight in the ceiling is 80 feet, and the ornamentation on the ceiling and on the capitals of the marble pilasters on the walls of the room, are covered with gold leaf, the expense of which was over \$15,000.

The building contains machinery for making its own light and power, also for compressing air for the pneumatic tube service, and for cooling the air in summer and heating it in winter. It also contains the necessary appliances and pumps for elevator operation, fire protection, sewerage ejection, and to take care of the natural in-flow of water for seepage. The lowest cellar is 42 feet below the floor of the Board room. The safe-deposit vault is the largest single vault in the world, being 120 feet deep, 25 feet wide and 15 feet high, and is, in fact, an enclosed box with steel two feet thick on all sides.

In concluding the description of this notable edifice I will say that the land and building are assessed by the City at \$5,200,000. Truly this is a noble and wonderful building and should receive more medallie attention than it has. With the exception of the medal offered you herewith, the only one issued for this occasion was a special gold medal issued by the Stock Exchange, of which five only were struck for presentation by the Exchange to the five members of the Building Committee at the opening of the Building in 1903.

One of the earlier homes of the Exchange was shown on one of the so-called Hard Times or Bank Tokens, issued between 1837 and 1842, and shows a view of the new Merchants Exchange, in one corner of which at the time, 1842, the New York Stock Exchange Board was located.

And now to close with the numismatic description of the medals offered you tonight. Obverse, view of the Broad Street front of the Exchange facing, around it in pearly border NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE 1792-1903. Reverse, Chas. Gregory & Co., 30 Broad St. N. Y., members of the New York Stock Exchange, Chas. Gregory, Wm. T. Gallaway. Metals, gold, bronze, and silver. Size, 37 millimeters.

The dies are offered for your acceptance without restriction of any kind and with full liberty to have one or both sides restruck at any time, if done by the authority of your honorable Society.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. GREGORY,

Member The American Numismatic Society.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Gregory for his generous gift of the medals and dies and for the interesting paper regarding them.

It was moved, and carried, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Archer M. Huntington for the collection of paper money presented to the Society; also to the other donors mentioned in the Director's report.

The Secretary announced the appointment, by the Governors, of the following standing committees for the current year:

Ancient Coins

Miss Agnes Baldwin
S. Hudson Chapman
Edward T. Newell
Dr. E. P. Robinson

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals

J. Sanford Saltus
Bauman L. Belden
Stephen H. P. Pell

Foreign Coins

Albert R. Frey
Charles H. Imhoff
Moritz Wormser

Foreign Medals

Robert James Eidlitz
Julius de Lagerberg
Daniel Parish, Jr.

Masonic Medals and Tokens

William Poillon
Benno Loewy
David R. Gibson

Membership

William H. Woodin
Elliott Smith
Thomas L. Elder
Charles G. Dodd

Oriental Coins

John Reilly, Jr.
Howland Wood
Charles Gregory
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies

Paper Money

George H. Blake
Hiram E. Deats
F. C. C. Boyd

Papers and Exhibitions

Archer M. Huntington
Bauman L. Belden
Howland Wood

Publication

Charles G. Dodd
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Howland Wood
Henry Russell Drowne

Publication of Medals

John I. Waterbury
Edward D. Adams
William B. Osgood Field
Archer M. Huntington
Henry Russell Drowne

Publicity

George F. Kunz
F. C. C. Boyd
Howland Wood

United States Coins

William H. Woodin
Edgar H. Adams
Wayte Raymond

United States Medals

Dr. T. L. Comparette
Henri Weil
Augustus G. Heaton

The following amendments to the By-Laws, proposed by Messrs. Charles G. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, were read, and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the November meeting:

Add the following new sections: Chapter II, Section 4. Members of the Society who have served as Members of the Council may be elected Honorary Councilors by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the Society. They shall hold office during their membership in the Society, or until again elected members of the Council. Honorary Presidents, Honorary Governors and Honorary Councilors shall have the right of attending all meetings of the Council.

Add the following new chapter. Chapter VIII. The award of any medals, regularly given, from time to time, by this Society, for excellence in any branch of numismatics, literature or art, or for services to the Society, shall be made by the Council on behalf of the Society. The selection of the recipients of such medals shall be by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Council, provided, that nominations of such recipients be made at a previous meeting and all the members of the Council notified as to the time and place when such nominations are to be voted upon.

Chapter VIII and IX changed to IX and X respectively.

The subject for discussion and exhibition, any coins or medals of special interest, was then announced.

The only exhibit, by Mr. Howland Wood, was a collection of scrip and cardboard checks used by the sutlers during the early days of the Civil War; these are scarcer and less known than the later metallic issues.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Wood, Frey, Reilly, Boyd, Smith, Belden, and Dodd.

The meeting then adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

The American Numismatic Society has again showed its progressive spirit in the numismatic field in opening the first paper money exhibit held in this country. The exhibit is composed of selections from the collections of: The American Numismatic Society, F. C. C. Boyd, of New York, Wm. P. Brown, of New York, Geo. H. Blake, of Jersey City, Charles G. Dodd, of New York, Henry Russell Drowne of New York, A. A. Leve, Syracuse, N. Y.; David Proskey, Paterson, New Jersey; Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; Elliott Smith, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Dr. D. W. Valentine, of Englewood, N. J.

The exhibition consists of colonial currency, broken bank bills, and fractional scrip issued in New York City and State; also contains the little envelopes issued by stationers in New York to hold stamps which were used for change. They were probably the forerunner of fractional currency. There is also shown a complete set of fractional currency, a set of the specimens and essays, front and back separate, with wide margins; also complete sheets 5-10-25-50 first issue, plain edge; complete sheets of three and five cents.

In the regular issue of United States paper money, will be found the rare \$5 demand notes, payable at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The \$10, payable at New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

The \$10, \$20, and \$50 compound interest notes; the \$10 refunding note, the series of ones, twos and five dollar notes are nearly complete. There is shown the complete set of signatures in the \$1, \$2, and \$5 National Bank notes. With the National Bank notes are one and five dollar bills issued by the Chemical Bank before it became a National Bank.

Also will be found the gold notes issued on the Pacific Coast in 1870. There is quite a number of \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 notes. Some of the most interesting bills displayed that take the eye of a layman are the first and last bills with Napier and McClung No. B 1 B and B100,000,000. There are quite a number of bills with low numbers. There is also a one-dollar note with inverted back.

The number of bills on exhibition are as follows: 679 broken bank bills, 485 U. S. notes, 175 fractional currency, 40 fractional currency specimens, 43 stamp envelopes, and 21 colonial notes, making a total of 1443 notes.

The exhibition will be open until May 15th.

Mexican Constitutionalist 50 Centavos.



Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Chapman we are now able to show an illustration of the coin of the denomination of fifty centavos, which was issued in 1913 by the Constitutionalist Provisional Government at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico. On Page 59 of the February NUMISMATIST illustrations of the peso and dos centavos pieces were given. The above coin is in silver, and is 30mm. in diameter, with reeded edge. Mr. Chapman informs us that the statement has been made that only 5000 of the dollars were struck, and that they were made from ingots seized in a mine, rolled out, and made into coins. The statement also was made that the dollars contained 3 per cent. of gold.

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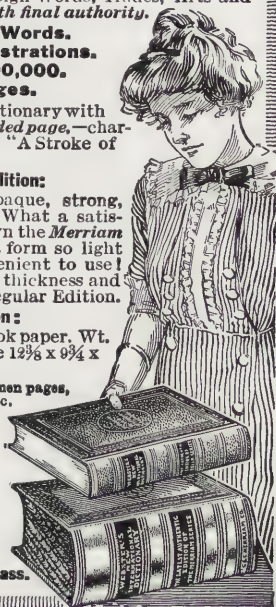
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THE NUMISMATIST

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New York Numismatic Club's Second Annual Dinner.

The second annual dinner was held in the Gold Room of the Park Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening, April 23d. The following members and guests were present: Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine, Mr. A. R. Frey and Miss Frey, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Wood, Mr. and Mrs. David Proskey and guest, Mr. Augustus G. Heaton and guest, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Blake, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Wormser, Mr. P. C. Hartell and four guests, Mr. Bernard Nangle and guest, Messrs. Thomas L. Elder, Dr. Martin Burke, Armstrong, Bauman L. Belden, J. M. Dodd, Lyman H. Low, Gustave Senft, H. C. Miller, Findlay Sackett, J. W. Scott, John Reilly, Jr., and Edgar H. Adams.

After a brief address by the President, Mr. Elliott Smith, on the nature and objects of the Club, and a welcome to those present, the Vice President, Mr. Frey, delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: When the Executive Committee of this Club selected me to deliver the principal speech for this annual gathering, considerable difficulty presented itself to me as to what would be of interest to all concerned. Bearing in mind then that we have with us to-night a number of ladies and outsiders, who may not be directly interested in numismatics, it has occurred to me that a discussion of rarities, or a rehearsal of minute varieties, would not appeal to the general auditor, and I have therefore selected three coins, around each of which is woven a story, and I now propose to tell you the history and legends associated with these pieces.



ETYMOLOGY.

To understand the first of these, you must imagine yourself in Venice, on the night of April 26, 1595, nearly 219 years ago. The Doge, Pascal Cicagna, had died, and vociferous clamor spread over the precincts of the palace demanding the election of Marino Grimani, who was a popular favorite. He was accordingly elected on the following day, and the enthusiasm of the citizens was excited to the highest pitch. Bonfires were lighted in various parts of the city, bread and wine were distributed to the poor, and the Dogaressa threw money to the boatmen on the canals and to the crowds who had gathered beneath the windows of the palace.

Now, in the course of nine hundred years only two Doges had seen their consorts invested with the ducal beretta—that is, a variety of the cardinal's cap as you see it in the illustration. To bestow this was considered an honor and an homage. Grimani and his wife, whose full name was Morosina Morosini Grimani, enjoyed exceptional popularity, and on Sunday, May 4, 1597, it was decided to proceed to the coronation of her highness. The ceremony took place in the basilica of St. Mark's, where she took the oath of allegiance, and this

coin was struck. The ceremony was performed with unprecedented magnificence, and the Signori, the great officers of state, their wives and daughters, as well as the various trades and guilds, contributed to one of the grandest spectacles ever witnessed. The procession was led by 300 bombardiers, (the local soldiers who were skilled in the throwing of bombs); the members of the various guilds followed; next came a procession of ladies belonging to the aristocracy, all attired in the most costly material; next the nephews, nieces, and other members of the ducal house; then six damsels in green and two dwarfs; after them the Dogaressa, walking at a stately pace and dressed in a mantle of cloth and gold, her head invested with the beretta and the two senior councillors marching on her right and left side; next in order came the procurators of St. Mark, and finally the various nobles of the city.

But I am digressing. What I wanted specially to tell you was the curious etymology of the name of the coin. It is called an *osella*, or *uccella*, and is of a semi-medallic character. In the early days of the Venetian Republic it was customary for the Doges to distribute birds, or rather poultry, to the noblemen and public officials on ceremonial occasions and on great holidays. Now swans, pheasants, ducks, and even pigeons were not always procurable, and considerable difficulty was frequently experienced in securing a supply of poultry, the old Italian term for which is *uccelli*. Therefore in 1522 it was decided by the senate to have a new piece of money, which took its name from the birds that it replaced. The new regulations did not interfere with the issue of *osellas* in all metals and sizes, but it is not my intention to describe the varieties, as that would not be of general interest. It is sufficient to say that nearly all the Doges struck them, and in a few instances a Dogaressa also. I wish to emphasize the fact, however, that while the name of a coin may be derived from its weight, as in the case of the *uncia*; from a metric system of which it forms a part, such as the *centime*; or from a locality where it originated, as the *thaler*, it must be admitted that an etymology derived from poultry is one of the curiosities of numismatics.

The second coin that you see illustrated (the coins described were illustrated on the programme of the dinner and are reproduced here) is associated with a double tragedy. It is a Scottish silver coin commonly known as a *ryal*,



HISTORY.

and this particular variety is sometimes known as the Cruickston Dollar from the tree on the obverse, which is supposed to represent the famous yew tree which grew on Lord Darnley's estate at Cruickston, near Glasgow. These coins are dated 1565, 1566, and 1567. The small motto crossing the tree reads, *DAT GLORIA VIREM*, i. e., "Glory gives strength." The large motto inside the border, *EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EJUS*, is taken from the first verse of the 68th Psalm, "Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered." A Scotch thistle follows the inscription.

But the curious part of this coin is the representation of a small turtle which you see climbing up the trunk of the tree. This tortoise is considered by some as being emblematic of Darnley climbing into power by his marriage to Mary Stuart. I do not want to enter into the religious or political questions involved, but let me briefly tell you something of the "young fool," as a con-

temporary writer calls him, and you can form your own conclusions of his adaptability to hold the position of King of Scotland.

In the early Spring of 1565, Henry Darnley, the son of the Earl of Lennox, was seen and admired by Mary Stuart, then a widow of three or four years. As a Catholic by education, though really of no creed in particular, he excited the terrors of the godly, and on account of his habits he soon became to be personally detested by most men. He was of fine and large stature, witty, and as well accomplished in martial pastimes as any prince of that period. His special fondness was horseback riding, hunting, hawking, and similar pursuits. Now compare his disposition with that of Mary, a proud, sensitive woman, browbeaten by Knox, her priests pilloried, her creed outraged every day, and her every plan thwarted by Elizabeth. She was the centre and pivot of innumerable intrigues. The fierce nobles looked on her as a means for procuring lands, office, and revenge on their feudal enemies. To the fiercer ministers she was an idolatress who ought to die and meanwhile must be insulted. To France, Spain, and Austria she was a piece in the diplomatic game of chess. To the Pope she seemed an instrument that might win back both Scotland and England to the Church, while the English Catholics regarded her as their lawful queen.

Such a woman needed a master. Did she get one in Darnley? Let me go on with the story and judge for yourselves. Outworn by the thwartings that checked her every movement, and regardless of the opposition of the Church, Mary married Darnley on July 29, 1565. She made him King, not consort, as the obverse of this coin shows. The Queen's adversaries assembled in arms, secretly encouraged by Elizabeth. There were jealousies of the new secretary, Riccio, an Italian music master, who was appointed by Mary. Darnley was too indolent to manage the affairs of business of a King. The first tragedy connected with this coin occurred on March 9, 1566, when Riccio was slain by assassins hired and instigated by Darnley, who insisted that he wished to be present at the murder, and betrayed his accomplices afterward! From this time on Mary began to despise and hate him. Her son, afterwards James VI. of Scotland, was born June 19, 1566. Darnley was not present—he was away on a hunting expedition. For the last six months of his life he neglected everything but riding and similar exercises, and kept up his courage by the use of stimulants, to which he was addicted. He became broken in health and indifferent to all affairs of state. Then comes the second tragedy associated with this piece—Darnley's suffocation at Edinburgh by conspirators, instigated by Bothwell, on Feb. 10, 1567.

This is enough to give you an outline of the progress of the turtle and his speedy descent from the tree that he is climbing. I will only add that the ryals of 1565 and 1566 are quite common, whereas those of 1567 are very rare, as the coinage lasted only about a month.

It is assuredly a great step from such tragedies associated with the second coin, to the ordinary turnip around which the story of the third one centres.



FOLK LORE.

But before doing so note how the dates of the coins that I am describing are gradually going backward. The first one was of the year 1595, the next one of 1565, and this one marks the close of the sixteenth century, 314 years ago. The issues in gold are called gulden and are extremely rare; those in silver are termed groschen, or batzen, and nicknamed "Rubener" from the turnip in the armorial bearings, the German word for this vegetable being Rube. The coins are associated with the archbishopric of Salzburg and the town of Ratibor; this archbishopric is now a duchy under the crown of Austria, and the city of the same name is noted as being the birthplace of Mozart. The entire district, crossed and recrossed by mountains, is rich in mineral products, and the mining

and exportation of salt is one of the principal industries. The legend states that the subterranean regions were guarded by a gnome or sprite by the name of Rubezahl, *i. e.*, the counter of turnips. He figures prominently in the folklore of the region, and his occasional visits to the surface of the earth are identified with pranks that he plays on human beings. The legend continues that on one of these visits to the upper regions he saw a princess and fell in love with her. She was an expert swimmer, and while bathing in one of the mountain lakes he drew her down to his kingdom in the heart of the mountains. He offered to make her the queen of his parks, gardens, beautiful orchards, and rich fields, but a sadness oppressed her owing to the lack of companions. To dispel her gloom he brought her a basket of turnips and a magic staff and told her to touch the turnips with the wand and any living person that she desired would appear. Following his advice she was gradually able to get some of her intimate companions about her, but it soon became apparent that as the sap of the turnips dried up her friends became shrivelled and were finally found dead about her. Rubezahl now busied himself planting acres and acres of turnips in order that the supply would never become exhausted. The princess in the meantime was not idle. She was betrothed to Prince Ratibor, from whom the town, (not to be confused with Ratisbon), takes its name. She converted one of the turnips into a bee and sent it with a message to the prince to be in readiness with a band of armed knights at a certain time and place and effect her rescue. The bee on its passage was devoured by a bird, and a similar fate befell her second messenger, a grasshopper, which was caught by a stork. But on her third attempt she selected a magpie, and the bird was successful and bore the message to Prince Ratibor. The princess, in the interim, asked Rubezahl to give her a proof of his constancy and requested him to count all the turnips that he had planted; while he was thus engaged she effected her escape.

These, ladies and gentlemen, are the stories connected with the coins that you see illustrated today. Last year I spoke to you of the penalty we pay for our collecting. That penalty is isolation, due to the lack of interest manifested by those near us to the science of numismatics. Perhaps if we study the associations of coins more, and convey their story to those with whom we come in contact we will arouse an interest and unconsciously create new collectors and students.

I thank you for your kind attention.

A Female Suffrage Medal.



Above we show a medal recently issued in New York City in commemoration of Miss Emeline Pankhurst, and showing her portrait on the obverse. The reverse design represents a suffragette being forcibly fed in prison. The designer of the medal is Mr. Camille Astoble, of Belgium, now located in New York City. The medal was made by the Medallie Art Company of New York City. We are privileged to reproduce this medal through the courtesy of Thomas L. Elder.

The Pony House Checks, Dayton, Ohio.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

Although favorably situated, Dayton seems never to have developed to any great degree in a numismatic way. The city's career in this respect has been very limited, contributing, so far as known, only six cards to the regular civil war token series and but very few metallic issues to any other period or periods. Dayton specimens belonging to the numismatic are now considered rare—a condition brought about because of the destructive Ohio flood of March, 1913. Previous to the great devastation many cards



of the several issues of the Gem City were extant. Then it was not an uncommon occurrence, so says an ex-flood Dayton business man, for the passing school urchin to rush in the candy shop, palm off a Rebellion token on the unwary merchant in exchange for some sweets, and then in a twinkling begone, ere he was suspected. Many of these little business mementoes were caught in the on-rush of the mighty waters, and mayhap to-day be buried somewhere in the valley of the Great Miami.

Just at this time the Pony House, No. 125 South Jefferson Street, Dayton, Ohio, is a much-discussed subject, locally at least. It was lately brought into great prominence because of Ohio's new liquor license law, which became effective on Nov. 24, 1913. Under the provisions of this law many were made throughout the state. An application for a retail license by Mr. William Timmerman, manager of the Pony House, was among the many requests to be rejected by the license commission.



In the passing of the Pony House as a saloon, there disappeared from the scene a place of historic interest. For many years it was a noted rendezvous—the center of activity for the gambling fraternity of the city of Dayton. This prominent liquor house was for years known as "Jake" Ritty's place.

Perhaps many will recognize Mr. Ritty as the inventor of the cash register and the original owner of the national manufacturing plant in Dayton. It is said that in 1879 while crossing the Atlantic on an ocean liner his attention was drawn to the device in the boiler room that recorded the revolutions of the propeller shaft. As he stood watching the distance-recording device the thought came to him that if machinery could be made to record the number of times a wheel turned, it might also be made to record the

number of nickels, dimes, quarters and other coins that came over his counter. With this thought in mind, the cash register was soon a reality.



At that time John H. Patterson was interested in the Miners' Supply Store, Coalton, Ohio. The store was doing a large volume of business, but never yielded any profit. Mr. Patterson knew this was because of mistakes in accounting for the money. Hearing of the new cash machine, Mr. Patterson was not slow in installing two of them in the company's store, and the business at once began to show a profit. This experience impressed him with the value of the cash register. Convinced that such a device was a business necessity, he and his brother, Frank, in 1884, purchased Mr. Ritty's interests and renamed the plant the National Cash Register Company. The merchandise order herewith illustrated, although foreign to Dayton, was current at the Patterson Store in Coalton, Ohio, and therefore may be of interest to the collector at this time.

During the existence of the Pony House there were issued two varieties of check-tokens which may be considered as having some numismatic bearing. Each represented a trading value of two and one-half cents. The earlier card was used by the first proprietor, Mr. Ritty, while the second issue did service under the management of Mr. Timmerman. Both issues were struck in yellow brass. A comparison of the accompanying illustrations will give a better idea of the numismatic importance of these coin-cards.

Hard Times Tokens.

The following article on "Hard Times Tokens" was read by Dr. George P. French, April 21, 1914, before a meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association:

Mr. Chairmen and Gentlemen:

I was appointed by you at our last meeting to write an article on the Hard Times Tokens. I have had little time to devote to it, and I am sorry to say it will be somewhat abridged. These tokens were issued without authority except that Jackson in the early part of his administration advocated tradesmen and others issuing copper coins to relieve the stringent financial condition until some of his enemies, who were friends of the United States Bank, issued satirical tokens, when Jackson ordered a halt. These tokens were issued during the most stirring and excited period of our government—namely, the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren and also during the administrations of Harrison and Tyler.

They hold an unique position, as I believe they have no parallel in the numismatic history of this or any other country. These tokens are divided into politicals and merchants' cards. The first of the politicals were dated 1832 and the last 1841. The first of the merchants' cards of this series were dated 1833 and the last 1844. Mr. Lyman H. Low in his admirable work on these tokens divides them into five classes—namely:

1. Those having reference to the controversy about the United States Bank.
2. Those bearing popular satirical and political maxims of the period.
3. Those with devices and inscriptions imitating more or less closely the legal coinage.
4. Shop cards, dated, of the period.
5. Mulings with either the obverses or reverses of any on the foregoing.

In the last edition of Mr. Low's classic work, including the supplement, eighty-one are given as politicals (including the Feuchtwangers) and one hundred and two are merchants' cards dated during the period, with the exception of sixteen which bear no dates but have been proven to have been issued during the hard times period. In the political division (including Feuchtwangers) there were seven varieties issued in 1832, one in 1833, thirteen (five not dated) in 1834, none dated 1835 or '36. Forty (four not dated) in 1837. Three dated 1838. None dated 1839. Two were issued during the administration of Van Buren and are said by Mr. Low to have been issued in 1840. Fifteen are dated 1841.

Of the merchants' cards five were issued bearing date of 1833. Eleven were issued in 1834. Eighteen in 1835. Seven bear the date of 1836. Thirty-eight are dated 1837. Only one was dated 1840, two 1842, three 1843, and only one 1844. The latter was issued in Batavia, N. Y., by J. Cochran, Bellfounder, and is given the number 161 by Mr. Low. Many others of the merchants' cards are exceedingly rare and command very high prices when put on the market. There are also many which are common and can be bought cheaply. I would advise any of you gentlemen who takes an interest in this series to purchase as many varieties of these interesting tokens now as you are able to do because they are going up rapidly in value. These remarks also refer to the political division.

Many differing devices and inscriptions were used on these tokens. Some of them were sentences uttered by Jackson or Van Buren in their speeches or used by friends of their administration, while others show the hostile feelings of their opponents by placing their sarcastic quips and acrimonious sayings on their own tokens.

Jackson's opponents and enemies were the high protectionists and the friends of the United States Bank. I think it well here to go into a little of the early history of this country that we may better understand our subject. The war which followed our declaration of independence placed a heavy burden of indebtedness on the national government and also on the original thirteen states. Our national government owed Holland, France, and Spain \$11,000,000, and had home obligations amounting to \$40,000,000, while the States had individual obligations of nearly \$22,000,000. This large amount of debt was saddled on about 4,000,000 of people, as the first census, taken in 1790, showed a population of 3,929,827. Hamilton proposed that the United States Government should pay off all the debt. This was opposed by Congress as far as the debts of the individual states were concerned, as many of its members maintained that Congress had no authority to act. This opposition was finally overcome through a compromise between Hamilton and Jefferson. To meet these debts the national revenue was largely increased by a duty, or tariff, laid on goods imported into this country. Congress, a little later imposed a duty on liquors. These measures were the fruit of that great financier of our early government, Alexander Hamilton. This great mind proposed the establishment of a national bank—The United States Bank—which after considerable opposition was founded in 1791 at Philadelphia. This tariff was a big help to the early industries, especially cotton, which became a great factor in building up the South after Whitney invented his gin for separating cotton from the seed in 1793. The country flourished, plantation after plantation was added to the country's resources, and mills became numerous. No cotton was exported until 1794,

when 1,500,000 lbs. were sent abroad, 5,250,000 lbs. in 1795, and so on up to 1860, when 2,000,000,000 lbs. were exported.

The war of 1812 again put a large debt on the young republic. It cost \$200,000,000 and the lives of 30,000 of her soldiers. To pay off this debt a new high protection tariff of 25 per cent. on cotton goods was passed in 1816, during the administration of James Madison. This was bitterly opposed by Daniel Webster, who thought it would be detrimental to the industries of New England.

In 1814 Francis C. Lowell introduced the English power loom and established a factory at Waltham, Mass. Other factories were established at Fall River, Lowell, and Lawrence. The above-mentioned tariff of 1816 protected this industry so that the manufacture of cotton cloth grew rapidly. This wonderful growth of the cotton industry brought one blot of shame on our nation—slavery. The slave owners of the South were protected by mill owners of the North. Thanks be to God and Abraham Lincoln that this barbarous condition was stopped. Slavery is well represented on Low's token No. 54, where the slave women on bended knee and with arms shackled pleads and asks the question: Am I not a woman and a sister?

An era of good feeling existed during the administration of James Monroe, 1817-1825, but when John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives over Jackson, Crawford, and Clay the tariff again became the great problem. There was those who wanted a protection so high that no foreign goods could compete with ours. Others wanted a tariff for revenue only, or, in other words, to defray the expense of the government. Another large class, especially in the South, began to change their earlier ideas of protection and became strong free traders. In 1824 a higher protection tariff was levied—the result of the earnest advocacy of Henry Clay. The South was strongly opposed to this high protection and the North was in favor of it. The North maintained that even a higher protection tariff would produce a better market for home products. The high protectionists passed a higher tariff bill in 1828, which was signed by President John Q. Adams. This was known as "The Tariff of Abominations," or the tariff of special interests. This "tariff of abominations" changed the voters of the country so that in the next year Andrew Jackson carried the South and West and was elected president.

Andrew Jackson was born March 15, 1767, in South Carolina, of Irish parents. His parents were poor, but he had the fighting blood in his veins. At the age of thirteen we find him in the army fighting for his country and independence. He studied law and moved to Tennessee, when he was elected to Congress in 1796. He soon resigned and went back to his native state, South Carolina, where he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. We find Old Hickory again fighting in the war of 1812, where in 1815 he defended the Mississippi Valley and New Orleans against the English under Sir Edward Packenham, who was a brother-in-law of Wellington. Packenham had 12,000 trained soldiers and Jackson only one-half that number. These men were not trained soldiers, but superior marksmen. The British moved forward on Jan. 8, 1815. Their ranks were broken by the accurate fire of the American soldiers, but they formed a second time, when Sir Edward fell mortally wounded, and his army retreated with a loss of 2,600 men. Old Hickory lost only eight of his army, with six wounded. In 1824 he ran for the Presidency, and received 99 electoral votes, Adams 84, Crawford 41, and Clay 37; none had a sufficient number to elect. Under the 12th Amendment to the Constitution Clay could not be considered in the voting by the members of the House of Representatives. Clay threw his strength to Adams, so he, Adams, was elected. In 1828 he ran for the Presidency and was elected. He was unable to receive much early education. His success was due to his indomitable courage and his sterling honest character. These endeared him to his people. He rewarded his friends whenever he could by putting them into office. He believed "to the victor belong the spoils." He was strongly opposed to the United States Bank and high protection. The United States Bank, which was founded by Hamilton to house United States funds and securities, became gradually debauched, and Jackson considered it badly managed and unsafe. Although the charter of the bank would not expire until 1836, the friends of the bank introduced a bill in 1832 extending the charter for 20 years from 1836. Jackson promptly vetoed it. In 1833

Jackson ordered the secretary of the treasury to withdraw the government funds from the Bank of the United States and distribute them among the state banks. A bitter contest was the result, but Old Hickory won.

Martin Van Buren, who had been Andrew Jackson's Vice President, intimate friend, and adviser, was elected President in 1836 and occupied the chair from 1837 to 1841. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., of Dutch ancestry, in 1782. He studied law. He was United States Senator from 1821-1828, Governor 1828-29, Secretary of State 1829-1831. Jackson nominated him for Minister to England in 1831, but the Senate did not confirm the nomination. In the following year he was elected Vice President under Jackson. In 1836 he was elected President of the United States. In 1848 the Free Soil party nominated him for President, but he was defeated. He died in 1862.

It was during the latter part of Jackson's administration that the great West began to blossom, and during the administration of Van Buren its development was wonderful. Speculation was at a fever pitch. The United States was now free from debt, and \$35,000,000 above expenses were distributed among the state banks, from the Custom Houses and the sale of lands. Money was easily borrowed. A compromise was effected between the opponents of the administration and the party in power whereby \$28,000,000 were distributed among the states, which was used for internal improvements and education. At the same time the State banks loaned their notes to buy government lands. Many of these banks were on a poor financial basis and had very little real money. These notes became known as the "wild cat money" on account of one of these banks located in Michigan, which was one of the first to fail, had a wildcat printed on its face.

Van Buren advocated the founding of the Sub-Treasury for the money of the government instead of using the state banks. A bill was introduced to establish the Independent Sub-Treasury in the Treasury Building in Washington, with branches in the mints of Philadelphia and New Orleans. Sub-Treasuries were also to be provided for at New York, Boston, Charlestown, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore. This bill did not become a law until 1840. It was repealed the following year, but was again enacted in 1846, and since has been an important part of the Government's financial system. The Independent Treasury is represented by the extremely rare hard times token known as Low's 57. Executive Experiment and Financiering exclamations dubbed by his opponents. Jackson's opposition to the Bank of the United States is well illustrated on Low's No. 1. Around the border it says "The bank must perish." Within the wreath it says "The Union must be preserved," which was taken from a speech delivered at a Democratic banquet in 1830. The balking mule and Roman firmness bear relation to the unflagging character of Jackson. "I follow in the steps of my illustrious predecessor" represented by a mule is taken from Van Buren's inaugural speech. "A substitute for shin plasters" has relation to the issue of the state banks. The tortoise and safe were used to exemplify the slow methods used in moving the deposits from the United States Bank to the state banks, or to the proposed Sub-Treasuries. The Phoenix alludes to the resumption of specie payments. The figure of Jackson with purse in one hand and a money bag in the other indicates the feelings of his opponents as they tried to convey the alarming condition the country was in with Jackson controlling the treasury. The phrase "My Policy" also "Veto" came when Jackson vetoed the bill giving the United States Bank its new charter. "The Constitution as I understand it" is taken from Jackson's second inaugural address. O. K. is said to mean Orl Kerect. When a paper was all right he marked it O. K. A friend to the Constitution represented by a steer is supposed to relate to Daniel Webster. "Loco Focos" was a name dubbed the Democrats by their opponents because at a meeting of the party in New York the lights were put out and every one had Loco Foco matches and relighted them. "Whigs" refer to the Republican party. "Fiscal Agents" meant the local banks to be used by the Treasury. "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute" was uttered by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina, who was Minister to France in 1796. The French Directory declined to receive him, hoping to throw his influence with France and against England. Talleyrand secretly sent a secret message to our Minister that this could be averted by paying large bribes to certain officials. Pinckney immediately uttered the above sentence.

A New Variety of Washington Peace Medal.



At a recent sale held by Mr. Thomas L. Elder in New York City an Indian peace medal was sold which is of a new variety so far as can be ascertained. The metal is in pewter, and the diameter of the piece is much larger than shown in the illustration, which has been reduced to bring it within the limits of our columns. Underneath the date, "1843," on the reverse, is the name of the die cutter "B. MEAD D. S. ST LOUIS." This is the first sample of any kind bearing this name that we have seen, and it would be interesting to know by whom this medal was issued, and the history of its engraver.

The Coins of Stolberg.

The counts, now princes, of Stolberg, represent one of the oldest families of the German nobility. Their original possessions were situated in the mountains of the Harz, where they also acquired the dominions of Wernigerode and of Hohnstein. Later on they extended to the counties of Königstein and Epstein, both situated near Frankfort-on-Main, and to that of Rochefort in the Netherlands. In the Harz they possessed important silver mines, besides this Count Ludwig (1505-74) inherited the imperial mints at Frankfort, Nordlingen, and Augsburg, which had been mortgaged to Conrad of Weinsberg, an ancestor of his wife. So the numismatic history of this house is of the highest interest and variety. A native of Wernigerode, Dr. Karl Friederich of Dresden, has endeavored to write it in a magnificent publication, whose principal foundation was his own collection of Stolberg coins. It seems nearly incredible that he has succeeded in bringing together more than 2200 different coins. This splendid collection, unique in its kind, was recently sold by auction through Messrs. Adolph Hess Nachfolger at Frankfort-on-Main. Following are noted a few of the prices obtained: No. 29, the first bracteate with the name of Stolberg, mark 650; No. 68, a groschen with St. Martin by Henry XIX. (1455-97) M 850; No. 93, ½ taler, 1544, M 465; No. 141, memorial taler, 1555, of the religious peace of Augsburg, the only contemporaneous coin commemorating this important event, M 1650; ½ taler, 1572, M 535; 1½ taler, 1555, of Count Ludwig, from the Augsburg mint, M 2650; double taler, 1546, from the mint of Nordlingen, the same price; a hexagonal proof of an otherwise unknown guldentaler, 1569, M 1650. From the Frankfort mint a gold florin of 1567 obtained M 2025; a double taler M 3400; and ½ taler, 1569, M 520. A rather rough, but unique portrait-medal, 1584, of Count Albrecht George brought M 1500.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York has awarded its gold medal to Captain Paul H. Kreibohm of the Red Star Line steamship *Kroonland*, and its silver medal to thirty-five men of the crew in rescuing passengers on the burning steamer *Volturno*. The agents of the French Line have received from said Society, to be transmitted to Havre and to be distributed, two gold, four silver and twenty-eight bronze medals. These medals were awarded to the Captain, officers and crew of the steamer *Touraine*, which rescued thirty-nine passengers from the same burning steamer mentioned above Oct. 10 last.

The Pope has presented a gold medal to Dr. Murchias, a Sardinian, who is the discoverer of an alleged cure of tuberculosis.

The medal King Gustaf the Fifth of Sweden ordered to be struck in commemoration of the recent patriotic demonstration by the Swedish peasants is now ready for distribution. The obverse presents the portraits of the King and Queen, with the inscription "Konung Gustaf V., Drottning Victoria." On the reverse "Minne of Bondetaget 1914," and the King's motto, "Med folket for fosterlandet." (See *NUMISMATIST*, April, page 201).

At the Swedish Academy of Science's annual meeting, the 31st of March, its yearly medal was struck in honor of Prof. Jonas Meldecreutz.

The Danish Art Academy has recently awarded its gold medal to Mr. Johannes Glob. This medal has not been awarded in forty-four years.

On April 28th the American Museum of Safety presented its Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman Medal to Surgeon General William C. Gorgas in honor of his achievements in the Panama Canal Zone.

The Cook Polar discovery claim was laid before the Senate in Washington April 30th by Senator Poindexter. He asked passage of a resolution acknowledging that the pole was discovered by Dr. Cook, and awarding the Doctor a \$300 gold medal. Senator Poindexter insisted that Dr. Cook, and not Peary, was the real pole finder.

Mr. Ralph Hubbard was recently presented by Representative Benjamin Irving Taylor with a silver medal awarded to him by Congress for saving the life of a young Italian off Oriental Point in Larchmont Harbor last July.

The American Geographical Society awarded on May 14, in Berlin, to Prof. Albrecht Penck, Director of the Geographic Institute, the society's Daly Medal in recognition of his distinguished services in the promotion of geographical science.

J. DE L.

Archer M. Huntington Presents Plot to Numismatic Society.

Archer M. Huntington has presented to The American Numismatic Society a vacant plot adjoining its building on the north side of 155th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Title to the plot, which has a frontage of 50 feet, was recorded yesterday. The property is assessed at \$12,00, and it gives the Numismatic Society 100 feet frontage in the middle of the block. Adjoining on the east is the Hispanic Society Building and Museum, running through to 156th Street, which Mr. Huntington founded several years ago. He also gave the Numismatic Society its present building.

The society was formed in 1858, but it never had a permanent home until Mr. Huntington gave two lots for the building in 1906. Since that time the collections have increased rapidly, and just before the building was completed it received from the American Museum of National History the Morgan collection of gold and silver coins which the late J. Pierpont Morgan purchased for about \$10,000. Among the governors of the Society are Henry Russell Drowne, Archer M. Huntington, William B. Osgood Field, and Daniel Parish, Jr. B. L. Belden is the Secretary.—*N. Y. Times*, May 20, 1914.

Senor Antonio Parera.

In this month's NUMISMATIST we are pleased to reproduce several examples of the work of Senor Antonio Parera, of Barcelona, Spain, well known as a sculptor and medallist in that country.



Senor Parera was born in Barcelona, on May 15, 1868, and at the age of fourteen gave up all other studies to devote himself solely to sculpture,

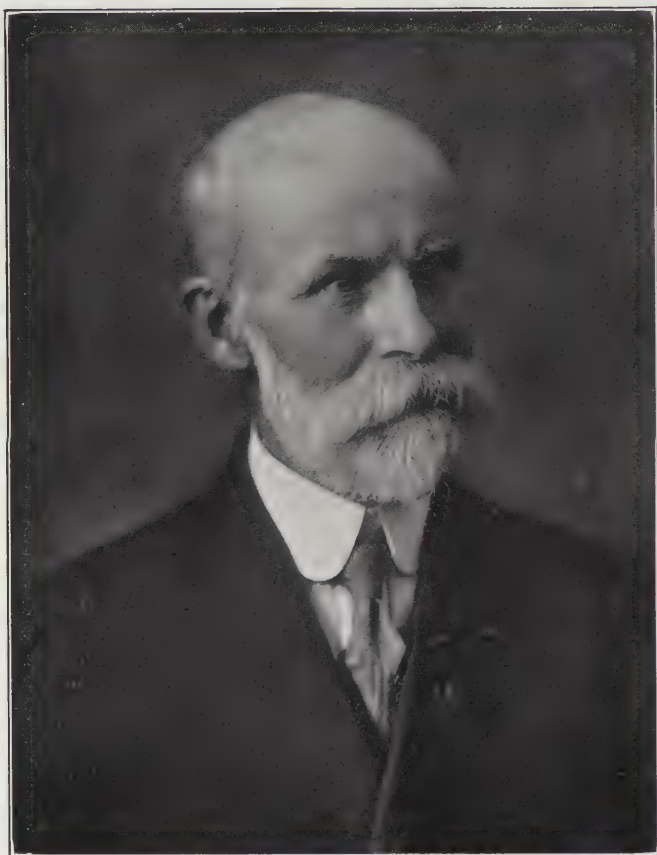


for which he always had had a passion. In 1884 he went to Madrid, where he studied in the studio of Senor Gerome Sunol, at the same time assisting in the classes of the School of Fine Arts. In 1887 he won the third medal at the National Exhibition, and in 1888 won a stipend, in competition, at the Spanish School in Rome. He stayed in the latter city four years, during which he won ten prizes at different exhibitions.

Senor Parera designed the monument of Gen. Alvarez, at Gerone, which is a very important work, and also designed two other monuments and several statuary works for administrative centres, the commissions for which were publicly competed. He designed other statuary and public works.

He is a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of St. Ferdinand at Madrid, and Professor in the School of Fine Arts and Industries of Barcelona, having pursued his specialty as medallist without giving up monumental and other statuary works.

Robert Wallace McLachlan.



Robert Wallace McLachlan, who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his membership in the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of

Montreal, was born in Montreal on the 9th of March, 1845; is the fifth son of the late William McLachlan, a native of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, by his wife Ann Stephen of Bauffshire, both of Scotland. He commenced coin collecting at the early age of twelve years, having caught the enthusiasm while a pupil at McGill Model School, during an epidemic of the pastime, which, encouraged by the head master, who was himself a collector, had spread among all grades of his school fellows. The copper circulating medium of Canada at that time, made up as it was, of a heterogeneous collection of coins and tokens of many countries—in fact everything approximating the shape and size of a half penny or the old copper cent, including old brass buttons, from which the shanks had been removed, and plain copper flans, were accepted as change—proved to be a never-failing mine, from which the diligent collector could, from time to time, dig rare and attractive specimens.

While the collecting fever began to wane among his fellows, who sold out, or otherwise disposed of their collections, to take up the newer postage stamp fad, young McLachlan retained what he had already gathered together and continued to add to it, what he believed to be a rare coin, when opportunity presented itself.

He had not been collecting very long when his mother passed into his keeping what he believed to be a great treasure, in the shape of some ten or twelve coins, his father's portion of a collection formed by his grandfather in Scotland, nearly one hundred years before. Among these were a Scottish six shilling piece of James VI., a copper one tari piece of Emanuel de Rohan of Malta, with the head of John the Baptist, and one or two eighteenth century trade tokens.

About the year 1862 he was introduced to Mr. J. L. Bronsdon, one of the most ardent of the Montreal collectors of that time, and was invited to look over that gentleman's collection. This was well selected and carefully classified, numbering over three thousand. This to a young collector with some 150 common coins jumbled together in a box seemed an unattainable perfection, but at the same time he was ready to accept instruction as to how he should proceed. The advice then freely given suggested the need to study each coin, the procuring of a cabinet in which they might be carefully arranged and classified according to countries and dates, the rejection of all poor and defaced specimens and the taking up of the Canadian series as a specialty.

Acting on and profiting by these suggestions formed a new era in Mr. McLachlan's collecting experience, for ever since he has made classification one of the features of his collection, so that he can easily pick out a coin which he wishes to compare or exhibit. He at the same time commenced energetically and perseveringly to form as complete a collection as possible of the Canadians, which previously he had believed to be too common to be set aside along with the more attractive foreign coins. Many of these which he then concluded common Canadians have now become so scarce as to command a handsome premium.

Shortly after this he came across an old catalogue, issued by W. S. Lincoln & Son, of London, and sent in his first coin-order to a dealer. Among some of the coins thus ordered was a drachma of Athens, a lepton of Herod the Great, one or two Roman coins, and a plaque of Mary Queen of Scots.

In 1864 he was elected a member of the Numismatic Society of Montreal (now the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society) and has ever since been one of its most active members, rarely missing a meeting except through absence from home. Most of these fifty years he has served the society as an officer in every grade, save that of president. He is now its Secretary.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the Numismatic Society of London (now the Royal Numismatic Society) and is one of its earliest members, only three other members there having been elected at an earlier date and two the same year. He is also a charter member of the British Numismatic Society. In 1877 he was elected a corresponding member of The American Numismatic Society for two years, and made a permanent one in 1884, and contributed a paper to its quarter centennial meeting on the Canadian Indian medal.

In 1872, when *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* was founded, he was appointed a member of the editing committee. His first

published article, "A Plea for an Artistic Coinage," appeared in the first number, and since then many of his articles and editorials have been contributed in that periodical, aggregating over 5000 pages. A number of these have been printed separately, among which may be mentioned, "Canadian Temperance Medals," "Money and Medals of the Old Regime in Canada," "The Louisburg Medals," "Canadian Communion Tokens," and "The Card Money of Canada."

In 1876 he made a tour through Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. In the former place he visited Mr. Marvin, saw Mr. Appleton's collection, and had a talk with the then veteran cataloguer, W. Elliot Woodward. In New York he had a most pleasant visit with the late Mr. Edward Cogan, and in Philadelphia called on Dr. Maris and one or two of the then collectors of that city. At the same time was shown over the Mint, having had a special letter of introduction to the Director.

In October, 1879, he commenced a series of articles on "Canadian Numismatics" in *The American Journal of Numismatics*, which were continued without intermission until April, 1885. These articles, which showed more research and study than had heretofore been expended on any work on the subject, gave short historical notes connected with each coin. These articles were afterwards printed in book form.

In 1883 he visited Great Britain and France and saw the Royal Mint in London, the French Mint in Paris, and also looked over the medal room in the British Museum and the Hunterian collection in the University of Glasgow.

During several years, as a delegate, he represented the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal at the meetings of The Royal Society of Canada, and on several occasions read papers before that Society. Two of these, on numismatic subjects, were printed in the transactions of that learned society. These, which were entitled "Annals of the Nova Scotia Currency" and "The Copper Currency of the Canadian Banks," were printed separately. In 1911, Mr. McLachlan was elected a member of that society for his research in Canadian numismatics, which entitles him to bear the distinction "F. R. S. C." He has been a foreign associate member of La Societe Royale de Numismatique de Belgique since 1887, and presented a paper to be read before the Congress Internationale de Numismatique held at Brussels in July, 1891, under the auspices of that society, and published in its proceedings, and is also a member of la Societe Suesse de Numismatique.

In February, 1908, he was elected a member of the American Numismatic Association and has attended every convention since his election, and read a paper at all but one. At the Chicago convention in 1911 he was elected Second Vice President, and last year was made First Vice President.

His collection, which numbers at the present time 18,000, is a general one, including coins of all nations and ages, but he has so specialized on Canadian coins and medals as to have made the study of the numismatics of his native country his life work.

Obituary.

JOSEPH BOWLES LEARMONT.

The subject of this sketch, born in Montreal on the 15th of May, 1839, was the second son of William Learmont, jeweller, who came from Scotland, and of Eliza Bowles, a native of Quebec city.

After passing through the High School, Montreal, he entered the employment of the newly established wholesale hardware firm of Crathern & Caverhill as a junior clerk, which firm he continued to serve until March, 1884, when he was admitted a partner as Caverhill, Learmont & Co. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 12th of last March, he was senior and chief monied partner in the firm.

Although he continued to attend strictly to business, and was most careful in the management of his finances, he found time to devote to his collecting instincts, which he inherited from his mother, who was an ardent numismatist.

For many years he was a promiscuous collector of antiques, without much system, buying anything old that for the time seemed to attract his fancy, among which may be mentioned specimens of incunabula or first printed books, fine bindings, early and odd editions of the Bible, Indian antiquities, old prints, bric-a-brac, besides coins and medals, until his home had become a regular antiquarian museum.

This was eventually enriched by his mother's numismatic and ceramic collections, which came into his possession on the death of the last member of his father's family. This collection contained many fine foreign silver coins and other rarities, among which may be mentioned a proof set of William IV, containing the crown and double sovereign; a beautiful specimen of the side view penny of 1838, and the scarce Admiral Boscawen medal struck to commemorate the capture of Louisburg in 1758, but dated 1768 through error.

Latterly he mainly confined his attention to Canadiana in books, prints, medals and antiquities, specializing more particularly on souvenirs of General Wolfe's capture of Quebec, securing everything he could lay his hands on relating to that page in the history of Canada. Thus when the Wolfe ancestral home, in which the general was born and brought up, was offered for sale, he after trying, without avail, to persuade the Canadian Government to purchase and preserve it as a monument of that stirring event in Canadian history, wherein could be exhibited a museum of Wolfe relics, nothing daunted with the failure, he stepped in and purchased it himself and then offered it to the government on condition that a sufficient sum be set apart for its repairs and upkeep.

He was one of the oldest members and afterwards a Life Governor of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal, and took an active interest in its proceedings, reading a number of papers at its meetings, especially on Canadian folklore, on which subject he was considered an authority.

He was a member of the Archaeological Society of America and for a number of years served as treasurer of the Montreal Branch.

Mr. Learmont was a most affable companion, a splendid conversationalist, and one ever ready to impart information on his chosen hobbies to the young collector as well as to the more mature searcher after historical data.

His collection remains at the disposal of his widow, but it is not likely to be placed on the market, as he left no instructions to that effect in his will.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

LOUIS JOSEPH CASAULT.

Louis Joseph Casault, whose death occurred on the 23rd of April last, at St. Thomas de Montmagny, Province of Quebec, was a Canadian coin collector of some note. He had been a member of the Canadian Civil Service for over fifty years previous to his retirement, some five or six years ago, most of the time in the Library of Parliament, at Ottawa. He was born at St. Thomas de Montmagny on the 9th of May, 1838, and at an early age commenced to form a general collection, but it was not until he was nearly thirty that he began to show a decided preference for the study of numismatics, and sometime later, when he began to specialize on Canadians. This so grew upon him that he became the possessor of the richest collection in the Province of Ontario in fine and rare Canadian coins, as well as in die varieties; he was at the same time the best informed and most enthusiastic of a numerous band of Ottawa collectors. So well qualified was he in this direction that in 1880, when the Canadian Government purchased the Hart collection for the Parliamentary Library of Ottawa, it was placed in his charge to arrange and care for.

He was a most courteous gentleman, and was ever ready to converse with collectors on his favorite subject. Hardly any collector visited Ottawa without having a numismatic chat with Mr. Casault and being shown the Hart collection under his guidance. The writer has many pleasant memories of visits paid to Mr. Casault in the library and in his own den in the rear of the library, looking over his treasures.

On his superannuation he decided to remove to his old home town, when, through failing health, finding his collection inconvenient to remove, he decided to dispose of it. It was purchased by Mr. P. N. Breton, in its entirety, for Mr. W. W. C. Wilson, in whose possession it now rests.

R. W. McLACHLAN.

New Salvador Silver Coins for 1914.



Through the kindness of Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City we can illustrate this month a full set of the silver coinage of Salvador, which is mentioned on Page 263 of the May NUMISMATIST, and which was struck in accordance with a decree of Nov. 7, 1913. The pieces are equivalent to a dollar, 25, 10, and 5 cents. The above pieces are beautiful proofs, and are thought, on account of their workmanship, to have been struck at the United States Mint, but of this we are not certain.

Month's Miscellany.

Following are some of the prices realized at the sale of the collection of Ben. G. Green, which was held by Edward Michael at Chicago, on May 9, 1914:

No. 1. 1797 eagle. V. fine -----	\$16.00	No. 168. 1 cent Schapker & Bus-	14.00
No. 2. 1799 eagle. Ex. fine -----	17.50	sing -----	
No. 3. 1799 eagle. V. good -----	12.25	No. 170. 12 cent. Do. -----	13.50
Encased Postage Stamps—		No. 177. 1 cent Weir & Lara-	
No. 68. 24 cent. Ayer's -----	18.00	minie -----	44.00
No. 69. 30 cent. Do. -----	18.50	No. 178. 10 cent. Do. -----	24.00
No. 96. 24 cent. Burnett's Co-		No. 194. 90 cent. J. Gault -----	15.75
caine Kalliston -----	23.00	No. 196a. 10 cent. Weir & Lara-	
No. 97. 30 cent. Do -----	27.00	minie -----	21.00
No. 104. 12 cent. Arthur M. Cla-		No. 199. Cent. Crosby 9 H. 1793	
ffin -----	12.50	Uncir -----	38.00
No. 111. 30 cent. Drake's Planta-		No. 200. 1793 Crosby 9 H. Strict-	
tion Bitters -----	32.00	ly fine -----	15.00
No. 112. 30 cent. Do. -----	35.00	No. 203. 1797. Indented border --	14.25
No. 113. 90 cent. Do. -----	40.00	No. 2622. Dollar. 1794. V. good --	79.00
No. 121. 2 cent. J. Gault -----	28.00	No. 269. 1858 Dollar -----	24.00
No. 126. 24 cent. Do. red lilac		No. 292. Half dollar. 1796. 16	
stamp -----	14.60	stars -----	25.25
No. 127. 24 cent. Do. gray lilac		No. 496. Kentucky Myddleton	
stamp -----	14.40	silver proof token -----	24.00
No. 129. 90 cent. Do. -----	43.00	No. 550. Montgomery Confederate	
No. 135. 30 cent. Do. -----	12.00	ate \$500 note -----	50.50
No. 140. 30 cent. Do -----	35.00	No. 551. Do. \$1000 note -----	31.00
No. 147. 24 cent. Kirkpatrick &		No. 690. Crosby's Early Coins	
Gault -----	20.50	of America -----	12.75
No. 148. 30 cent. Do -----	14.00	No. 765. Swedish 4 daler plate	
No. 149. 90 cent. Do -----	40.00	money -----	17.50
No. 151. 90 cent. Lord & Taylor	56.00	NOTE—Lots Nos. 46 to 178 were	
		sold as one lot for -----	\$1035.00

The Carnegie Medal for Italy.



Through the kindness of Sig. Mario Lanfranco, Director of the Royal Italian Mint, of Rome, Italy, we are enabled to show our readers an illustration of the above medal, which was produced at the Royal Mint, and was modeled by Signora Marcella Lancelot Croce. The obverse bears the bust of Andrew Carnegie, surrounded by allegorical groups representing typical cases of heroism. The reverse shows a group symbolical of Beneficence, who with the left hand extends a laurel wreath over the hero, dead through saving the lives of others, while with the right hand protects the widow. This medal will be awarded in Italy for deeds of valor and sacrifice in accordance with the conditions regulating similar foundations made in other countries by Mr. Carnegie.

The Bornhoft Commemoration Medal.



The centennial of the battle of Bornhoft in Holstein, December 7, 1813, was celebrated by the unveiling of a monument and the striking of a medal which we take pleasure in reproducing for our readers. The occasion is of particular interest to the Swedish Army, because the victory was decided by the gallant action of "The Crown Prinz Hussars". (known at the time of the battle as "the Morner Hussars"). At the commemoration ceremonies a deputation representing the Crownprinz Hussars from Sweden were present, to whom the medals were presented, and will be distributed to the regiment. Designed by Adolf Lindberg, the obverse represents the likeness of the late Commander General—Heutenant Baron Bror Cederstrom, 1780-1877. The reverse of the medal bears the inscription, "Till Minne af Bornhoft D 7 December 1813." Surrounded with the inscription "Kronprinsens Hussar regemente D 7 December 1813."

J. DE L.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

IN ANOTHER column is given the report of the Committee on Programme of Papers to be read at the Springfield Convention, which should be of interest to our readers, and furnishes one of several good reasons why this year's convention should be well attended. We are informed by the Chairman of the above-named committee that all of those requested to prepare papers on selected subjects have not yet definitely agreed to do so. It is earnestly desired that each one will send a favorable reply to the Chairman in order that the work of the Committee may be completed.

Call for Nominations of Officers.

In compliance with the By-Laws, Article IV., Section 2, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary until the opening of the Convention on the second day of regular session.

The Convention will be held at Springfield, Mass., August 22nd to 26th, inclusive. Officers to be nominated are: President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, General Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Curator, Chairman Board of Governors and four members of the Board of Governors.

H. O. GRANBERG,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Letter to Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

Thinking this may be of interest to your readers, and die collectors, and not having seen it mentioned before, I write the following: In looking over about fifty of the new buffalo nickels for 1913, Philadelphia mint, second issue, I saw what appeared to be a roughness under the chin or throat of the Indian. Using a glass I could make out the letters LURIB, which appeared to be incuse. I became more interested, wondering how they came there. Looking more closely, I observed a depression in the field back of the Indian's neck, extending up under the large feather. This particular nickel also had a matted effect on the neck, around the eye, and on temple of the Indian. Also in the field surrounding the head of the Indian, turning to the reverse side, I saw that the motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, is directly opposite the letters on the obverse under the throat of the Indian. This solved the puzzle of the letters, LURIB, which are part of the motto, with the first and last two letters missing. The depression in the field back of the Indian's neck was caused no doubt by the impression of the hump of the buffalo, which makes it more interesting to know how this nickel was struck. Looking over several more, I found another different from the first, nearly all of the motto showing, incuse, the letter E very plain, PLURIBUS not so plain, and the tops of the word UNUM showing. This nickel has no depression back of the Indian's neck. Neither has it the matted effect. Going over the balance, I found several with just a slight impression under the chin, but no depression back of the neck; neither the matted effect. Summing up, I found five of the first mentioned, one of the second, and seven of the third, all of the second issue, Philadelphia mint. I have also found several of the S mint nickels marked in the same place, but not so strong an impression, and only one or two letters showing. As I said before, it would be interesting to know how these nickels are struck. Perhaps some of the collectors of die varieties may enlighten us on the subject.

HENRY MITCHELL.

2857 N. Lawrence St., Phila., Pa.

Catalogues Received.

From Adolph E. Cahn, Frankfurt a. Main, Germany. Fixed price catalogue No. 26. Issued in May, 1914. Contain 9380 lots, embracing coins, medals, and numismatic books of the world.

From the United States Coin Company of New York City. A fixed price list of United States and foreign gold coins.

From Rudolf Kube, Berlin, Germany. Fixed price list issued in May, 1914, numbering nearly 1100 lots, principally coins of Germany.

From Charles Dupriez, Brussels, Belgium. Fixed price list No. 116, embracing 648 lots of coins of the Roman Republic. One plate accompanies the catalogue.

Meetings of Societies.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL held its April meeting on the 17th of that month, at the home of Mr. P. O. Tremblay, when a most enjoyable evening was spent looking over that gentleman's numismatic treasures.

Mr. Edgar Gariepy was elected an active member.



Mr. R. W. McLachlan exhibited a bronze impression from the dies of the McCharles gold medal awarded in connection with the University of Toronto. This medal bears on the obverse the Arms of the University and the inscription UNIVERSITAS. APVD. TORONTONENSES. E. DONO. AENAE. MCCHARLES, and on the reverse an allegorical mining scene. Size $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is a beautiful work of art, executed by the Parisian medallist Henri Dubois. The story of the medal is that a prize of something like \$5,000 was presented by Aeneas McCharles to be awarded through the board of governors of the University of Toronto for the most useful invention of a high order during the decade. The first to be considered to have earned this prize was Mr. Thomas Leopold Willson, the inventor, or, rather, discoverer of calcium carbide. As Mr. Willson expressed his preference for a gold medal instead of a money prize, the whole amount of the prize was set apart for preparing the dies and striking the medal. So far it is the only one awarded.

Mr. Tremblay then read a paper on "Papal Decorations and Insignia," illustrating it with an almost complete series of these decorations from his own collection. He gave a detailed account of the different knightly orders founded by the different Popes, showing that while some of these were continuous, others had been allowed to lapse for a time and had been revived by the later pontiffs, while others still were of most recent foundation. At the close of the paper a most hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Tremblay was passed coupled with the suggestion that the paper be published in the *Canadian Antiquarian*.

After the close of the meeting Mr. Tremblay exhibited his most interesting series of Papal medals, dating from the early fifteenth century workmanship down to that of the present day. Of the later pontiffs he showed medals of each year of their reign.

A most interesting feature of his collection is a series of coins and medals struck in the year 1642. Although many countries did not coin during that year, Mr. Tremblay has brought together some 200 in gold, silver and copper so dated. Among the most interesting of which is the silver pound, half pound, crown, half crown, shilling and sixpence of Charles I. of England.

THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting, Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, May 8, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Hartell, Harting, Heaton, Leckie, Proskey, Senft, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, Wormser.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary's report was accepted.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the May number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

The Executive Committee submitted its report on the financing of the annual dinner.

The Executive committee further reported that it had sent copies of the Token Book to the Public Libraries of New York and the vicinity, and it acknowledged the receipt of the report of the Secretary on the census of the members.

The report of the Executive Committee was accepted after some discussion, and a rising vote of thanks was tendered to the Executive Committee for the efficient management of the dinner and the resulting surplus to be entered especially on the minutes.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the four months ending April 31st, 1914.

Mr. De Lagerberg, for the Medalic Art Committee, reported that at Malmoe, Sweden, the one hundredth anniversary of the joining of Sweden and Norway, generally called the Independence of Norway, would be celebrated by the so-called Baltic Exposition, and that upon this occasion a medal would be struck.

In order that in future more prominence should be given to the exhibitions of coins at the meetings of the Club, it was resolved that all exhibitors submit lists and descriptions of their exhibits before each meetings to the Secretary, who shall read them and bring them up under the head of new business.

The President extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Leckie, who as a new member was attending his first meeting.

The following were the exhibits of the evening.

By Mr. Julius Gutttag—The new series of San Salvador in brilliant proof. One peso, showing the head of Columbus and the coat of arms; the twenty-five, ten, and five centavos pieces, showing coat of arms and inscription.

By Mr. Rudolph Kohler—Italy, the very beautiful new two lira piece, obv. King Victor Emanuel, rev. quadriga. British West Africa, new two shillings, obv. King's head, rev. palm tree. Mexico Constitutionalist paper money—ten, fifty, and one hundred pesos; also two old paper notes; two dollars, New York Loan Co., 1838; \$10, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co., about 1840.

By Mr. Senft—Two varieties of Alsace, 1609, double taler of Rudolph; two specimens of Alsace double taler of Ferdinand, no date; very rare $\frac{1}{4}$ taler, Maximilian, no date; and the following three coins, all counterstamped for Strassburg-Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ taler, John George, 1672; Brunswick, Palm Gulden, John Frederick, 1677; Brandenburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ taler, Frederick William, 1673.

By Mr. Howland Wood—Nova Scotia, the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ penny of Joseph Brown, Courteau No. 360; Tibet, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee, issued by the last Manchu Emperor.

By Mr. Harting—1839 cent over 1836; 1882 pattern five cents in proof conditions, Adams-Woodin No. 1675; 1886 dime, with 86 re-cut.

By Mr. Elder—Member's gold medal of the Society of the War of 1812; three French plaquettes in silver, issued as fencing prizes by high schools, obv. knight in armor, with Notre Dame and tower in back ground, rev. sword and inscription; sport medal of 1900 Paris Exhibition, obv. view of Paris, below Victory; rev. Greek youth in Stadium.

By Mr. Proskey—1853 One half dime with only one arrow on right side; 1912 plain edge dime; Anti-Mormon 25-cent note of 1837, published in Cleveland, Ohio; unique.

Mr. F. C. C. Boyd—A \$5 and \$10, demand note, payable at Boston; a \$10 demand note payable at Philadelphia; \$20 compound interest note.

By Mr. De Lagerberg—Societe Hollandaise Belges Amis de la Medaille d'art two plaques; one in memory of the Countess of Flanders, Protectrice des Arts, 1845-1912, very delicately and artistically executed by A. Brounstain; one recently distributed among the members of the Society, designed by J. Lacroart. A Swedish plaque designed by Aric Lindberg, a masterpiece of artistic beauty, representing skillful execution of the highest character. Struck as a token of esteem to Prof. O. Montelius. Medal struck to the philanthropist Karl Anton Aug. Ridderstad by Mangus Lagerberg and friends Nov. 13, 1913. Designed by A. Lindberg. Two very beautiful jetons, a wedding jeton upon the marriage, Jan. 20, 1914, of Evanson Lagerberg and Hellevid Posse, and funeral jeton struck to the memory of "The highly esteemed and deeply missed numismatist"

Count Carl Snoilsky. The former was designed by A. Lindberg, and the latter by F. Veyrat.

By Mr. Wormser—Saxony, 1696 taler upon birth of Crown Prince, obv. Prince holding shield, rev. view of City of Dresden; Cologne, Salentin von Isenberg, taler 1571; Cologne, Maximilian Frederick taler, 1777; Maiza, Frederick Carl Joseph contribution taler, 1794; Salzburg, Andrew Jacob of Dietrichstein taler, 1784; Brandenburg Bayreuth, Christian taler, 1624; Brandenburg Ansbach Alexander taler 1778 upon piece of Techen; Brunswick-Volfenbittel, taler, 1656, August; Hesenk-Cassel, Moritz, taler upon his death, 1632; Macklenburg, Albrecht VII, Gadebusch taler, 1543; Saxony Altenberg, John Philip and Frederick William taler, 1654; Saxony Weimar John Ernest, taler upon his death, 1683; Lowenstein Rochefort, Maximilian Earl, taler, 1711; Bremen taler, 1743; Hamburg, marriage taler, no date.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 124th monthly meeting was held on May 1st, 1914. Messrs. Leon, E. Michael, Holmes, Loer, Ripstra, Kelly, V. M. Brand, Verkler, Carey, Baker, and Simpson were present.

A book entitled "Rare Gold Staters, With Types of Alexander III." was received from E. J. Seltman, England.

Catalogues received: From Dr. Jacob Hirsch (2), J. Schulman (2), Egger Bros., Nicolo Mayer, C. G. Thieme, A. Reichmann & Co., Adolph Hess Nachf, Elder, Mehl, and the United States Coin Co.

Magazines received: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for April, *The Philatelic West*, *THE NUMISMATIST* for April, and *Spink's Circular* for April.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Brand showed a 2-centavo copper, a 50-centavo silver and a 1 peso silver issued by the Constitutionlists of Mexico, dated 1913.

Mr. Leon showed two Franklin medals and a Detroit store card.

Adjourned to meet June 5, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa., May 5, 1914. Meeting came to order at 8 p. m., with Mr. Calderhead acting President, in the absence of Mr. Shinkle. Members present: Messrs. Calderhead, Kraft, Dr. Wilharm, McKnight and Gies.

A letter was read from Mr. Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary of the A. N. A., in regard to membership.

Exhibited—By Mr. Kraft—United States cent, 1795, lettered edge, hyphen variety. Fine.

By Mr. Wilharm—A very fine cent, 1839 over 1836; 1807 half dollar, head to right, proof; 1806 over 1805, quarter dollar; 1873, 20-cent piece Hong Kong; five war tokens I. O. U. one cent in different metals and one war token "Not 1 Cent for the widows."

By Mr. Calderhead—1836 New Guatemala 8 reals; 1891 Dominica; 1891 5 francs; 1825 Peru 1 peso, bust of Bolivar on obverse and ruins of an Aztec temple on reverse; 1810 Spanish 5 pesetas, bust of Joseph Napoleon; Brazil, 1821, 960 reis; Salvador, 1892, 1 peso, five hands holding flag; Philippines, 1897, 1 peso; Great Britain, 1847, one crown; Chile, 1877, 1 peso, Philippines, 1903, 1 peso; Japan, no date, 1 yen; Ecuador, 1884, 1 sucre; England (160) 1, 1 crown, bust of Elizabeth; Egypt, no date, 25 piastres; German East Africa, 1893, 2 rupees, bust of William II. with eagle on helmet; Italy, 1862, 5 lire; Turkey, no date, 20 piastres; Porto Rico, 1895, 1 peso; Ceylon, 1821, 1 Rix dollar; Peru, 1822, 1 peso; Paraguay, 1854, 10 reals; Ecuador, 1846, 1 sucre; Bolivia, 1825, 1½ peso, bust of Bolivar; Guatemala, 1895, 1 peso; France, 1709, 1 ecu, bust of Louis XIV.

By Mr. McKnight—The following Greek coins: Aegina, hemiobol, obol; Athens, hemiobol; Macedonia, hemidrachm; Corinth, hemidrachm, Corotona, drachm; Mentaopontum, didrachm (perfect); Macedonia, two varieties didrachms; Thasos, tetradrachm; Roman, denarius, tribute penny of the Bible.

By Mr. Gies—1794 cent, Hays No. 32; half dollars, 1794, 1795, 1840 and 1842, O. Mint; quarter dollar, 1860, O. Mint; Moffat & Co. 5 dollar gold piece, 1849; Frankfurt 2 thaler piece, 1860; France, 5 francs, 1811; Columbia 8 reals, 1836; Portugal 500 reis, 1891.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

THE ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, May 19th, 1914. Fifty-fourth meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Merritt, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt, Chairman of the committee on exhibits at the Municipal Museum, stated that a few more dimes and half dollars were needed to complete the series of each types of United States silver and nickel coins for our exhibit.

Motion made and carried that the members bring their duplicate Canadian coins to next meeting for the purpose of selecting a representative set of the coins of Canada for our collection.

Mr. King submitted the samples of the second anniversary medal delivered to him by Bastian Brothers Co., in five different finishes. After some discussion, a chocolate bronze finish was selected, and the Secretary was instructed to place the order with Bastian Bros. Co., of this city for fifty of these medals, same color bronze as sample selected; also to order five medals struck in silver.

Mr. Bauer thanked the members for the flowers sent by the R. N. A. (also for the call at his home by some of the members) at the time of the death of his father, May 13th, last.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 2, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for May.

The leading article of the May issue is devoted to the "New Necessity Money of Mexico," accompanied by illustrations. Also is a paper read before the New York Numismatic Club by Mr. George H. Blake some time ago, entitled "Some Unusual Denominations of State Bank Notes," and accompanied by a number of illustrations. There is a short article on bamboo money by Mr. A. H. Ramsden; an article entitled "Denford Numismatic Society," and numerous other interesting items.

A Satirical Note on the Kirtland Issues.



We are indebted to Mr. David Proskey of New York City for the loan of the above note, which satirizes the issue of the Kirtland notes, about which Mr. Moore wrote such an entertaining and instructive article for last month's NUMISMATIST. This is the first time this note has come to general attention, and not only is very interesting but extremely rare, and a valuable item in Mr. Proskey's collection of paper notes.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 15, 1914.

1772 L. E. Stevens, care Century Svgs. Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.

1773 W. B. Rosenheim, 1502 Court Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

1774 C. W. Utter, Laurel, Nebr.

1775 Mrs. C. Levenberg, 1112 Decatur St., New Orleans, La.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to July 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
Charles N. Hinckley (U. S. scrip and paper money)	John M. Oliver
P. O. Box 1214, Springfield, Mass. -----	John W. Prevost
Sig. Memmo Cagiati (Naples and Sicily)	Edgar H. Adams
Villa Mazza A Posillipo, Naples, Italy. -----	W. H. Woodin
G. M. Hunter,	Edgar H. Adams
Apollo, Pa. -----	Waldo C. Moore
A. Petittclerc (Coins, Medals, Pistols)	Edgar H. Adams
Sorel, Que., Canada. -----	Waldo C. Moore
W. E. Forte, (U. S. and frac. cy.)	Bauman L. Belden
3519 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. -----	Howland Wood

Changes of Address.

Clyde W. Miller, to 561 Hubbard Ave., Detroit, Mich.

H. E. Morey, to 39 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Lewisburg, Ohio, May 17, 1914.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

A Correction.

Mr. J. De Lagerberg calls our attention to an error in the report of The American Numismatic Society for January, 1914, on Page 41 of THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. De Lagerberg states that "the Swedish copper plate money was first issued in 1649, during the reign of Queen Christina," instead of "Christiana," as it appeared in the report. She was, Mr. De Lagerberg states, "the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus."

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

August 22 to 26 has been selected as the date for the Springfield convention of the A. N. A., as was announced in last month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST by Chairman Granberg of the Board of Governors. For the first time in its history the Association will hold one of its annual gatherings in New England. Springfield is centrally located for our New England members, and is convenient to a large percentage of our membership in the East. The Springfield Coin Club has been busy for weeks arranging for the convention, and an enjoyable time is promised all who attend. Now that the date has been fixed, the members should make arrangements for their vacation period for the time of the convention.

A number of members have already signified their intentions of having exhibits at the Springfield convention, as follows:

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.—A collection of the tokens issued by Bolen.

Mr. Erwin G. Ward, South Weymouth, Mass.—A collection of Confederate notes, showing all types and denominations.

Mr. E. H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A portion of Mr. Adams' exhibit will consist of New England store cards, including many rare pieces.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.—Colonial and Washington coins, United States cents, gold dollars and Hard Times tokens.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.—Rare Ohio paper money.

Mr. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.—A collection of the imitations of Colonial coins by Bolen; United States, foreign, and ancient coins in all metals; New York State Colonial and bank notes.

Mr. Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.—United States pattern coins.

Mr. F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.—Siege, necessity, and counter-marked coins.

The committee appointed to secure the reading of numismatic papers on each of the days of the Springfield convention is arranging for a symposium of short papers covering the coinages of Canada, the United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. Members familiar with the different divisions of the subject are being requested by the committee to contribute these papers, and they should prove an interesting feature of our convention program.

To comply with the provision of our charter that "the principal office of the Association shall be in the District of Columbia," and also with the same provision embodied in our constitution, such office was established on April 20, and is located in the room of the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the House of Representatives, of which committee Congressman Ashbrook, one of our honorary members, is chairman. The establishment of this office in the District of Columbia will not in any way affect conditions as they have existed, as our charter also empowers us to maintain such other offices throughout America as the business of the Association requires, and all correspondence should be directed to the proper officers at their home addresses, as heretofore.

It has been suggested that our 1915 convention, to be held in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, take the form of an international numismatic congress, and that the A. N. A. issue a medal to commemorate the event. Such a plan is worthy of consideration, and expressions of opinion from the members on the subject are invited. The matter will be discussed at the Springfield convention.

The new election law of the A. N. A. adopted at the Detroit convention provides that the election of officers shall be held just preceding the convention, instead of following it. As adopted, the law does not fix the time for nominations to close, nor the time for mailing the ballots. These details are governed largely by the date of the convention. The call for nominations for officers appears in this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and nominations may be made by any member or branch society until July 15, when nominations will close. They must be sent to General Secretary Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio. All nominations will be published in the August issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. Ballots will be sent to all members about August 1. The new law also provides for the appointment of a committee of three by the President, "whose duty it will be to see that nominations shall be made." In accordance with this provision, the following committee is hereby appointed: Mr. Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Mr. F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Howard C. Laible, Detroit, Mich.

Fraternally yours,

Baltimore, Md., May 15, 1914.

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Book Review.

Corpus Numorum Italicorum. Vol. IV. Lombardia (Zecche Minori) by H.M. the King of Italy, Honorary President of the Societa Numismatica Italiana. Rome, 1913. Pp. 588, Tavole XLVIII.

The fourth volume of this monumental work is in every way uniform with the three preceding volumes of which an extended discussion has appeared in this magazine. Passion for completeness might be regarded as the royal author's

most prominent characteristic in this truly great work, and it is the most desirable quality in a publication of the kind. The task of preparing this volume has probably involved even greater difficulties than the earlier ones. For many collectors have interested themselves in the coinage of the more important mints—important either because of their issues or their location and political origin. But of the numerous small mints whose coinages are included in this fourth volume of the *Corpus* it is very probable that many have never received the attention that the author of a comprehensive catalogue could have desired. Many difficulties must have arisen the solution of which required time and much study.

The volume does not include the coinage of Milan, the greatest of the Lombard mints, but the next volume will be devoted to that extensive series. Volume V. will therefore be one of the very interesting portions of the work, not the least of the interest destined to center in a comparison of it with other works on the coinage of Milan, especially the comparatively recent treatise by Sig. Gnechi.

The most important mints of the volume are those of Castiglione delle Stiviere, of which 828 coins are listed; Mantova (Mantua) with 1666 coins, and Pavia with 518 coins, the three mints thus embracing over half of the 4700 coins listed. Forty-eight plates have illustrations of 944 types and varieties, and the selection seems to leave nothing to be desired by the investigator.

The numerous questions of attributions and classification of some of the coins catalogued can be left to the capable Italian numismatists; more general questions of a political character, of the history of medalllic art and others similar will appeal most to the foreigner. And the volume presents a great deal of such matter of general interest.

A subject of paramount interest to numismatists and also to many others will always be the early Italian engravers, and of course their portraits command special attention. One of the important services which this *Corpus* is likely to render will probably be in connection with early medalllic art in Italy and the work, long lost sight of or neglected, of certain eminent artists and engravers who temporarily served the mints. In following the development of the modern coin-type, as in the introduction of heraldry, the dating of coins, the influence of imitation, etc., this comprehensive catalogue of Italy's coinages is of the greatest value to the student.

Numismatists and historians will be astonished at the extent to which the *Corpus* shows the Gonzagas carried their activities in counterfeiting the coins of neighboring and distant countries. That they deliberately counterfeited the coins of certain countries was known, but few perhaps had learned how comprehensive was their plan until inspecting the lists of the *Corpus*. Of the 407 coins listed under the name of Rodolfo Gonzaga, the second Marquis, 1586-1593, all either closely imitate the coins of another State or are complete reproductions of them. And we find such distant mints (then very distant) as those of Strassburg and Wuertemberg among the half score foreign countries whose coins he counterfeited. Other Gonzagas set or followed the example, but with more moderation.

The series of the mint at Pavia is of exceeding interest because so long. It extends from the Gothic king Totila, or Baduila, A. D. 541-552, through the Lombard rulers, the Frankish emperors (800-899), including a number of coins of Charlemagne, and then through the Saxon (911-1002), Franconian (1024-1125), and Suabian (1138-1250) houses, the Republic (1250-1359), to the lordship of the Visconti, and later of the Sforzas, both of Milan.

In the list of obsidional coins of Pavia, struck in 1524, when besieged by





Francis I. of France, is an interesting gold piece with the legend | A. L. | 1524 |. Elsewhere I have seen it stated that there is an obsidional gold piece of the same series with the legends and types of the Testone, | 1524 | CES | PP OB |, No. 2 of the *Corpus*. Here, as is certain to be the case in many similar instances, the authority of the great catalogue is apt to prove indisputable, and show that the author of the statement referred to depended upon another's report.

About one-third of the probable number of volumes that will be required for the work has now come from the press, perhaps less than that portion. The most interesting volumes, those that will deal with Florence, Venice, and Rome, are yet to appear. That nothing may hinder the completion of the task will be the wish of everybody in the least degree interested in the subject.

T. L. C.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	Front line of the stand of figure 5 extended passes.	U of UNITED its POSITION RELATIVE to the REVERSE STARS.	DATE				
				Length	PER. or REC.	FIG. 1. TO JUST.	FIG. 1. CLOSE or DISTANT	FIG. 4. CLOSE or DISTANT
6	1A	Directly between curls	Bet. 4&5. $\frac{1}{2}$ - 5th.	7	Per	Under	Dist.	Dist.
	1B		Eq. bet. 4&5th.	7	"	Projects slightly	Clo.	Clo.
	2A	Slightly under 1st. curl.	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	Projects	Clo.	Clo.
	2B	" " " "	Under 5th.	7	Rec.	"	Dist.	Dist.
	2C		" "	7	Per.	"	Dist.	Dist.
	2D	" " " "	" "	7	Per.	"	"	"
5	3A	Entirely under last curl	Bet. 4&5th Clo. 5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.	Under	Clo.	Clo.
	4A							
	4B	On a line with back of front curl.	Bet. 5&6th Clo. 5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per.	On a line	Dist.	Dist.
	4C	" " " "	" 4&5th. " 5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	Projects	Clo.	Dist.
	4D		Under 5th.	7	Per.	On a line	Dist.	Dist.
	4E	" " " "	" "	7	Rec.	Projects slightly	"	"
	4F	" " " "	" "	7	Per.	" "	Clo.	Clo.
	4G	" " " "	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	7	"	" "	Clo.	Clo.
	4H	" " " "	" " "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rec.	" "	Clo.	Clo.
	4I	" " " "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ - 5th.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	" "	Clo.	Clo.
	4J	" " " "	Under 5th.	7	Per.	" "	Dist.	Dist.

Recent European Coin Issues.



Above are illustrated two nickel coins of minor denominations, of comparatively recent issue, both of which are unusual for their shape and design. The first piece is used in the Netherlands, while the second is current in Greece. We are indebted to Messrs. Gutttag Brothers of New York City for the opportunity to illustrate these coins.

STARS to FIGURES		1845	CONDITION of SPECIMEN	RARITY
L-1	R-5	OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.		
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		4
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	NONE - - - - -		2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	United connected at top, Extra left pendant of T of cent.		6
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Same as 2C, 8T and TES connected at top. N and T of cent connected at top.		6
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE - - - - -		6
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	NONE - - - - -		2
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	NONE - - - - -		2
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	NONE - - Raised border - - - -		1
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	NONE - - - - -		1
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	ED of UNITED and TES of STATES connected at top.		1
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	NONE - - - - -		3
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Obverse and reverse lightly stamped,		2
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Unequal border raised edge at top. - - - -		1
2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Two small cracks under Y of LIBERTY. - - -		3

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	RELATION of point of curl to FIGURE 8.	DATE					
			FIG. 6	Length	RESULT FIGURES.	FIGURE 1 to BUST.	FIGURE 3 to CURL.	FIGURE 4 to CURL
7	1A	Slightly to right of center of Fig. 8.	Small Dutch"	8	None	Distant & under bust	Distant	Distant
	1B	" "	" "	8	" "	" "	" "	" "
	1C	" "	" "	8	" "	" "	" "	" "
8	2A	Over inner curve of Figure 8	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	None	Distant, very broad	Distant	Distant
	2B	" "	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "	Distant narrow,	" "	" "
	2C	" "	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "	" "	" "	" "
1	3A	Slightly to right of inner curve of fig. 8	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 and 8	Distant projects.	Distant	Distant
2	3B	" "	" "	8	two peaks to fig. 1.	" "	" "	" "
	3C	" "	" "	8	None	" "	" "	" "
3	4A	To the right of the inner curve of fig. 8	" "	8	None	Close projects	Close	Close
4	4B	" "	" "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 and 6	" "	Distant	Distant
	4C	" "	" "	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	" "	" "	" "
5	5A	Midway between inner and outer curve of 8	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 and 8	Close $\frac{1}{4}$ beyond,	Distant	Distant
	5B	" "	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 and 4	" "	" "	" "
	5C	" "	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	None	" "	" "	" "
9	6A	Nearly over the right side of fig. 8	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	None	Distant $\frac{1}{4}$ beyond	Distant	Distant
	6B	" "	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	" "	" "	" "	" "
10	7A	Over right side of figure 8.	" "	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	None	Very Close $\frac{1}{2}$ beyond	Close	Close
6	8A	Between fig. 8 and top of fig. 4.	" "	8	6 and 4	Very close $\frac{1}{4}$ beyond.	Distant	Distant
	9A	Slightly to right of center of fig. 8	"Medium"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	NONE	Distant under bust	Distant	Distant
11	9B	" "	" "	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 and 4.	" "	" "	" "
12	10A	Over inner curve of figure 8.	Upright	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	None	Touches $\frac{1}{4}$ under.	Close	Very Close
14	10B	" "	" "	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Distant $\frac{1}{4}$ under	Distant	Distant
	10C	" "	" "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	Close $\frac{1}{4}$ under,	Close	Close
13	10D	" "	" "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Line thru center of figure 1.	Touches $\frac{1}{4}$ under,	Close	" "

1846		CONDITION OR SPECIMEN.	PARTY
OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.			
Border above A of STATES thru TE to border above S.	- - - - -		1
NONE	- - - - -		1
Same crack as in 1A, and UNITE connected at top.	- - - - -		6
NONE	- - - - -		1
NONE	- - - - -		2
E of AMERICA to border,	- - - - -		2
Border above 6th.star thru 7th.to border at 8th. E to border, D to border, wreath leaf thru F to border.	- - - - -		5
MER of AMERICA connected at top.	- - - - -		5
" " " " " "	- - - - -		5
On lock of hair to right of ear are four slight breaks like saw teeth.	- - - - -		7
MER of AMERICA connected at top	- - - - -		4
MER of AMERICA connected at top,	- - - - -		5
" " " " " "	- - - - -		
Faint cracks from wreath to ES, two thru E, three thru S.	- - - - -		1
All stars and date, all letters of legend connected.	- MILLARD -		7
Most all stars, stem to A of AMERICA, M curved at top, M - GIES	- -		7
NONE	- - - - -		3
NONE	- Fig, o more open at top than in 6A.		4
NONE	- - - - -		2
NONE	- - - - -		3
NONE	- (reverse letters recut)		5
NONE	- (" " ")		4
NONE	- - - - -		4
NONE	- (raised border)		3
Border broken from the 1st. to the 6th. star.	- - - - -		0
NONE	- - - - -		6

ANDREWS	MCCLURE.	STAND of Fig. 4 its relation to Curl.	STAND of Fig. 7 its relation to last curl	POINT of Curl to top of Fig.8.	U of UNITED its relation to to Cobverse Stars.	DATE 1847	
						M. N.	Perfect or Recut.
1	1A	Slightly to the right	To the right	Slightly to P. of center.	Under the 5th.	8	Perfect
	1B	" "	" "	" "	" " "	8½	1847 recut.
	2A	On a line.	Slightly under	Midway inner & right side.	Bet. 4&5th Clo. 5	8	147 recut.
	2B	" " "	" "	Slightly to R of center.	Under 5th.	8	Perfect.
6	2C	" " "	" "	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	8½	"
2	2D	" " "	" "	Over inner curve of fig. 8	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	47 recut, 7 very broad.
5	2E	" " "	" "	" "	Under 5th.	8	4 not recut 7 very broad.
10	3A	Just under.	One half under	Midway inner & right side	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	Perfect.
11	3B	" "	" " "	" "	Under 5th.	8	"
	3C	" "	" " "	" "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	"
7	3D	" "	" " "	R of inner curve of fig. 8	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	"
	3E	" "	" " "	Midway, inner & R. side of 8.	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 4th	8	"
	3F	" "	" " "	" "	" 4&5 Clo. 5th.	7½	"
3	3G	" "	" " "	Right of inner curve of fig. 8	" " " "	8	1847 recut.
8	3H	" "	" " "	" "	Under 5th.	8	Perfect
	3I	" "	" " "	" "	Bet. 4&5 clo. 5th.	8	"
	3J	" "	" " "	" "	" " "	8	"
	4A	Entirely under	Three fourths under.	Nearly over R side of fig. 8	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	Perfect.
	4B	" "	" "	" "	" " "	8	Line under 1.
	4C	" "	" "	" "	" " 5&6th.	7½	Perfect
	4D	" "	" "	R of inner curve.	Under 5th.	7½	"
	4E	" "	" "	" "	Bet. 4&5 clo. 5th.	8	"
	4F	" "	" "	Nearly over R side of fig. 8	Under 5th.	8	"
4	4G	" "	" "	" "	" " "	8	Line under 1
9	4H	" "	" "	Midway inner & R side of fig. 8	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5.	8	Perfect
12	4I	" "	" "	" "	" " "	8	"
13	4J	" "	" "	" "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	8	"
14	4K	" "	" "	Over R side 8	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	8	"

DATE		1847 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIM.	Condition of Specimen.	RARTY
Fig.1 to Bust.	Fig.4 to Curl.			
Close	Close	Lines to the left of the bases of figs. 1 and 4. -		5
"	"	NONE - - - - -		7
Touche	Touche	NONE - - - - -		3
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		3
Touche	Close.	NONE - - - - -		1
Touche	Touche	Dot in field bet. 13th. star and border. - -		2
Touche	Close.	NONE - - - - -		2
Close	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Touche	V. Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Touche	Touche	NONE - - - - -		2
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	V. Close.	NONE - - - - -		1
Touche	Touche	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Close	Border to S, Border thru tops of AME to border. -		4
Touche	Touche	Break on edge at 9th. star, Break on edge at 11th. star. - GIES.		6
Close	Close	Broken edge bet. 9&10th. stars, $\frac{3}{8}$ m.m. -		6
Touche	Touche	NONE - - - - -		1
"	Close	Both T's of STATES to border, O of OF to border above A. Tops of MER to border. -		4
V. Close	"	Both T's of STATES to border. -		3
Touche	Touche	NONE - - - - -		2
"	"	Fig. 1 to border, Neck to border bet. fig. 1 and 1st. star. -		6
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
V. Close	V. Close	Border over A thru MER to border over R. -		2
Touche	V. Close	NONE - - - - -		2
Distant	Distant	Same break as 4H. -		3
Touche	Touche	TE of UNITED connected at top. Border to T.E.F. -		4



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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the American Journal of Numismatics. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

New York, May 5, 1914.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society, to view the exhibition of United States and New York State paper money, was held at 8 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman announced the subject of the meeting, and introduced Mr. George W. Holding, for over forty years connected with the American Bank Note Company, who delivered a most interesting informal address, describing the methods used in engraving and printing bank notes, showing the improved methods that have come into use from time to time, and exhibiting the tools now used by bank note engravers.

At the close of the address a vote of thanks was adopted.

Mr. A. Atlas Leve made some interesting remarks regarding his experience as a collector of paper money and other matters.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. George H. Blake and David Proskey.

After some informal discussion the meeting adjourned, and the remainder of the evening was spent in examining the exhibition, looking over a number of collections and interesting specimens that were brought to the meeting by members, and partaking of a light collation.

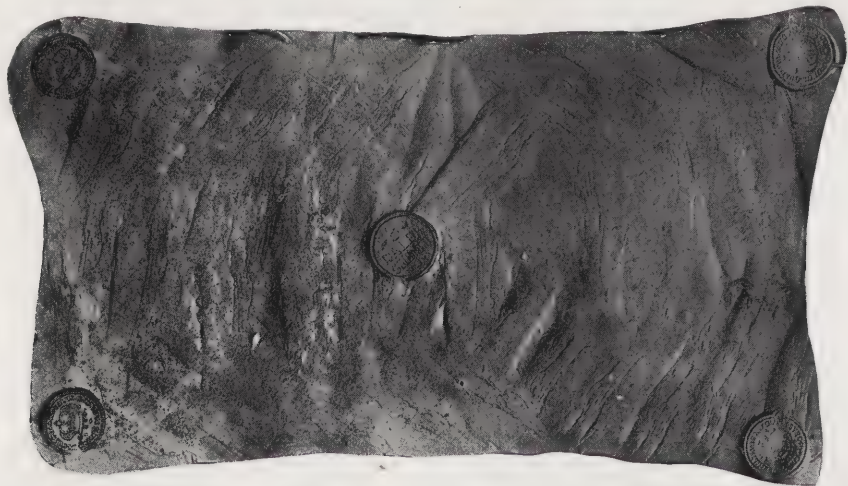
BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

The exhibition of United States paper money, also private bank and other notes issued in New York State, which was opened in the building of The American Numismatic Society on March 26th, came to an end on the 15th of May. A brief description of this exhibition appeared on Page 280 of the May NUMISMATIST.

A new exhibition was immediately arranged in forty-two cases in the gallery, consisting of selections from the collection of paper money recently presented to the Society by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, comprising notes issued by the Confederate States. All of the types, and most of the varieties, are represented in this exhibition. The remaining cases in the gallery have been filled with selections from the Society's cabinets, making a representative collection of ancient, foreign, and United States coins.

The Society has been most fortunate in receiving as a gift, from Mr. Emerson McMillin of New York, the exceedingly fine specimen of the 8-daler copper plate coin of Sweden, which has been on exhibition for some time past.

This coin was struck in Avesta, Sweden, in 1659, during the reign of Charles X. Gustavus. It measures $23\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 inches, and weighs thirty-one pounds. In each of the four corners is a circular stamp, having in the centre a Swedish crown and the date, 1659, encircled by the legend CAROLUS. GUSTAVUS. X. D: G: REX. SVECO. In the centre is a similar stamp inscribed 8 DALER SOLEFF: Mnt.



While the Swedish copper plate money of the denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 dalers was coined nearly every year, for a period of about 110 years, beginning in 1649, during the reign of Christina, and most of the varieties are compara-

tively easy to obtain, these 8-daler pieces are of great rarity. They were only coined during a few years in the reign of Christina, Charles X., and Charles XI. A majority of the specimens that have turned up are now in European museums. It is known that two other specimens are in the United States, both of which are in western collections.

Appreciating the general interest at present in Mexican affairs, the Society has placed on exhibition a representative collection of Mexican coins, medals, and decorations. These begin when Mexico was under Spain, and the first coins were the earliest money coined on the American Continent, during the reign of Charles and Johanna in 1516-1520. Also there are shown various coins of the different Spanish rulers. During the reign of Ferdinand VII. the various possessions in the New World began to throw off the Spanish yoke, and an interesting series of crude necessity coins are shown. These were struck by both factions. The Central Junta, in behalf of the monarchy, struck money at Mexico City, Durango, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua. Money was also struck in the field by General Vargas, at Sombrerete, and by the revolutionary army of the south under the patriot Morelos from 1811-1814.

Another leader in 1821 named Iturbide succeeded in making Mexico independent, and the next coinage is of this man as Emperor under the name of Augustin. On the abdication of Augustin in 1823 begins the republican coinage, which has continued to the present day, with the exception of the brief ill-fated empire under Maximilian, 1864-1867, when we have a series bearing this unfortunate monarch's head.

The latest coins are the peso, 50 centavos, or $\frac{1}{2}$ peso, in silver and 2 centavos in copper, issued in 1913 by the Constitutionalist forces. These coins were described and illustrated on Page 59 of the February NUMISMATIST, and on Page 280 in the May NUMISMATIST. The three exhibited were recently presented to the Society by Mr. Lyman H. Low.

There are also shown various medals, orders, and decorations issued by the Mexican Government, and a considerable collection of Mexican proclamation pieces.

Our previous war with Mexico, 1845-1848, is well illustrated by several medals awarded by the Government to Scott and Taylor and by a number of medals awarded by several of the States of the Union to different officers and soldiers. Besides these are shown a number of badges worn by members of veteran organizations of the Mexican war, such as the Aztec Club of 1847, Scott Legion of Philadelphia, National Association of Mexican War Veterans, and others.

Books Received.

Our thanks are herewith expressed for copies of the following publications:

To Sig. Giovanni Biasiotti of Rome, Italy, for copies of the most interesting pamphlets entitled "Il Labaro di Costantino" and "La Battaglia di Costantino a Saxa Rubra."

To the Royal University of Catania, Italy, for a pamphlet on the first tetradrachms of Catana and on the aureus of the Pennisi collection, together with observations on the ancient coinage of Catana-Aetna.

To Mr. Frank C. Higgins for his pamphlet entitled "The Apron; Its Traditions, History, and Secret Significances," being one of the author's series of Masonic monographs.

To the establishment of Stefano Johnson, of Milan, Italy, for their publication containing the most recent medallic issues produced by them.

To the Circolo Numismatico Napolitano, of Naples, Italy, the newly organized numismatic society of that city, for the first number of its publication, which deals principally with the superintendents and die cutters of the Napolitano Mint, the information regarding which having been drawn from the royal archives of Naples.

To Sig. Mario Lanfranco, of the Royal Italian Mint, of Rome, for a copy of "Relazione sui Servizi della Regia Zecca per l'Esercizio finanziario 1910-1911," published in 1912, and "Relazione della Regia Zecca," 1911-1912, published in 1913, which contains a most interesting account of the operations of the royal mint.

The Springfield Convention.

A committee was appointed by the President of The American Numismatic Association, consisting of R. W. McLachlan, Chairman; Harry E. Montgomery, and Michael P. Carey, to arrange for a Programme of Papers to be read at the convention to be held in Springfield, Mass., August 22-26, 1914.

This Committee, after mature deliberation, suggested a symposium, consisting of a number of short papers on the coins of North America, as follows:

CANADA.

1. Coins of Canada—R. W. McLachlan.

UNITED STATES.

2. Colonial Coins—Carl Wurtzbauch.
3. State and Continental Coins—S. H. Chapman.
4. National Coins of United States Mints—Dr. L. T. Comparette.
5. Pattern Pieces—Judson Brenner.
6. Private and Territorial Gold—E. H. Adams.
7. Hard Times Tokens—Lyman H. Low.
8. War Tokens—H. E. Ezekiel.
9. Springfield Numismatics—W. C. Stone.

MEXICO.

10. Coins under Spanish Rule—H. F. Williams.
11. Republican Coins—H. F. Williams.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

12. Coins of the Republic—F. G. Duffield.

WEST INDIES.

13. Colonial and Independent Coinages—Howland Wood.

Each paper not to exceed ten or fifteen minutes, and to be accompanied by an exhibit illustration of the subject, either shown personally or by some other collector in the convention exhibition. The different subjects can be treated in any manner thought best by the essayists.

(Signed) R. H. McLACHLAN, Chairman.
H. E. MONTGOMERY.
M. P. CAREY.

Auction Sales.

June 11. Collection of United States and foreign coins and medals and paper money. F. C. C. Boyd, New York City.

June 13. Sale of coins, paper money, etc. To be held by Thomas L. Elder, New York City.

Coming Auction Sales, Dates Not Yet Fixed.

B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Texas, announces that he will sell in June, about the 25th, the collection of United States and foreign coins of Major Richard Lambert, of New Orleans, La., together with the duplicate collection of United States coins of Waldo Newcomer, Esq., of Baltimore, Md.

Edward Michael of Chicago, Ill., announces that he will sell the second part of the stock of the late Ben G. Green in the latter part of June.

The sale of the collection of American coins of the late Hon. George M. Parsons will be held some time in June, according to the announcement of Henry Chapman of Philadelphia.

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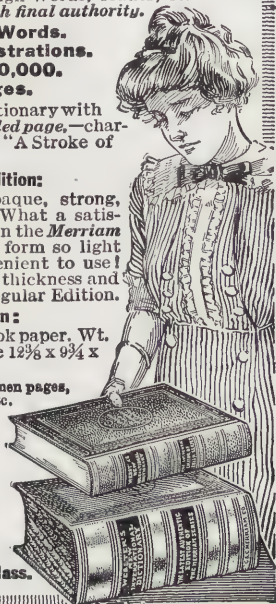
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gladly sent on request.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

JULY, 1914

NO. 7

The Springfield Convention, Aug. 22—26, 1914.

Active preparations are under way to make the Springfield Convention a record-breaker among A. N. A. annual meetings, and a very heavy attendance is expected. The local committee, composed of members of the Springfield Coin Club, has arranged an attractive programme, which should be of interest to every one who attends the convention; a very comprehensive series of papers upon numismatic subjects has been arranged, an extensive exhibition of coins has been promised, and everything points to an unusually successful meeting.

On Monday, Aug. 24, a trip to Mount Tom has been arranged. This is regarded as furnishing one of the most beautiful mountain outlooks in the world. The observatory, in which there are large telescopes, is 1266 feet above sea level. The mountain is easy of access by means of electric cars, which run to the lower station of the Mt. Tom Railway. From the summit can be seen, to the north, Northampton, Williamsburg, South Deerfield, Sunderland, Shutesbury, Mt. Tobey, Mt. Sugar Loaf, Hatfield, Mt. Monadnock, N. H., 51 miles; Whately, Hadley, Mt. Grace, 34 miles; Mt. Greylock, 38 miles; Greenfield, Amhurst. To the south West Springfield, Chicopee, Springfield, Indian Orchard, Thompsonville, Agawam, Chicopee Falls, Westfield, Longmeadow, Wilbraham, Bald Hill, Conn.; Enfield, Hartford, Suffield, Conn. To the East, South Hadley, Granby, Ludlow, Belchertown, Mt. Holyoke, New Braintree, 27 miles; Wauchusett, 42 miles, and to the West, Easthampton, Southampton, Westhampton, Montgomery, Blandford, 16 miles; Goshen, Peru.

The height of the peaks in this range: Mt. Tom, 1218 feet above sea level. Mt. Norwottuck, 1115 feet above sea level. Mt. Holyoke, 954 feet above sea level.

On Tuesday, Aug. 25, immediately after the business session, the official photograph will be taken on the Plaza in front of the Campanile.

On Tuesday evening the Convention Dinner will be held.

On Wednesday, Aug. 26, a trip will be taken to Hartford, Conn., if a sufficient number desire to see the Mitchelson Collection, which is on exhibition at the State Library, to which institution it was bequeathed by the late Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville; Conn., well known to all American numismatists.

Also is contemplated a trip to old Newgate Prison, at East Granby, Conn., near which is located the copper mine from which John Higley obtained the copper for striking the famous Higley cents. The ruins of the famous prison lie on the western slope of a spur of the Talcott Mountain, in the town of East Granby. The walls are still in a fair state of preservation. Beneath the prison inclosure, cut in the solid rock, are the shafts and passageways of an extensive and long-unused copper mine, which was opened in 1707, and continued under various ownerships. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the mine was used as a prison, and in 1790 was organized as a State prison. Its use as a prison ceased in 1827, when the inmates were transferred to Westfield.

The business session will be held in the magnificent Mahogany Room of the Municipal Auditorium, and the exhibition will be held in the White and Gold Hall of the same building.

The official headquarters will be Hotel Kimball, which is said to be the largest, most modern, and only absolutely fire-proof hotel in Springfield. Following is given its table of rates:

Rooms with running water and free use of bath, one person, per day, \$1.50; Two persons, \$2.50.

Rooms with shower bath, one person, per day, \$2.00; Two persons \$3.00.

Rooms with bath, one person, per day, \$2.50 and up; Two persons \$4 and up.

Suite of Parlor, Chamber and Bath, one person per day, \$5.50 and up; Two persons, \$9.00 and up.

Sample Rooms with running water, per day \$1.50 and up.

Sample Rooms with bath, per day, \$3.00 and up.

All sleeping rooms have outside windows.

Chairman John M. Oliver, of the Publicity Committee of the Springfield Coin Club, advises all members to reserve rooms early at this hotel, as it is a favorite stopping place for touring parties during the Summer. Those planning to attend can communicate with the hotel or notify the Chairman of the Hotel Committee, Mr. Charles A. Frazer, Room, 137, Administration Building, Springfield, Mass.

The roads throughout the New England States are of unexcelled quality, and those planning to go to the convention by motor should not hesitate to do so, as a tour through the beautiful scenery of New England is one not to be missed.

New Five-Mark Piece of King Ludwig III. of Bavaria.



We are indebted to Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York City for the opportunity to reproduce the newly issued five-mark piece of Bavaria, bearing the portrait of the newly created King Ludwig III. The piece is said to have been designed by Prof. Becker of Monaco. It is understood that soon there will be issued pieces of the denomination of two, three, and twenty marks.

New Agitation for a Three-Cent Piece.

A ham sandwich for three cents, a chocolate ice cream soda and a street car ride for the same amount is the glittering prospect offered to the starving man and thirsty small boy by the American Society for Thrift. This society has worked untiringly for a three cent coin, that being the most important plank in its platform. George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, has received a letter from the society setting forth reasons for the coinage advocated. "In Cleveland sandwiches may be purchased for three cents, which are about the same as five cent sandwiches in other cities," the letter states. Evidently a very large amount of business is done with a nickel simply because that is the smallest coin current for many purposes. Mr. Strauss, president of the society, will return shortly from Europe and probably will appear before the Appropriations Committee of the Senate on the matter of a bill for an international congress of thrift, and if it could be arranged we would like at the same time, formally if necessary, to present the national need of a three cent piece."

Two More New Mexican Coins.



We are indebted to Mr. J. W. Scott of New York City for the loan of two coins, recently struck in Mexico, which cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. These are respectively of the denominations of one peso and five centavos. The die cutting is very much better than the other necessity Mexican coins recently illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST*. The peso, which bears the usual design of Mexico) 1914, with the denomination UN PESO at the bottom. The reverse



border being inscribed 1914 ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS (United States of Mexico) 1914, with the denomination UN PESO at the bottom. The reverse shows the familiar bird with snake in beak, the inscription around the upper half of the border being EJERCITO CONSTITUCIONALISTA (Constitutional Army), at the bottom being the two words MUERA HUERTA (Death to Huerta.) Some time ago a newspaper dispatch referred to the issue of these pieces, but this is the first specimen to come to our attention. The second coin, of copper, is of the denomination of five centavos, and on the obverse bears the inscription E. DE DURANGO (State of Durango,) with the date, 1914, in the centre of the field, surrounded partially by a wreath. The reverse bears the simple inscription 5 CENTAVOS.

The General Li Yuan Hung Dollar.



In *THE NUMISMATIST* for January, 1913, Page 17, and February, Page 79, were shown specimens of the new Chinese dollars, with the head of Sun Yat Sen. In the July issue, Page 377, and in the August issue, Page 429, a

similar dollar with the head of Yuan Shih Kai was mentioned and illustrated. We are now able to illustrate through the courtesy of Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland, of Paterson, N. J., the rarer specimen of the three commemorative dollars bearing the portrait of General Li Yuan Hung.

General Li was one of the foremost leaders in the revolution, and began to figure in the earliest days when the revolutionaries, making common cause with the soldiers at Wu Chang, compelled General Li to put himself at the head of the movement. A reform government was inaugurated, with the General as President, during the latter part of 1911.

The Nanking Council elected Dr. Sun Yat Sen President of the Chinese Republic, and he took office on January 1, 1912, and resigned on February 14. Yuan Shih Kai was elected by the Nanking council Provisional President of the Republic of China and General Li Yaun Hung, Vice President.

As will be noticed, the design and the inscription of the Li dollar, with the exception of the head, are the same as on the other two dollars, and the reverse of the Li dollar is from the same die as the Yuan dollar; the Dr. Sun dollar varies slightly on obverse and reverse.

These three dollars were probably struck at the same time, and, as the workmanship is so similar, they were probably struck at the same mint, though some accounts have appeared that the Sun dollars were struck at Shanghai, the Yuan dollars at Nanking, and the Li dollars at Wu Chang.

Recent Private Necessity Paper Money.

We illustrate this month two denominations of private paper notes which were issued in 1893 by the Arnold Print Works of North Adams, Mass. These notes, according to information received from Mr. Junius B. Temple, paymaster

Arnold Print Works.

\$2.00.

North Adams, Mass., August 15, 1893.

\$2.00.

To either of the MERCHANTS or TRADESMEN of North Adams. Please deliver to the Bearer, **GOODS, CREDIT OR MONEY** to the value of **TWO DOLLARS** and the Order will be received on Deposit or Collected by any Bank in Town.

And on demand etc.,

ARNOLD PRINT WORKS.

Treas.

Arnold Print Works.

\$5.00.

North Adams, Mass., August 15, 1893.

\$5.00.

To either of the MERCHANTS or TRADESMEN of North Adams. Please deliver to the Bearer, **GOODS, CREDIT OR MONEY** to the value of **FIVE DOLLARS** and the Order will be received on Deposit or Collected by any Bank in Town.

And on demand etc.,

ARNOLD PRINT WORKS.

Treas.

of the Arnold Print Works, were issued on account of the extreme scarcity of currency in 1893, and for several weeks the establishment used these certificates with which to pay its employes, who numbered about 3500, until regular Government currency could be procured. All merchants and banks accepted these checks as cash.

Edward Guthrie Kennedy Medal.



The above medal, which is the most recent production of John Flanagan, the well-known sculptor of New York, bears the portrait of Edward Guthrie Kennedy, the President of the Grolier Club of New York City. The reverse represents Mr. Kennedy reading in a corner of the club's library. The dies were made by the Medallic Art Company of New York, as were those of the Proctor Medal, also executed by Mr. Flanagan, which was illustrated on Page 13 of the January (1914) *NUMISMATIST*.

A Medal for Marconi.

The Council of the Royal Society of Arts, with the approval of its President, the Duke of Connaught, at London, England, on June 9 awarded the Albert Medal for the current year to William Marconi "for services in the development and practical application of wireless telegraphy." The medal was instituted in 1862. The first was given to Sir Rowland Hill. The King received it last year.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly For June.

"Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," is the title of the leading article for the month of June. This is written by Mr. Sigmund Krausz of Chicago, and is accompanied by one illustration. Under title of the "Denford Numismatic Society" there is an interesting reference to the coinage of the West Indies, in which there are three illustrations of notable coins. There is the second and last installment of an article entitled "Some Unusual Denominations of Bank Notes," by Mr. George H. Blake. This article is accompanied by six illustrations of interesting specimens. Appreciative reference is made to a recent issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, which we are pleased and gratified to reproduce, as follows: "The April issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* devotes thirty pages to an illustrated description of the Exhibition of American coins held by The American Numismatic Society in New York. This is undoubtedly the best and most comprehensive description of the Exhibition published, as besides giving a description of the Exhibition and illustrating some of the rarest pieces exhibited, it gives the historical account of the more interesting and rarer coins. Mr. Edgar H. Adams, the Editor, deserves great credit for presenting the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* with this splendid article." There is mention of recent meetings of numismatic societies, an illustration of English Maunday Money being arranged for distribution this year on Holy Thursday at Westminster Abbey, and many other interesting items, making in all a most readable number.



AUCTION SALE OF THE WILLIAM F. GABLE COLLECTION, MAY 27, 28, AND 29, 1914.

From left to right: William B. Hale, Robert Gable, William F. Gable, William F. Gable, Jr., G. Kraft, Henry Chapman, B. Max Mehl, Dr. J. H. Cornell, W. W. Garrard, J. A. C. Soper, (back of S. H. Scott, Thomas L. Elder, Jas. A. Walker, Clarence S. Bennett, Hilmyer Ryder, Elmer S. Sears, Dr. H. W. Beckwith, E. H. Adams, Gus Dgoff. In front, Robert L. Moore, and S. H. Chapman. (The photograph given was taken on May 29, and there were several other collectors present upon other days who were not there on the day the photograph was taken.)

Prices Brought at Gable Sale.

Herewith are given some of the highest prices realized at the sale of the collection of William F. Gable of Altoona, Pa., held by S. Hudson Chapman at Philadelphia on May 27, 28 and 29. Mr. Chapman states in regard to No. 247 that though the general condition is fine it had two decided defects which lowered its condition, one a depressed spot involving first and second star behind cap not struck and a minute nick on edge. He considers this piece up to the one that brought \$400 in the Earle sale, which was extremely fine. Mr. Chapman draws our attention to the fact that thirty-one records were made in all, among which were Nos. 281, 283, 376, 680, 1189, 1267, 1269, 1505, 1512, 1516, 1517, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1527, 1529, 1532, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1547, 1550, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1569, 1570, 1581, and 1642. Lack of space requires that only an abbreviated description of each piece be given, but this can be discovered in detail by reference to the catalogue itself, for which purpose the lot numbers are published:

Lot 19. Jewish shekel-----	\$ 20.00	Lot 566. 1863. Unc. -----	27.00
Lot 171. 1792. Disme. Copper, silver plated. Fine -----	56.00	Lot 568. 1865. Unc. -----	30.00
Lot 204. Eagle. 12 stars before, 4 stars behind bust. Die cracked. Fine -----	49.00	Lot 579. 1875. Brill. pf. -----	86.00
Lot 206. 1798 do. Over 7, 9 stars behind, 4 before head. Fine -----	79.00	Lot 614. Silver dollar. 1794. Fine for date -----	96.00
Lot 207. 1798. Over 7. 7 stars before and 6 behind bust. Nearly unc. -----	300.00	Lot 680. 1846. Brill. pf. -----	50.50
Lot 244. Half eagle. 1795 -----	60.00	Lot 684. 1847. Brill. pf. -----	20.00
Lot 246. 1797 over 5. 15 stars, 10 behind, 5 before bust. Fine -----	220.00	Lot 691. 1851. Proof. -----	100.00
Lot 247. 1797. 16 stars. 11 be- hind, 5 before bust. V. F. ---	300.00	Lot 692. 1852. V. F. -----	80.00
Lot 276. 1820. Straight base 2. Unc. -----	43.00	Lot 799. 1886. Misstrike. Unc. -	19.00
Lot 277. Do. Straight base 2. Wide date. V. F. -----	37.00	Lot 705. 1858. Brill. pf. -----	31.00
Lot 278. Curved 2. Unc. -----	45.00	Lot 845. Half dollar. 1794. ----	37.00
Lot 279. 1823. Unc. -----	32.50	Lot 854. 1796. V. G. 105. 15 stars. -----	
Lot 280. 1825 over 4. V. F. ----	140.00	Lot 855. 1796. 16 stars. V. G. --	105.00
Lot 281. 1826. Unc. -----	120.00	Lot 856. 15 stars. V. G. -----	30.00
Lot 283. 1831. V. F. -----	110.00	Lot 1020. Quarter dollars. 1796. Ex. fine -----	28.00
Lot 284. 1834. V. Good -----	41.00	Lot 1189. Half Disme. Fine specimen -----	41.00
Lot 359. Quarter eagle. 1796. Fine -----	111.00	Lot 1192. 1796 over 5. Unc. ----	35.00
Lot 360. 1797. Very Fine -----	177.00	Lot 1237. Cent. 1793. Chain. C. -	
Lot 361. 1798. Unc. -----	48.00	1—C. V. F. -----	32.00
Lot 370. 1826. Ex. F. -----	180.00	Lot 1238. 1793. Rev. AMERI. C. -	
Lot 371. 1829. V. F. -----	36.00	1—A. Fine -----	23.00
Lot 376. 1883. Brill pr. -----	33.00	Lot 1247. Wreath. V. F. -----	25.00
Lot 395. 1845. Dahlonga Mint V. F. -----	34.00	Lot 1249. 1793. Liberty Cap. Fine -----	27.00
Lot 446. Three Dollars. Dah- longa Mint. V. F. -----	38.00	Lot 1267. 1796. Unc., -----	112.00
Lot 473. 1865. Unc. -----	26.00	Lot 1268. 1796. Ex. F. -----	55.00
Lot 483. 1873. E. F. -----	62.00	Lot 1269. 1796. Unc. -----	95.00
Lot 485. 1875. Brill. pf. -----	900.00	Lot 1275. 1799. V. F. -----	72.00
Lot 486. 1877. Ex. F. -----	69.00	Lot 1276. 1799. Good -----	30.00
Lot 490. 1881. Brill. pf. -----	11.00	Lot 1287. 1803. V. F. -----	45.00
Lot 538. Gold dollar. 1856. Brill. pf. -----	25.00	Lot 1290. 1804. Unc. -----	130.00
Lot 560. 1860. Dahlonga Mint Ex. F. -----	42.00	Lot 1321. 1823. over 2. Fine --	37.00
		Lot 1372. 1793. Ex F. -----	21.00
		Lot 1376. 1796 -----	21.50
		Lot 1400. 1831. Original Proof. -	26.00
		Lot 1405. 1836. Original Proof. -	27.00
		Lot 1406. 1840. Original Proof. -	30.00
		Lot 1407. 1847. Restrike Brill pf. -----	30.00
		PATTERNS:—	
		Lot 1505. Gold dollar, 1836. A. & W. 50 -----	66.00
		1506. Silver dollar. Brill. pf. A. & W. 46 -----	140.00

1512. 1838. dollar. A. & W. 62	350.00	1561. 1872. cent. Unpublished	30.00
1516. 1838. half dollar. A. & W.		1562. 1872. cent. Unpublished	20.00
74	47.50	1563. Do. Unpublished	30.00
1517. 1838. half dollar. A & W		1574. Stella. 1879. Flowing hair	
81	57.50	A & W 1575	85.00
1518. 1839. dollar. A & W 84	75.00	1581. 1861. Confederate cent.	
1519. 1839. dollar. V. G. A & W		Copper	19.00
83	41.50	Lot 1582. Mormon \$5. 1850. Fine	34.00
1520. 1839. half dollar	90.00	Lot 1588. 1854 California gold	
1521. 1839. A & W 91	115.00	half dollar. Round. V. F.	10.00
1522. 1839. A & W 93	95.00	Lot 1642. Peace Medal. Tin	25.00
1526a. 1856. cent	37.00	Lot 1780. 25 cents. Fessenden	22.25
1527. 1856. cent. A & W 251	72.50	Lot 1801. Confederate Montgom-	
1532. 1859. Mule	20.00	ery \$1000	42.00
1540. 1864. cent. A & W 461	15.50	Lot 1802. Do. \$500 note V. F.	48.00
1543. 1865. cent. Edge reeded.		Lot 1811. \$5. Manouvrier note	
Copper	16.50	Fine	11.00
1544. 1866. five cents. Lincoln			
head. A & W 581	85.00		

Prices Brought at Low's 177th Sale.

Following are a number of the prices realized at the sale held by Lyman H. Low at New York City on May 29, 1914:

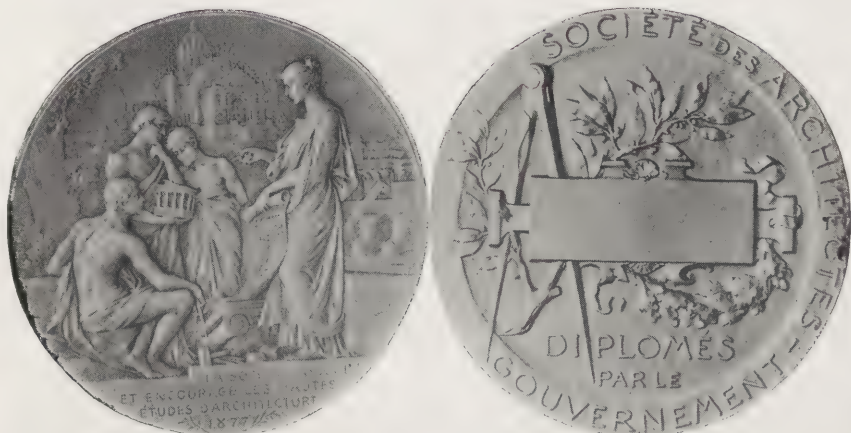
Store card of J. Shaw & Co. Ex.		Do. Guatemala. Carrera Prest.	
Fine	\$1.15	1863. Campaign of Salvador	
Massa. Oak Tree shilling. V. G.	4.25	and Honduras. Fine	2.75
1793 Cent. Crosby 9H. Good	4.70	Do. St. Jean d'Acre, Syria. 1840.	
1804 Cent. Fair, date good	3.60	Ex. F.	3.25
1873 Two Cents. Brill. pf.	3.70	Set of Constitutionalist Coins—	
H. T. Tokens. Low 15. Fine	1.60	Peso, half peso, 2 centavos.	5.00
Widow's Mite. Judaea. Good	1.40	Low Hard Times Tokens. 1906.	
First Bronze. Julius Caesar. F.	4.25	supplement	1.05
1804 Cent. Fair	4.25	U. S. Cents of 1794. W. W.	
War Medal. Oaxaca, Mexico.		Hays. Folio, full cloth. New	4.00
French Invasion. 1862. Ex.			
fine	2.75		

Prices Brought at John Clements Sale, June 11, 1914.

Following are some of the prices brought at the sale of the John Clements collection, sold by F. C. C. Boyd at New York City on June 11, 1914:

Lot 3. Dollar. 1796. Small date.		Lot 499. Do.	7.50
V. F.	\$4.75	Lot 552d. N. E. shilling. Betts	
Lot 4. Do. Small date and let-		fabrication. Silver	31.00
ters. Fine	8.00	Lot 700. 1907. Double Eagle. St.	
Lot 5. Do. Large date, small let-		Gaudens. Roman numerals.	
ters. V. F.	5.25	Wire edge. Unc.	24.50
Lot 7. 1797. Dollar. Seven stars		Lot 701. 1797. Eagle. Type 1795.	
to right. V. F.	5.25	Fine	34.00
Lot 36. 1858. Dollar. Pf.	27.00	Lot 711. 1882. Three dollars.	
Lot 51. Dollar. 1870. CC. V. F.	3.50	Proof.	10.00
Lot 54. 1872. Do. Fine	5.75	Lot 713. 1887. Brill. pf	6.25
Lot 130. 1815. Half Dollar. F.	4.25	Lot 742. \$5. Bechtler. 134 G 21.	
Lot 185. 1843. O. Foot off ground		Carats. V. F.	26.00
V. F.	4.00	Lot 744. \$1. Bechtler. 28G. Unc.	6.25
Lot 261. O. Broken die. V. F.	10.50	Lot 747. 1861. Pikes Peak \$2.50.	
Lot 265. Confederate Restrike.		Abt. unc.	17.00
V. F.	10.50	Lot 748. 1849. \$5. Norris, Gregg	
Lot 477. War Medal	5.00	& Norris. Unc. Reeded edge	51.00
Lot 478. Do.	5.25	Lot 749. 1852. \$10 U. S. Assay	
Lot 483. Do.	6.25	Office. 884 Thous. V. F.	23.00
Lot 497. Do.	6.25		

French Recognition of Technological Architecture.



The closing exercises of the year in the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology took the form of a convocation of the delivery of the French architectural medals to the winners in the recent competition. The recipients were: For the gold medal, Frank S. Whearty, of Salem, a special student; for the silver medal, Ernest Hayward, of Winter Hill. Prof. James Knox Taylor, head of the department, opened the convocation, bringing testimony to the importance of the occasion, in which for the first time the classic Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris marks an appreciation of the School of Architecture at Technology. The Institute school is the oldest in the country and now the one to receive this recognition.

Prof. Taylor noted how Professor A. Le Monnier had been instrumental in bringing this recognition to the Institute, and accordingly he called upon the young Frenchman to present the medals. M. Le Monnier, speaking in his native tongue, expressed felicitously the appreciation of his countrymen of the great American institution, and without formality gave the medals to the students. Prof. E. I. Williams outlined to the students some of the proposed improvements in the architectural courses the coming year.

The medals which are thus presented by the Societe des Architectes Diplomes of Paris are two in number, one gold and the other silver, with extraordinarily beautiful finish and artistic design. They are beautiful in size, somewhat more than two and three-quarters inches in diameter and thick, so that the intrinsic value of the gold one is considerable.

The design represents the Genius of Architecture, with scroll plan in her hand, advising and instructing the builders, one of whom has the model of a temple in his hands. About are artisans' implements, the compass and square, the hammer and other tools, with capitals and stonework, suggesting the details of a building. The whole background is a splendid temple under construction, rising stage by stage to an ovoid dome, like the Duomo in Florence, and a lantern. The tracery of scaffoldings lightens the design.

The reverse presents a tablet for the name of the recipient, relieved by decorative twigs of bay and oak, with noble lettering. The great capitals that spell the name of the society follow the rim of the medal, with the surplus massed in its lower half.

These medals are the first prizes of the sort given to an American school of architecture by a French society. The courtesy is due to the close relationships between Technology and the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the fact that Prof. Albert Le Monnier has so recently come from Paris to join the instructing force at Technology. The courtesy on the part of the French society is in return for the Prix de Renaissance given by American architects to the students of the great French school. The subjects of the competition was "An American Commemoration Monument in the Ecole des Beaux Arts." The board of judges, outside the Institute staff included Prof. Duquesne of Harvard and Messrs. I. P. Lord, 1903, and William G. Perry, 1907.

The Oldest Medal Issued by the Roman Mint.



Through the kindness of Sig. Mario Lanfranco, Director of the Royal Italian Mint, at Rome, Italy, we this month are enabled to show our readers an illustration of the most ancient medal struck in the Roman Mint, which is thought to have been issued in the first year of the pontificate of Pope Martino V. Colonna, 1417. According to an interesting account of the issue of medals by the Roman mint, appearing in the annual proceedings of the mint, published in 1912, and which was issued under the auspices of the Minister of the Treasury, among all of the mints of the modern States that of Rome can boast of a longer and more glorious history in the field of the production of medals.

Although it is not possible to establish with precision just when the Roman Mint commenced to coin Italian medals, still Venuti, in his book, "*Numismata Romanorum pontificum praestantiora*," published in 1744, states that it began with the issue of the medal of Martino V, and gives the year 1417 of the vulgar era, under which was closed the schism which for many years had lacerated the Church. The dies of this medal are to the present day preserved in the Royal Mint.

From that time, continuously and uninterruptedly, the Roman Mint has coined medals, of which tangible and enduring testimony is shown by the precious and artistic series of papal medals which are now preserved in the Numismatic Museum.

The merited fame which the Roman Mint has acquired through its great medallic productions is also due to the rich production of medals that illustrate the principal events, thus forming many milestones in the progress of history, and principally and especially to the ability of the excellent artists who made them. Among those who cast medals and cut the dies of the Papal medals, which were almost all struck in the Roman Mint, there were Vittore Pisano, called Pisanello; Andrea Guazaloti, Vittorio Camello, Giulio Romano, Benvenuto Cellini, Giovanni Bernardo, Alessandro Bassiani, Nicola Bonis, Giorgio Ravennate, Gio. Antonio Moro, Gaspare Molo, Cormanno, Ferdinando di S. Urbano, the Hamerani, and many other very celebrated artists.

The pre-eminence that for nearly three centuries was held by the Roman Mint declined in consequence of diverse and complex causes, not the least of which perhaps was that its medallists maintained too rigidly the traditions of the old school. For some years, however, a healthy reawakening has been manifested in the modern tendency of the medallic art, which perhaps indicates the beginning of a rebirth of Italian medallic art. And this end undoubtedly will be hastened by the new institution of the School of Medallic Art recently organized in connection with the Royal Mint, in conformity to the law of July 14, 1907, which already promises good results.

The principal mints of the modern great States in these latest years have renewed their instruments of production in the medallic industry, and the Royal

Italian Mint, upon its transfer to the new seat of operations, has imitated this example and has installed the most perfected instruments of labor.



In connection with the above interesting account it may be of value to illustrate one of the latest issues of the Royal Mint, which represents the head of a baccante by the chief engraver of the Royal Mint, Prof. Cav. Attilio Motti, the designer of the new two-lire piece, which was recently illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST*. We are indebted to Sig. Lanfranco for a specimen of this medal, and the above information.

Obituary.

BARCLAY VINCENT HEAD.

Barclay Vincent Head, an authority on numismatics died at London on June 12. He was born in 1844, and was the author of various books on ancient coins. Mr. Head was born in Ipswich and educated at the grammar school of that city. In 1864 he was appointed an assistant in the British Museum; in 1908 he was elected Vice President of the Royal Numismatic Society, and was joint editor of the *Numismatic Chronicle* from 1869 until 1910.

Mr. Head was a correspondent of the Institute of France and of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences; a member of the German Archaeological Institute; former Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum from 1893 until 1906. He was an extensive contributor to the literature of numismatics, being the author of the "History of the Coinage of Syracuse," "The Coinage of Lydia and Persia," "History of the Coinage of Ephesus," and his chief works were the *Historia Numorum* and the Catalogues of Greek Coins in the British Museum in ten volumes.

Mr. Head was an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association and also of The American Numismatic Society of New York City.

U. S. Paper Notes of New Design.

Millions of dollars of paper money of a new type will be put into circulation upon establishment of federal reserve banks within a few weeks, according to a dispatch from Washington, dated June 17. Under the federal reserve bank act each of the twelve reserve banks will receive advances from the reserve board of federal reserve notes a distinctly new sort of paper money. Commercial paper will be the collateral given by banks as security for these notes. Comptroller Williams has samples of this paper money under consideration. At his request the director of the bureau of engraving and printing has prepared notes of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 denominations, and these have been submitted to Secretary McAdoo. As designed, the \$5 note is typical of agriculture. The portrait on the face is that of Lincoln. The back shows a harvesting scene and allegorical figures typical of farming. The \$10 note bears the portrait of Cleveland and is symbolic of manufacturing. The \$20 note bears Jackson's portrait and is typical of commerce, having a steamship, train and mediums of trade on the back. Grant's picture is on the \$50 note and Franklin's adorns the \$100 note, both of which are typical of the arts. All will be printed in green ink on the back, while black ink will be used on the face.

Bismarck Commemorative Medal.



The courtesy of the establishment of B. H. Mayer, of Pforzheim, Germany, enables us to reproduce the above medal of the "Iron Chancellor," the work of Court Medallist Karl Schwenzer of Stuttgart. The medal is struck in two sizes, respectively 74 and 38mm., and in two metals, silver and bronze.

Counterfeits of Roman Coins.

CAVATE!

Counterfeits of Roman gold coins have of late years been repeatedly offered in the market. An establishment in Rome produces such coins from modern dies and with a considerable degree of skill, which, however, will not prove dangerous to an expert acquainted with the style of originals.

Far more skillful are the counterfeits which have been exploited within a short time past and by which several dealers have been deceived. These counterfeits have been offered by a woman, who speaks English, and are represented as forming part of an inheritance. With the counterfeits, the better to effect the deception, are always found a number of incontestably genuine pieces. These counterfeits have been made by mechanically reproducing from genuine pieces. Of course in the reproduction some of the spirit of the original is lost, so that the attention of a trained eye is at once arrested. Especially if comparison is made with an original will the deception be readily detected. The weight of the coins would not cause one to question their genuineness.

For the benefit of all parties interested, the counterfeits of this sort which have come to the attention of coin dealers in Paris, Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne and Dusseldorf, are given as follows:

1. Faustina sen.	Cohen	127,	7.23	Grammes
2. Marcus Aurelius	"	903,	7.37	"
3. Lucilla	"	97,	7.39	"
4. Sept. Severus	"	202,	7.24	"
5. Caracalla	"	419,	7.50	"
6. Diocletianus	"	46,	5.44	"
7. Maxim. Hercules	"	79,	5.53	"

American collectors should especially be on their guard against these counterfeits. It is a distressing fact that certain European dealers who make loud pretensions to being high-minded and above suspicion have within the past year deliberately offered coins in their own markets and in the American market especially the falseness of which there was no possible question, and they could not but have known the fact. Shall we be brought to the necessity of black-listing dealers.—From *Berliner Munzblätter*.

Table of Coinage for 1913.

We are indebted to Mr. A. J. Jansen of New Orleans, La., for the following table of coins struck at the United States Mint and its branches for 1913, which, as Mr. Jansen suggests, should be of especial interest to those who have the Green Check Book:

Denomination.	Philadelphia.	Denver	San Francisco.
Cent	76,532,352	15,804,000	6,101,000
Nickel. First variety	30,992,000		
Second variety	29,860,239	949,300	3,314,000
Dime	19,760,622		510,000
Quarter dollar	484,613	1,450,800	40,000
Half dollar	188,627	534,000	604,000
Quarter eagle	722,165		
Half eagle	916,099		408,000
Eagle	442,071		66,000
Double eagle	168,838	393,500	34,000

NOTE:—Denver and San Francisco mints did not separate the two varieties of the new five-cent piece.

Medal Issues and Awards.



Above is illustrated a plaque recently presented to Prof. Oscar Montelius of Sweden by his admirers upon his retirement as Government Antiquarian and Archaeologist after fifty years of active service. Erik Lindberg was the designer and engraver. The plaque is slightly reduced to accommodate our columns.

On May 23 Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, retired, the Arctic explorer, received the gold medal conferred upon him by the French Geographical Society on April 24 last. Admiral Peary was not present in Paris to receive the medal, and it was turned over by Prince Roland Bonaparte, President of the Society, to the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, by whom it was transmitted through the American State Department to him. The medal is very artistic in design, and is highly prized by Admiral Peary. On its face side, in the centre, surrounded by a large laurel wreath, is this inscription: "Admiral Robert E. Peary, Pole Nord 1909." On the outer edge of the medal are the words "Societe de Geographi. Fondée a Paris en 1821." On the reverse side is the figure of a woman seated on a marble pedestal holding two laurel wreaths in her hands, the right hand being outstretched in the attitude of extending the wreath to the recipient of the medal.



Above is shown a plaque issued in 1913 by the Societe Holland-Belge des Amis de la Medaille, which is the design of J. Lecroart. This has been considerably reduced from the original size, which is 70mm. wide.

Fire Commissioner Adamson on May 20 presented to Lieut. John P. Heenan, acting foreman of the James Duane, fire boat, a silver medal awarded by Congress for saving the life of Edward Fallon, seventeen years old, on August 15, 1913.

The Philolexian Literary Society of Columbia University on May 25 celebrated its one hundred and twelfth birthday and awarded prizes to its best orators, debaters, and essayists. The medals for oratory and debating went to C. M. Keyes, '14, while the medal for the best essay was won by H. N. Fairchild.

Rassegna Numismatica.

The May number of the above magazine, which is published at Rome, Italy, under the editorship of Sig. Furio Lenzi, is, as usual, full of interesting numismatic information. The leading article is a reference to the recent loss of Italy's famous numismatist and archaeologist, Prof. Antonino Salinas, by his friend and associate of fifty years, Prof. Eugenio Bormann of the I. R. University of Vienna. Sig. Dattari contributes an interesting article on "The Reductions of the Denarius Under the Empire," and Sig. A. Balletti writes on "The Gold Coins of the Royal Mint of Emilia." A number of pages are devoted to reviews of the most recent numismatic publications, and items of numismatic interest in various parts of the world. It is interesting to note that the teaching of numismatics has been inaugurated in the Royal University of Rome, which is to be in charge of Signorina Dott. Lorenzina Cesano. It is also noted that King William of Albania has appointed a commission to provide for striking coins for the new Kingdom. It is said that the coins will be struck at Vienna, as is customary with the coinage of the other Balkan States. *Rassegna Numismatica* states that North Nigeria, with an ordinance of Feb. 20, 1913, has prohibited the circulation of the famous Maria Theresa thaler and French coins throughout the entire protectorate. According to an order of 1906 these pieces no longer represent a legal means of payment. Regarding the Maria Theresa thaler and its value in South Africa the "*Mitteilungen der K. K. Geographischen Gesellschaft*" of Vienna, 1913, Page 687, publishes an article: According to a conference held by the explorer Viktor Escher-Zublin at Zurigo, many native chiefs as a recompense for their recognition of the English protectorate received subventions paid in Maria Theresa thaler. These subventions are greater or less according to the power of the chiefs. The Sultan of the tribe of the Fadli receives from the treasury of Aden 2160 thaler each year. Also to-day all payments at Zanzibar and Madagascar and to the east as far as Beluchistan and even to Batavia, and from Aden down, are made in these thaler of Maria Theresa, which are coined every year at Vienna, and which are called "tallero del Levante" (Eastern dollars) while in the countries mentioned they are simply called "el-Real." In *Rassegna Numismatica* also appears the news that new gold coins have been struck in Belgium, bearing the portrait and title of Albert I. These are said to be the first coins in this metal struck there since 1882. The design is by Devreese, according to the order of Feb. 18, which required that the coins of gold should have the bust of the king on the obverse, in profile, to left, in uniform as commander-in-chief of the army, his mantle thrown over his shoulder, with the legend ALBERT RIO DES BELGES or ALBERT KONING DER BELGEN. The reverse to show the shield with the arms of the kingdom, surrounded by the collar of the Order of Leopold, under a pavilion or large mantel, and surrounded by the royal crown, the indications of value, and the date below. Besides, the pieces of ten francs must have the edge reeded, while those of from twenty to 100 francs must have in the edge the inscription DIEU PROTEGE LA BELGIQUE or GOD BESCHERME BELGIE. In regard to the artistic value of the coin it seems that Devreese has, at times, given his best efforts. The coinage of the gold pieces has reached a sum of five million francs, all for the account of the National Bank of Belgium, which has sent the ingots, imported from the Congo. The May issue terminates with the higher prices brought at the recent more notable European coin sales.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Editorial.

CHAIRMAN R. W. McLACHLAN of the committee on Programme of Papers reports that he requires, in order to complete his symposium, papers on the subjects of the coins of Mexico and the tradesmen's tokens of the civil war. Will not some of our readers volunteer to prepare papers upon these subjects? They are both of the greatest interest, especially because of the present great events now happening in Mexico and the wonderful revival of interest recently shown in the civil war tokens. It is expected to publish all of these papers in full in THE NUMISMATIST after the convention.

Letters to The Editor.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

I wonder if it has occurred to any of your readers who are interested in the Canadian "Blacksmith" tokens that the design of Wood No. 36, if anything so rude can be said to have a design, may have been suggested by the "Vexator" token, Breton No. 558. Besides a slight similarity in the head, there is something very like the IN of CANADINSIS behind the head, and the date seems to me more like a rude attempt at 1811, transferred to the obverse, than 1471, for 1741, as suggested by Mr. Wood.

W. A. D. LEES, A. N. A. 1676.

Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, 4 June, 1914.

Editor NUMISMATIST:—

In connection with the interesting article by Mr. Moore in the May NUMISMATIST, I wish to say the \$100 Kirtland bill that I have is from the same plate as that copied on Page 241. It is dated "9 Mar. 1837," (the 18 being engraved), numbered "No. 184 A" (the No. and A being engraved), and payable to O. Pratt. It is signed "J. Smith, Jr., Cashier," and "S. Rigdon, President." It was among a number of depreciated or defaulted securities, certificates of stock, &c., in the papers of my father, at Flushing, and I believe was received for fruit trees furnished in 1837. If I had time I have no doubt that I could find the transaction in the book of that year.

I have also one of the 1849 Mormon five dollar gold pieces, which my father received at Sacramento in 1850.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

President The Historical Society of Mexico.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 13, 1914.

Editor of NUMISMATIST:

I notice on page 301 of the June NUMISMATIST a paragraph headed "Archer M. Huntington Presents Plot to Numismatic Society".

This is, in the main, correct with the exception of the statement that "He (Mr. Huntington) also gave the Numismatic Society its present building.

As a matter of fact, the present building of The American Numismatic Society was paid for by over forty of its members, of whom Mr. Huntington was one.

In justice to the generous contributors to the fund for the execution of the Society's building, I would request you to publish this correction.

Very truly yours,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Secretary.

New York City, June 16, 1914.

The Numismatist Brings Advertising Results.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST.

* * * The "ad." certainly brought results. THE NUMISMATIST as an advertising medium is a wonder, and I want to compliment you on the high standard of magazine that you have made of the NUMISMATIST since you have been editor.

F. C. C. BOYD.

No. 439 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, June 18th, 1914.

A Hudson Bay Company Token?



We bring to the attention of our readers what purports to be a new variety of store check at one time used by the celebrated Hudson Bay Company. It is said that this piece came from Labrador, and that the counterstamp of "S" signifies "one skin." Any information regarding this piece will be welcomed by THE NUMISMATIST.

Meetings of Societies.

THE ANTIQUARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF MONTREAL held its May meeting in the Chateau de Ramezay on the 22nd of the month, at which there was a full attendance and a most interesting programme presented.

It was decided to give a reception and afternoon tea to the members of the Royal Society of Canada, which is to hold its annual meeting in Montreal this year.

A regular canvass is commenced to secure a number of new members, the first of whom, George S. Cleghern, was elected.

Among the donations reported were a five spot of hearts playing card made from a white man's skin by Western Indians many years ago and a Mexican ten centavo note issued by the Constitutional General Villa.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited a Peruvian dollar of 1893 countermarked from the dies of a half real piece of Guatemala of 1894. Also three other counterstamped coins of Central America, showing that the practice was common in that part of the world.

Mr. E. Z. Massicotte read a paper on the "Arms of Canadians under the Old Regime" and Mr. McLachlan one on "The First Settlement of Brompton Township, Lower Canada." The latter, based on a number of documents found in the Court House Archives at Montreal, showed that this township was settled by immigrants from Deerfield, Mass., in the year 1797. Now, although signed at Deerfield twenty years after the Declaration of Independence, the documents relating to this settlement are all dated "in the thirty-seventh year of His Majesty's [George III] reign." Another point to be noted is that these were successors and descendants of those who suffered in the Deerfield raid from Canada a hundred years before.

SPRINGFIELD BRANCH A. N. A.—As our meetings are largely informal in their nature no very interesting reports can be sent in for publication. We have held meetings regularly on the fourth Wednesday of each month, with a very good average attendance. A subject for the meeting is generally announced in advance, and after a talk by some one member, illustrated by an exhibit, there is a general talkfest, in which all the members give bits of information or ask questions. This plan we think is better than formal papers, which are too apt to be tedious except to the person who is a specialist. We have had talks on the coins of France, the coins of Bonapartes, Siamese porcelain tokens, Maunday money, "shinplasters," coins of Mexico, etc. There is

generally an auction sale to close the meeting. Most of our spare time of late has been devoted to talking over plans for the convention. While no set program has as yet been arranged, we expect to keep you all a moving! A trip to Mount Tom, a visit to Hartford to see the Mitchelson collection, or possibly a visit to the copper mine where Higley got his copper for his coins are some of the possibilities. But the formal announcement will come later when we know just how much time will be at our disposal. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Kimball, which is on the European plan with rooms from \$1.50 up. As the hotel is quite a favorite with auto tourists during the summer, it will be well to write and engage your rooms in advance. The exhibit will be held in our magnificent Municipal Auditorium, and the convention sessions will be in the Mahogany Room in the same building.

WM. C. STONE.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 2, 1914. Fifty-fifth meeting called to order, President G. J. Bauer, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. French, Amberg, (W. H.) Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bernstein, Bauer, Yawger, L. C. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Bostwick, Emrich, Koeb, Clarke, Putnam, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt, Chairman of the Committee on Rochester Municipal Museum exhibition, reported that a number of half dollars, quarters, dimes, etc., had been handed in, but that we are still short a few coins of each denomination to complete the series of United States silver and nickel coins, and that a few more Colonial coins would help the exhibition.

In response to the call for Canadian coins for the exhibit, a large number were turned in, which will be sorted up and the number received, etc., reported at the next meeting.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, reported that Bastian Brothers Co. of this city, who did the stamping of our Second Anniversary medal, had delivered the medals, and his work was ended. Dr. French, in a neat speech, thanked Mr. Koeb for the hard work he had done as Chairman of this Committee, and complimented him on being one of the best artists in his line in the country. Motion made by Dr. Handler, seconded by Mr. Merritt, that Mr. Koeb be discharged with our sincere thanks for his efforts; motion carried.

Ex-President Woolsey (whose portrait appears on the medal) then presented Mr. Koeb with one of the medals struck in silver.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt, and carried, that we present one of the second anniversary medals, with our compliments, to the Rochester Municipal Museum and to The American Numismatic Society, of New York.

During the evening, the four sample medals submitted by Bastian Brothers to select color from, were auctioned off by Mr. Bernstein. Judging from the amount realized (which will be placed to the credit of the Medal Fund) it was agreed that the auctioneer would make a brilliant success if he went into that business. A vote of thanks was extended him for his efforts.

Publications received: Lyman H. Low's 177th sale, May 29, 1914. B Max Mehl's sale, May 6, 1914.

This was one of the best meetings we have had for some time, both as to attendance and interest shown, nearly everyone having some coin for exhibition and sale and willing to buy, and quite a lot of coins changed hands during the evening.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, June 16th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—April 16th. Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, Vice President, in the chair.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F. S. A., read his paper on the third and last period of the coinage of the reign of Edward IV., from 1471 to 1483. He showed how there was a special reason for assigning with certainty the annulet mint mark to the first issue after the return of Edward from exile, as it represented the ring of St. Edward and was the emblem of the Abbey of Westminster, where the Queen and his children had received sanctuary in his absence. The regular sequence of mint marks at the tower was then traced up to the end of the reign. It was shown from the mint accounts at the Record Office that the Royal Mints at Bristol and York continued to work after the restoration of

Edward IV., although only for a comparatively short time. York only worked for six months, or to September, 1471, and Bristol only fourteen months, or to July, 1472. The amount of bullion coined at both mints was comparatively small. The sequence of coins from the Prelatical mints of Canterbury, Durham and York was followed through the vicissitudes and changes of the occupancy of the Sees.

Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, Mr. L. A. Lawrence and Mr. Walters exhibited extensive series of coins in illustration of the paper.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the Meeting held on April 22nd, 1914. From The Athenæum. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

Herr Maurits Schulman of Amsterdam was elected a member.

Mr. H. Alexander Parsons read a paper on "Some Coins of Sigtuna in Sweden, inscribed with the Names of AÆthelred, Cnut, and Harthacnut;" in which he showed, by the design, lettering, and weight, that the pieces bearing the name of AÆthelred were copies of the pennies of that Anglo-Saxon king struck by a moneyer in Sigtuna under Olaf, the contemporary Swedish prince. On the other hand, the coins of the same mint bearing the names of Cnut and Harthacnut were noticeable for the regularity of their workmanship and the purity of their inscriptions, which suggested that they were not due to the mere copying of Anglo-Saxon money, but that they were an intentional issue by skilled moneyers acting under definite instructions for the inscriptions used. These, in the case of the coins of Cnut, included the Swedish royal title; and by close reasoning based on contemporary and later records the lecturer urged that the historical silence of events in the summer of A. D. 1027 should be broken by the assumption that Cnut reopened the campaign against Sweden, and emerged therefrom a victor. Hence the issue of the coins of Sigtuna bearing his name and that of his son and successor. The coins referred to, or their casts, with others for the purposes of comparison, were exhibited by Mr. Parsons; and Mr. L. L. Fletcher showed the recent centenary medal of Austria's first coinage, in 1813, designed and issued by Mr. Alfred Chitty.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, June 12, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members present: Messrs. Adams, Belden, Blake, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Higgins, Imhoff, Jaegg, Leckie, Nangle, Proskey, J. W. Scott, Sears, Senft, Smith, Valentine, Webster, Wilson, Wood, and Wormser.

There were also present as guests, Messrs. John A. Higgins, Heinrich Hirsch, and Louis H. Latimer.

The President extended a welcome to the guests of the evening, and then introduced Mr. D. Macon Webster as the speaker of the evening.

The subject of Mr. Webster's paper was "Slavery in Reference to Numismatics." Mr. L. H. Latimer, of Boston, also spoke interestingly upon the same subject.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Latimer and Webster for their very complete and interesting addresses, and a special welcome was extended to Mr. Heinrich Hirsch of Munich, Germany.

The following exhibits were shown in connection with the addresses:—

By Mr. D. Macon Webster—The free papers of Margaret Coupland, renewed in 1862, and also specimens of the other documents referred to in his address.

By Mr. J. W. Scott—A slave token in copper with the inscription Charles-ton 2334 servant, 1848.

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd—Eight different essays for Confederate notes (backs) values of five, ten, and twenty dollars, captured on blockade. A postal money order of the Confederate States of America, dated Feb. 14, 1865, for \$7896.42. The impression of the seal of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States of America.

By Mr. Smith—"About fifty specimens in silver, brass, and copper of tokens and medals advocating and celebrating the abolition of slavery."

There were also shown the following exhibits not relating to the address of the evening:

By Mr. J. W. Scott—Mexican Constitutional dollar with inscription "Death to Huerta"; a series of the new issue of Nicaragua, obv. Bust of Balboa, rev. five mountain peaks, and rising sun, one, ten, twenty-five, fifty centavos, and one Cordoba; Brazil, new issue, 1000 milreis; Portuguese Republic, new issue, twenty

centavos. Also a series of Mexican hacienda tokens, in brass, for $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, and 4 reals.

By Mr. Proskey—Fifty-dollar scrip of Billy Walker, issued in October, 1853, as President of Nicaragua. He was a noted filibusterer, the son of a Tennessee banker, and his downfall in Nicaragua was caused by the restoration of slavery. Two-shillings note of Cocos Island on parchment, the only one known. This is the smallest monarchy in the world, and the note is signed by Ross, the King of Cocos Island.

By Mr. H. Wood—Two cast pesos issued by the Constitutionals in Sinaloa Mexico; a Chinese dollar with the head of Li Yuan Hung.

By Mr. George H. Blake—A new \$20 silver certificate now being issued by the Treasury Department. This certificate bears the portrait of Daniel Manning, and is a reissue of the 1891 series having the scalloped seal at the right and the XX at the left.

By Mr. DeLagerberg—A placquette of A. Paul de Vigne, of the Holland Belgian Society of the Friends of the Medallion; beautiful design by P. Bruck.

By Mr. Senft—Brunswick Luneburg broad $1\frac{1}{4}$ taler of George William 1662; Baden-Burlach taler of Margrave Frederick V, 1624, Prussia; a rare piastre for the East Asiatic Trading Company of Emden, bust of King Frederick II. of Prussia N. D., (1733-1786). Lorraine, two rare testons of Badenweiler, Francis II., 1626 and 1628; Prussia, twenty mark gold and three mark silver, new bust of William II. in uniform, 1914; Bavaria, five mark and three mark, head of the new king, Ludwig III., 1914.

By Mr. Moritz Wormser—Regensburg, Francis I, $\frac{1}{2}$ uncut, no date; Graubunde treaty with Venice, 1706, taler, obv. three coats of arms, of Graubunden, reverse of St. Mark; Lucerne, large medal, 1745, view of Lucerne, above Madonna, reverse arms of Lucerne, flanked by two giants; Benedictine Abbey of Maria Minsiedeln in Scheyz, Beatus Kuttel, ducat, 1783, coat of arms of the Abbey (two doves), reverse Madonna within radiance; Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus, ducat, Augsburg, 1633, and another ducat, Erfurt, 1634.

By Mr. Heinrich Hirsch—Four very rare pieces, silver and gold, remarkable for their size, as follows: Fifty ducats, Bohemia, Ferdinand III., 1629; ten taler of Brunswick, Henry Julius, 1609, obverse Duke mounted, reverse coat of arms; a five taler, Brunswick, George of Kalenberg, 1638, Duke mounted and coat of arms; six taler, Saxony, John George, the First, 1650, commemorating Peace of Westphalia, obverse Duke standing, reverse coats of arms in circle, (this as a six-taler piece is unique); a splendid series of gold and silver coins of Carl Ferdinand, Prince of Poland and Bishop of Breslau, showing the handsome portrait of the Bishop; thick double ducat, 1653, also triple ducat, and triple ducat in octagonal shape, and triple ducat in silver in octagonal shape of the same die; a half taler, taler, and double taler of 1632, in square or octagonal shapes, all from the die of the $\frac{1}{4}$ taler; single, double, and quadruple taler, 1639, all from the single taler die; also double taler "Klippe" of 1631, and an oval taler of 1642, all in splendid condition.

After the addresses and exhibits a brief business meeting was held.

The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read. All committees and officers reported progress, and note special changes.

Publications received: June number *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

The Executive Committee recommended for election as corresponding members under the recently adopted clause of the By-Laws Sig. Memmo Cagiati of Naples, Italy, and Sig. Mario Lanfranco of Rome, Italy, Director of the Royal Italian Mint, and they were so elected by unanimous vote, the Secretary casting one ballot. The Committee further reported that the election to membership had been transferred from the firm of Adolph Hess Nachf to Dr. Feith personally. It also reported that the next meeting Dr. Martin Burke would address the Club on "Portrait Coins."

The Medallic Art Committee offered a correction affecting some errors contained in the last minutes of its report, which was accepted. Correction of the minutes of meeting held on May 8th in reference to report of the Medallic Art Committee. Mr. DeLagerberg for the Medallic Art Committee reported that the one-hundredth anniversary of the union of Sweden and Norway, generally called the "Independence of Norway" was celebrated at Christiania, Norway, where the constitution of Norway was promulgated, the 17th of May, 1814, and that this summer at the City of Salmore, Sweden, the "Baltic Exhibition" was being held, and that both these events were commemorated by the issue of

medals. The list of exhibits of Mr. De Lagerberg also is to be corrected as follows: The name of the artist who designed the placquette first described should read Armand Bonnetain instead of A. Bronstain.

Mr. Heinrich Hirsch was proposed for election, and his name was referred to the Membership Committee.

The Executive Committee distributed printed additions to the Constitution showing all the amendments recently passed, and a list of the officers of the Club.
MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 125th monthly meeting, was held Friday, June 5, 1914, with President Kelly in the chair. Ten members were present. Mr. Hirsch of Munich, Germany, was a visitor.

Owing to the absence of the Secretary all communications were referred to next meeting.

Mr. Willis E. Robinson, 4623 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, and Mr. R. C. Garlick, 1457 East 54th Place, Chicago, were elected active members, and Otto Helbing, Nachf, of Munich, Germany, were elected corresponding members.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Hirsch showed a 5-thaler and 10-thaler of Brunswick, a 50-ducat of Bohemia, and an 8-ducat of Saxony.

Mr. Brand showed a 100-lire and a 50-lire pattern piece of Italy and also two unclassified Italian patterns, and a 7-ducat of Musocco.

Mr. E. Michael showed an onca of Peru and a doubloon of Ecuador.

Adjourned to meet Friday, July 3rd.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 16, 1914. Fifty-sixth meeting called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair. Members present: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Koeb, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Bauer read a letter received from Mr. F. J. Duffield, President of the American Numismatic Association, urging the members of the Rochester Association to attend the Springfield convention in August of this year, and requesting them to bring their collections, or part of them, to swell the exhibit.

Motion made by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Dr. Handler, and carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Borradaile for his kindness in presenting the members with a coin box to contain our second anniversary medal. The box is very nice, and greatly improved the appearance of the medal.

Mr. Merritt reported that the Canadian coins and tokens had been sorted and numbered according to Breton, and delivered to Mr. Putman, Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, and have been placed in the case allotted for our exhibit. Mr. Merritt also delivered to Mr. Putman for that exhibit the United States silver and nickel coins donated by members as follows:

Nine two-cent pieces, 6 five-cent nickel pieces, 5 half dimes, 6 quarters, 5 dollars, 1 Lafayette dollar, 1 Hard Times Token No. 92, 5 three cent nickel pieces, 5 trimes (3c silver), 7 dimes, 5 half dollars, 1 Columbian quarter, 1 Philippine half centavo, 1 Rosa Americana half pence, 1722, and 66 Canadian coins and tokens, 124 pieces in all.

The small attendance at this meeting was occasioned by the Knight Temp-lars New York State Convention being held in Rochester this week, and the Rochester Numismatic Association fully appreciates the kindness of Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Rochester Hotel, in furnishing a room to hold the meeting notwithstanding the fact that they were turning away people at the desk who were asking for rooms.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 7, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday, June 2, 1914.

The meeting came to order at 7.45 P. M., with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, Wilharm, Kraft, McKnight, Calderhead, and Gies.

A letter was read from the President of the American Numismatic Society, Mr. F. G. Duffield, in regard to the W. P. N. S. becoming a member of the A. N. A.

Exhibits: By Dr. Wilharm—U. S. cent, 1803, pointed 1, large 3, in very fine condition; also 1824 over 22 and 1826; Castorland Colonial, bronze restrike; Abyssinia dollar, 1900; Austria 60-year jubilee piece, gold 100 crowns, proof.

By Mr. Kraft—U. S. cents, 1795, 1797, 1800, 2 var. 1802, 1817.

By Mr. Gies—Eleven ancient Greek and Roman bronze coins.

By Mr. Calderhead—1883 Roumania, 5 lei; Russia, 1738, 1 rouble, bust of Anna; 1754, Russia, 1 rouble, bust of Elizabeth; 1629, Brandenburg, 5 marks, bust of three brothers, Frederick, Albert, and Christian; 1863, Denmark, 2 rigsdaler; 1891, Eritrea, Africa, 5 lire; 1876, Greece, 5 drachme; 1780, Hungary, 5 marks, bust of Maria Theresa; 1848, Lombardy, 5 lire; 1853, Papal States, 1 scudo, bust of Pope Pius IX; 1830, 1 scudo, Pope Pius VIII, on obverse, Saints Paul and Peter on reverse; 1834, 1 scudo, bust of Pope Gregory XVI; 1891, Spain, 5 pesetas, baby head of Alfonso XIII; St. Gaul, 5 francs; 1895, Uruguay, 1 peso; 1871, Spain, 1 peso; 1871, Spain, 5 pesetas; 1717, Tuscany, 5 lire, bust of Cosmus III; 1837, Monaco, 5 francs; 1851, Sardinia, 5 lire; 1887, England, 2 florins, bust of Victoria; 1884, Bulgaria, 1 leba; 1901 Saxe-Meiningen, 5 marks, head of George II; 1907, Austria, 5 kroner, coronation scene on reverse; 1902, Germany, 5 marks; 1888, Germany, 5 marks; 1901, Germany, 5 marks, busts of King William II and his Queen; 1896, Congo Free State, 5 francs; 1498-1898, Portugal, 1000 reis, busts of King Charles I. and his Queen; 1910 Italian Somaliland, 1 rupee; (1905) Thibet, 1 rupee, bust of Chinese emperor; (1900) Hyderabad, 1 rupee; 1625-1649, Scotland, 20 pence.

Meeting adjourned at 9.50, to meet the first Tuesday in July.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

Second Anniversary Medal of the Rochester Numismatic Association.



Above is shown a medal, recently issued by the Rochester Numismatic Association in commemoration of the completion of its second year. On the obverse is shown the portrait of President L. J. Woolsey of the Association, who this year succeeded ex-President George P. French, the founder of the organization. The portrait is a very good one, and will be readily recognized by many of the members of the American Numismatic Association who had the privilege and pleasure of meeting President Woolsey upon the occasion of the annual convention of 1912, at which time he was most active—as indeed was every other member of his organization—in making the visiting A. N. A. members welcome to his home city. Mr. J. A. Koeb, the designer of the medal, is to be congratulated upon his fine work. He also designed the French medal, which was issued last year. Both of these medals were produced by the establishment of Bastian Brothers Company of Rochester.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 15, 1914.

1776 Chas. N. Hinckley, Box 1214, Springfield, Mass.

1777 Sig. Memmo Cagiati, Villa Mazza A Posillipo, Naples, Italy.

- 1778 G. M. Hunter, Apollo, Pa.
 1779 A. Petitcherc, Sorel, Que., Canada.
 1780 W. E. Forte, 3519 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to August 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the August issue.

APPLICANTS

Willard N. Simmons, M. D., (U. S., Colonial, Greek, Roman)	PROPOSED BY F. H. Shumway
Tolland, Conn. -----	Waldo C. Moore
M. R. Blumberg,	Robert Hosbury
113 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio. -----	Waldo C. Moore
Geo. L. Hayes, (General & Curious)	Thos. L. Elder
308 Ridge Ave., Washington, Pa. -----	Edgar H. Adams

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 18, 1914.

1914 Board of Officers of A. N. A. Renominated for 1915.

THE NUMISMATIST has been informed by General Secretary Waldo C. Moore, in a communication dated June 19, 1914, that the entire board of officers of the American Numismatic Association for 1914 has been renominated for 1915. The nominations are as follows:

PRESIDENT—Frank G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT—R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT—C. H. Shinkle, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIBRARIAN—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

GENERAL SECRETARY—Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

TREASURER—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, Ohio.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis., Chairman; Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio; H. R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As the time approaches for the annual convention of the A. N. A. at Springfield, Mass., August 22 to 26, the reports received indicate one of the most successful conventions ever held, and it is hoped that arrangements will be completed in time to allow the announcement of all the details and the program in the August issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

Nominations for all officers will remain open until July 15, when they will close. They must be sent to Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio. Ballots will be mailed to the members about August 1. These must be returned to the Chairman of the Election Committee (designated in the by-laws as the Committee on Credentials) in the envelope furnished with the ballot.

Section 3, Article IV, of the by-laws, relating to the election of officers, reads as follows: "All elections of officers shall be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary to conduct such election. A ballot shall be sent to each

member with return envelope, marked "Ballot." These ballots are to be signed by the member with his membership number. The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the first day of the convention and the results shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the second day."

The Committee on Credentials is hereby appointed as follows: Mr. Chas. A. Frazier, Chairman, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. John W. Prevost, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Rudolph Kohler, New York, N. Y.; Mr. George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Fred Michael, Chicago, Ill.

The Committee on Proxy Representation is hereby appointed as follows: Dr. J. M. Henderson, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio; Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.; Mr. H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

In addition to those published last month, the following exhibits have been promised for the Springfield convention:

Mr. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.—Coins of New England, tokens of Massachusetts, and rarities in all series.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.—Typical collection of coins of Canada.

Mr. F. Wayland Potter, Camden, N. J.—Collection of Swedish plate money.

Mr. J. de Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.—Historical medals and plaques and historical coins.

Members who contemplate making exhibits are again requested to make the fact known in order that a complete list may be published in the August issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1914.

New Publication.

We have just received Volume XLVII. of the *American Journal of Numismatics and Proceedings of The American Numismatic Society of New York* for the year 1913. This volume contains an illustration of the Morgan Memorial Medal, and the following articles: "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501," by Albert R. Frey, which is accomplished by one map and numerous illustrations throughout the text; "The Late Louis Oscar Roty; His Life Work, and His Influence on the Past and Future of Medallistic Art," by Dr. George F. Kunz, which is accompanied by five plates; "Re-Attribution of a Seleucid Tetradrachm," by E. J. Seltman, accompanied by one plate; "Debasement of the Silver Coinage Under the Emperor Nero," by T. Louis Comarette, Ph. D.; "Coins and Medals in the United States in 1913," by the same author, which is accompanied by six plates; "My Work Among the Indians," by Edward W. Sawyer, which is accompanied by two plates; "Paper Money Issued by Sutlers in the Federal Armies During the Civil War," by Howland Wood; a biographical sketch of the late William T. R. Marvin, L. H. D., accompanied by a portrait, by Elizabeth Eliot Marvin Wood, and the proceedings of The American Numismatic Society. The present volume is the first to be issued by the Society since the discontinuance of the quarterly publication, and contains most valuable and interesting matter. The typography is all that could be desired, and the illustrations are of unusual clearness. Every numismatist, whether or not a member of the Society, should be the possessor of a copy.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.



1845—2D. FIGURE 5 SLIGHTLY UNDER FIRST CURL.

Beginning with the chart for the year 1845, the name of the discoverer of new specimens will be given at the end of the description, as will be the case throughout the entire supplement, which will be published at the conclusion of the regular charts. The differences throughout the later years, although slight, are no less numerous than those of many of the earlier dates. In 1845 there were four distinct positions of the figure 5 of date in its relation to the curls under bust. Although the writer has endeavored to show the relative position of the figure 5 to the curls, a cut of a specimen will be made from each group.



1845—1A, FIGURE 5 DIRECTLY BETWEEN CURLS.

One of the most difficult years to classify is that of 1846. After careful study the writer could devise no more easy method than that followed by Andrews—namely, the relation of the point of curl to the figure 8 of date, for the general grouping, and following with the more minute details. A cut of a cent of each type of the figure 6 will be given.



1845—3A. FIGURE 5 ENTIRELY UNDER LAST CURL.

There should be little or no trouble in placing specimens of 1847, as a cut of each type will be given.

The position of the figure 4 plays the most important part in locating the specimens of 1848. A slight mistake at the start must result in confusion. Large drawings will be made on the chart to facilitate the work and also cuts of the different groups will be made from photographs of specimens. There is no small date of 1848, although there have been several such specimens catalogued.

No detailed description of the chart of 1849 is necessary, as specimens will be easily located. Although there are a great number of varieties, few are scarce, 1849 being one of the most common dates.

In 1850 it will be noted that there are two new columns, first, figure 5, open or closed, second, figure 0 of date. In some specimens the down stroke of figure 5

touches the knob of the lower curve, called the "closed five." Those specimens on which the down stroke does not touch the knob are called the open figure 5. There is but one example in which this space is wide. There are often catalogued specimens of 1850 "dropped or low 0." As the low 0 occurs in eleven varieties, it is hardly fair to the bidder to be given no more data on which he can judge the rarity of the specimen offered. By the so-called low, or dropped, 0, is meant that the figure 0 of date is below a line drawn through the tops of 185.



1845—4E. FIGURE 5 ON A LINE WITH BACK OF FIRST CURL.



1846—3A. FIGURE 6, "FLAT DUTCH."



1846—9A. FIGURE 6, "MEDIUM."



1846—10B. FIGURE 6, "UPRIGHT."



1847—1C. STAND OF 4 ON A LINE WITH CURL.



1847—3G. STAND OF 4 JUST UNDER CURL.



1847—4G. STAND OF 4 ENTIRELY UNDER CURL.



1847—1B. STAND OF 4 SLIGHTLY TO RIGHT OF CURL.










1848—3F. STAND OF FIGURE 4 TO RIGHT OF CENTER OF CURL.



1848—4E. STAND OF FIGURE 4 DECIDED TO RIGHT OF CURL.



1848—2G. STAND OF FIGURE 4 DIRECTLY UNDER CURL.

ANDREW McGIRK.	THE STAND OF FIG. 4 its relation to the Center of the Curl under Bust.	U of UNITED its RELATION to the OBVERSE STARS.	DATE				1848
			FIG. 1 to BUST.	FIG. 5 to BUST.	FIG. 4 to CURL.	FIGURES of DATE PER. or REC.	
14	1A	Left of center. 	Under 5th. star.	Distant	Distant	Distant	Perfect.
	2A	Directly under.	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Close	Distant	Close	Recut
5	2B	"  "	" " "	"	"	Distant	Perfect
3	2C	"  "	" 5&6 "	Touchea	Distant	Touchea	Outlines to left of 5&6 Perfect.
	2D	" " "	Under 5th. star.	Close	Distant	"	
	2E	" " "	" " "	Touchea	Distant	"	Outlines to left of 4&5 Perfect.
4	2F	" " "	Bet. 5&6th Clo. 5	Close	Close	Close	
13	2G	" " "	Under the 5th.	Distant	Distant	Distant	Perfect.
	3A	To the right of the center of curl.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Close	Distant	close	Recut. line under fig. 1 Perfect.
5	3B	" " "	" 5&6th. " 5	Close	Distant	Close	
	3C	"  "	" " "	Close	Close	Close	Outlines to right of 1848 Perfect
9	3D	"  "	" 4&5 " 5	"	Distant	"	
1	3E	" " "	" 5&6 " 5	Touchea	Touchea	Touchea	Outlines to right of 1&5 Perfect.
11	3F	" " "	" " "	Distant	Distant	Distant	
	3G	" " "	Under 5th. star	Close	Distant	Close	Perfect.
10	3H	" " "	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Touchea	Close	Touchea	"
2	3I	" " "	" 4&5 "	Close	Distant	Close	"
12	3J	" " "	Eq. bet. 5th. & 6th.	Close	Distant	Touchea	"
6	4A	Decidedly to the right of center.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Close	Distant	Close	Perfect.
	4B	"  "	" 5&6 "	Touchea	V. Close	Touchea	"
	4C	"  "	" 4&5 "	Close	Distant	Close	"
	4D	" " "	Under 5th. star	Touchea	Distant	Touchea	Recut.
	4E	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Touchea	V. Close	Touchea	Perfect.
	4F	" " "	" 5&6 " 5	"	Close	V. Close	"



1848—STAND OF FIGURE 4 TO LEFT OF CENTER OF CURL.

1848		CONDITION of SPECIMEN.	RARITY
OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.			
NONE -	- Fig.1 is beyond bust.		6
NONE -	- - - - -		1
NONE -	- - - - -		2
NONE -	- - - - -		1
Compass mark on reverse milling from D of UNITED to M of AMERICA, -			4
Raised border from 3rd.star under date to the 12th.star. -			3
Line to the left of the base of fig.1. -			4
Compass mark on reverse milling from D of UNITED to M of AMERICA.-			4
NONE -	- - - - -		4
NONE -	- - - - -		1
NONE -	- - - - -		4
NONE -	- - - - -		1
NONE -	- - - - -		3
TE of UNITED connected at top, MERIC at top, CA at base, Border over S.			4
NONE -	- - - - -		1
NONE -	- - - - -		1
Defect under foot of fig.1. -			3
NONE -	- - - - -		3
Border above M. of AMERICA thru tops of MER to border above I.			2
NONE -	- - - - -		1
NONE -	- - - - - (RUMBERGER.)		3
NONE -	- - - - -		2
NONE -	- - - - -		3
Right top of T of UNITED to border, Border above E thru tops of ED to border above S, Top of ST to border over A, Border over A of AMERICA thru tops of MERI.			6
(GIES.)			



1849—3B. FIGURE 9 TO LEFT OF CURL.

ANDREWS	McVIRK.	FIGURE 9 its RELATION to CURL.	U of UNITED its RELATION to the OBSERVE STARS.	DATE 1849			
				Per. or Rec.	FIG.1 to BUST.	FIG.8 to CURL	FIG.4 to CURL.
1	1A	To right of curl.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Per.	Touches	Touches	Very close
	1B	" " "	" 5&6 " 5	9 Rec	"	Close	Close
	1C	" " "	" 4&5 " 4	Rec	"	Very close	Touches
	1D	" " "	" 4&5 " 5	Rec.	Very close	" "	Very close
	1E	" " "	Under 5th. star	Rec.	Touches	Close	Touches
3	1F	" " "	" " "	Per.	Close	Distant	Close
	1G	" " "	" " "	Per.	Close	Touches	Close
	1H	" " "	Eq. bet the 4&5	Per.	Very close	Very close	Very close
	1I	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Per.	Distant	Distant	Close
	1J	" " "	Under 5th. star	Per.	Touches	Very close	Touches
4	1K	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Per.	Distant	Distant	Close
	1L	" " "	" 5&6th. " 5	Per.	Touches	Touches	Touches
5	1M	" " "	Under 5th. star	9 Rec	"	Close	"
	2A	Directly under.	Under 5th. star	Rec.	Close	Distant	Distant
9	2B	" " "	" " "	Per.	Touches	Very close	Close
	10 2C	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Per.	Close	Close	Close
6	2D	" " "	" 5&6th. " 5	Per.	Close	Distant	Distant
	8 2E	" " "	Under 5th. star	Per.	Close	"	Close
7	2F	" " "	Bet 5&6th. clo. 5	Per.	Close	"	Distant
	2G	" " "	Under 5th. star	Per.	Close	"	Close
11	3A	To left of curl.	Under 5th. star	Per.	Close	Distant	Distant
	3B	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Per.	Distant	"	Close
	3C	" " "	" " "	Rec.	"	"	"
	12 3D	" " "	" 5&6th. " "	Per.	"	"	Distant



1849—1L. FIGURE 9 TO RIGHT OF CURL.

1849										CONDITION OR SPECIMEN.	RARITY
OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.											
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Hair to border bet. 10&11th.stars along border to 12th.star E of UNITED and ME of AMERICA connected to wreath by wide breaks, ONE CENT recut ON, CE and NT connected at top CE of CENT connected at top											4 2
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Raised border obverse at top.											1
No obverse break, reverse broken as in 1E.-											2
D, TAT, F and A indented at base. Obverse and reverse raised border -											6
Border bet. 4&5th.stars thru nose, cheek to hair. Angle of nose to hair parallel to first. CE of CENT connected.											7
Border above O of OF thru field above A thru tops of ME to border above R (GIES)											6
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Reverse legend recut.-	2
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CE of CENT not connected at top.	4
All letters of reverse legend connected at top by crack.											7
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CE of CENT connected at top,	6
Border of reverse broken between U of UNITED and ribbon 4 m.m. long. (GIES)											5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Obverse raised border from 1st. to the 7th.star	2



1849—2E. FIGURE 9 DIRECTLY UNDER CURL.



1850—3B. FIGURE 0 TO RIGHT OF CURL.

ANDREWS	McGILL.	RELATION of the FIGURE 0 to CURL.	U of UNITED its Relation to the Obverse STARS.	DATE			
				Per. of Rec.	FIG. 1 to BUST.	FIG. 5. to CURL	FIG. 0 to Other Fig's.
10	1A	To left of Curl.	Under 5th. star	Per.	Distant	Distant	On a line.
	1B	" " "	" " "	Rec.	Close	Touches	" "
11	1C	" " "	Bet. 5&6th. clo. 5	Per.	"	Distant	1 & 0 low.
	1D	" " "	" 4&5th. " 5	Per.	Distant	"	1 & 0 low.
	2A	Directly under.	Under 5th. star	Per.	Distant	Distant	Low.
	2B	" " "	" " "	Per.	"	"	Low.
8	2C	" " "	" " "	Per.	Touches	Touches	Low.
	2D	" " "	" " "	Per.	Very close	Close	Low.
	2D2	" " "	" " "	Per.	" "	"	Low.
6	2E	" " "	" " "	Per.	Close	Close	Low.
9	2F	" " "	" " "	Per.	"	"	Low.
	2G	" " "	" " "	Per.	Touches	Touches	Low.
7	2H	" " "	" " "	Per.	Very Close	"	Low.
4	3A	To right of curl	Bet. 5&6th. clo. 5	Per.	Very close	Very close	On a line.
2	3B	" " "	" " "	Per.	" "	" "	" "
5	3C	" " "	" " "	Rec.	" "	" "	" "
3	3D	" " "	Under 5th. star.	Rec.	Touches	Touches	" "
1	3E	" " "	" " "	Per.	Close	Close	" "
	3F	" " "	" " "	Per.	Touches	Touches	" "



1850—1A. FIGURE 0 TO LEFT OF CURL.



1850—2E. FIGURE 0 DIRECTLY UNDER CURL.

FIG. 5	1850	Condition	PARTY
Open or Closed.	OVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	of Specimen.	
Open	NONE - - - - -	11	1
Closed	NONE - - - - -		5
Open	NONE - - (Rounded edge) - - - -		1
Open	NONE - - - - -		1
Open	NONE - - - - -		1
Closed	NONE - - (Rounded edge) - - - -		1
Open	NONE - - - - -		1
Closed	NONE - - (Plain edge) - - - -		2
,,	NONE - - (Rounded edge) - - - -		1
Open	Border at ribbon end thru tops of UNIT to border over E One half compass mark on reverse.		5
Wide open	Top of E thru top of M to border over A. Raised edge. -		4
Closed	NONE - - (Rounded edge,) - - - -		1
Closed	NONE - - - - -		1
Closed	NONE - - - - -		1
,,	TED or UNITED to border above 1st.8 of STATES. -		5
,,	NONE - - - - -		5
Closed	NONE - - - - -		1
Open	NONE - - - - -		2
Open	NONE - - - - -		1



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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

Appreciating the interest at present taken in paper money, the Society is now exhibiting selections of the paper currency issued by the Confederate States. This is a portion of the large collection recently presented to the Society by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. On account of lack of exhibition space it was impossible to display the entire series issued by the Confederacy, nevertheless, every type, and the more important varieties, are shown.

The series is arranged in chronological order, and begin with the first emissions issued at Montgomery, Alabama, where the Confederate capitol was located before it was moved to Richmond. These were issued in May and June, 1861, and the dates are written. They are of the denomination of 1000, 500, 100, and 50 dollars, and are beautifully executed notes in black and green, engraved by the National Bank Note Co. These were followed in September by equally well engraved notes of the denomination of 100 and 50 dollars, issued at Richmond, and have the imprint of the Southern Bank Note Co., of New Orleans, though made in the North, as were the previous notes. Both of these issues bore interest at one cent a day per one hundred dollars, and are consequently now very rare.

Previous to this latter there were emitted on July 25, 1861, notes of inferior character for the value of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 dollars, lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig. These offer many minor varieties. Besides the 5-dollar note of this series, which is very rare, four specimens of the celebrated 5-dollar note made by J. Manouvrier of New Orleans, are shown. This note has a printed back and the date, July 25, is written in ink.

The next issue of September 2, 1861, forms a large series. The seven principal types of the 5-dollar denomination are shown. The three varieties of the note showing a group of females with value in red, engraved by the Southern Bank Note Co.; the two varieties of the machinist seated note, engraved by Leggett, Keatinge & Ball; the notes with portrait of Memminger in two colors, and one color with and without the name Keatinge & Ball, and the poorer executed notes with portrait of Memminger and sailor besides cotton bales, first and second series, made by B. Duncan of Columbus, S. C.; the large series with female seated on cotton bale printed by J. T. Paterson of Columbia, and the second series printed by J. T. Paterson & Co., as well as the same note printed by Hoyer & Ludwig of Richmond. There is also shown the rare Indian princess, or negroes loading cotton, note, lithographed by Hoyer & Ludwig.

Nine types of the ten-dollar notes are shown. These include the rare notes engraved by the Southern Bank Note Co., Leggett, Keatinge & Ball, and the two rare types of Hoyer & Ludwigs issues.

Of the 20-dollar bills the five principal types with their many variants are shown, including the rare engraved note by the Southern Bank Note Co. and the equally rare note in two colors by Hoyer & Ludwig, with "for" written and printed.

The three types of 50-dollar bills are shown in all their varieties, including a previously unknown variant of the type with the head of Jefferson Davis lithographed instead of engraved. A number of varieties of the 100-dollar bill are also displayed.

Both types of the interest-bearing 100-dollar note of 1862 are on view in all their varieties. The other issues of this year are shown complete—namely, the two types each of the 1 and 2 dollar notes of June 2, each in three series; the 10-dollar note of September 2, including the error with "Six-Month" and the innumerable varieties of the different denominations of the December issues.

The large issues of 1863 and 1864 are shown in detail with their many variants and numerous series and serial letters, including the rare 100-dollar bill of small size.

In all, over six hundred bills are shown, though the collection comprises over two thousand specimens of the Confederate governmental issues. This exhibition will continue during the greater part of the Summer.

No change has been made in the exhibitions on the main floor with the exception of the addition of several new acquisitions in the Mexican exhibit, and a number of interesting decorations, including the very striking Chilean Order of Merit.

This order was originally established by General Bernardo O'Higgins

when head of the Chilean Government, (1817 to 1823), and lasted for a short time only. At the time of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Chilean Independence, in 1910, the order was re-established, to be conferred upon foreigners only.

The decoration consists of a white enameled star suspended from the talons of a flying condor, well illustrating the immense wings of this great bird of the Andes.

The collection of Indian portrait medals by E. W. Sawyer has been increased by the loan, from Mr. Sawyer, of a second bronze casting from the original model, fifteen inches in diameter.

The 47th Volume of the American Journal of Numismatics has just been published and distributed to members and subscribers.

Some Prices Brought at the Bascom Sale.

The important and valuable collection of Anglo-Saxon and English coins, the property of George Jonathan Bascom of New York City, was sold at Sotheby's in London on June 15 and 16. Mr. Bascom is a fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society of London, and his collection is the result of many years of labor.

A number of its great rarities came from the famous cabinets of Boyne, Montague, Murdoch, and Rashleigh. Mr. Bascom took advantage of every opportunity that occurred to add to it, where possible, coins of great rarity in the finest condition, many of which are the actual specimens illustrated in the standard works of Ruding and Hawkins, also in *The Numismatic Chronicle*. A large number of the rarest pieces possess long pedigrees, which have been carefully authenticated. Some of these coins are most difficult for a collector to obtain, and as a rule can only be procured at the dispersal of a famous collection.

A silver penny of Beornwulf, Mercian King, A. D. 823-825, weighs 21 grains and has the head to right without diadem. It is from the Brumell, Wigan, Doulton and Richardson collections. It brought \$195.

A silver penny of Wiglaf, who became King of Mercia in 825, was deposed in 829, and was restored 830-839, is of the highest degree of rarity. It is a unique variety, differing from each of the four specimens described in "The Find," locality unknown, in *The Numismatic Chronicle*. This Bascom example was found at Dorking in 1817 in company with more than 700 Anglo-Saxon coins. It comes from the Cuff and Rashleigh collections, and both Ruding and Hawkins engraved from this identical piece. It weighs 22½ grains. It has a rude head to right within a circle. It brought \$500, the highest piece of the sale.

King Ecgberht of Kent, A. D. 765-791, is represented by a silver penny well preserved and weighing 15 grains. It is without bust but has the King's name and monogram in the centre within a beaded circle. This coin has been attributed to Mercia and catalogued as Ecgberht, son of Offa, but not on satisfactory grounds, as he only reigned about six months, whereas Ecgberht, King of Kent, is mentioned in charters, from which his reign is known to have lasted for about twenty-five years. There are only three other specimens known, two of which are in the British Museum, weighing respectively 16 6-10 and 17 grains, and the third specimen is the Whitbourne-Shepherd-Montagu piece, bought by Rollin & Feuardent in 1895, and the whereabouts of which cannot now be traced. The Bascom coin comes from the Cuff and Rashleigh collections, and sold for \$242.50.

A silver penny of Baldred, who reigned in Kent 806-895, known as a Canterbury penny, with a diademed head to right, and weighing 22 grains, sold for \$375. It is a variety of Ruding, Hawkins, and British Museum catalogue in the spelling of the King's name Beldred, instead of Baldred. Only one specimen with bust is described in the last-named work. It comes from the Yorke-Moore, Montagu, and Murdock collections.

A silver penny, without bust, of Jaenberht, who was Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 766-790, under King Offa of Mercia, weighs 12 grains. It is somewhat corroded and part of the edge is ragged. It has a star of eight limbs

pommee within a circle. It was found near Netley Abbey in company with a penny of Berhtulf of Mercia and is from the Rashleigh collection. This sold for \$175.

A penny of St. Martin of Lincoln weighs twenty grains. It comes from the Pembroke, Wigan, Brice, Montagu and Astronomer collections. Not one of the famous collections of Murchison, Shepherd, Marsham, Murdoch and Carlyon-Britton, possessed a specimen of this interesting coin. The Rashleigh example was fractured in several places on the edge. It sold for \$350.

A styca of Ecgrith, King of Northumbria, A. D. 670-685, weighs seventeen and a half grains and has a plain cross in centre within inner circle. It was found with a few other coins in 1813 in the Chapel yard of Haworth, Durham. It is from the Gott, Addington and Montagu collections.

A penny attributed to King Eandred, A. D. 807-841, found in the year 1774 on the estate of Philip Rashleigh, near Trewhiddle, St. Austell, Cornwall, in a silver crop containing a number of Sacred Pennies of Behtrulf, Coenwulf, &c., brought \$147.50.

A penny of King Sihtric, so far as known the only extant specimen; said to have been found with coins of St. Peter of York, \$172.50.

A London farthing of King Henry IV., of the light coinage, said to be a unique specimen, \$121.

A "septim shilling" of Henry VII.'s third coinage, \$175.

A "portcullis farthing" of the second coinage of Henry VIII., only one other specimen known, \$85.

A London penny of Edward VI. of the "sovereign" type, \$175.

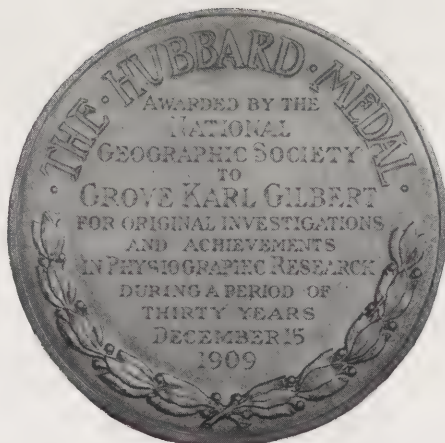
The sum of \$135 was paid for a Mary I. half groat. The coin shows a bust of Queen Mary. It weighs $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and is extremely rare.

For an Elizabethan milled three farthing \$125 was paid. The coin was minted in London in 1563. Its design is the bust of the crowned Queen. Its weight is $6\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The total realized at the second day's sale was \$7,895.

[The above information has been taken from *The New York Times*.—Ed.]

The Hubbard Medal.



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Above we illustrate the Hubbard Medal, which was awarded to Grove Karl Gilbert for original investigations and achievements by the National Geographic Society. We are indebted to the National Geographic Society for the opportunity to show this medal to our readers.

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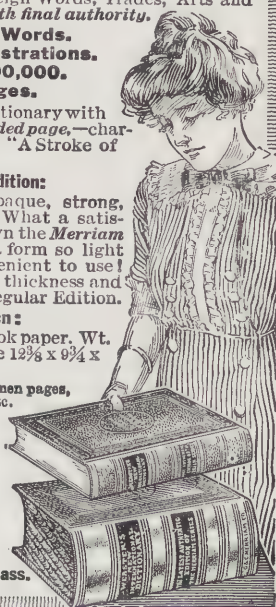
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

AUGUST, 1914

No. 8

The Springfield Convention.

Within a few weeks (Aug. 22-26) will take place the 1914 annual convention of the A. N. A., and from all quarters comes information denoting a record-breaking attendance. It has been some years since a convention has been held in any of the New England States, which is a very important numismatic section, and contains many of the rarest coins known to the fraternity, not only in private collections, but in those contained by public institutions, chief among these is that donated to the Massachusetts His-



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

torical Society by the late William S. Appleton, which embraces numerous excessively rare and some unique pieces of Americana which are traditional in American numismatics.

It is understood that the possessors of some of the best collections will place their treasures on public exhibition at the convention, and, as at least two of the more noted public collections—the Joseph C. Mitchelson collec-

tion, housed in the State Library, at Hartford, Conn., and the Wm. S. Appleton collection in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, (at Boston, Mass.) are within a short distance of the convention city, it is thought that side visits to the respective collections may be made by parties made up of those interested. The Mitchelson collection has been for some time publicly exhibited in the Connecticut State Library. The Appleton collection has not



THE INTERIOR OF THE AUDITORIUM.

been on public exhibition, but it is thought that members of the Association will be permitted to view it.

The scenic and historical features of interest in and around Springfield

are too numerous to specify. Indeed, it is scarcely necessary to specify them, as that section of the country is well known by everybody through report if not by actual observation, and it is certain that every minute spent at the convention and around Springfield will be of absorbing interest.



JOHN W. PREVOST, PRESIDENT SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

The local committees have entered into the preparations for the convention with the hustling spirit for which the New Englanders are noted, and it is certain that they will make this meeting one to be long remembered.



W. C. STONE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.

We are pleased to be able to show the portraits of several of the members of the committees, with whom our members will soon have the privilege of being personally acquainted.

Following is an outline of the programme arranged for the 1914 A. N. A. Convention, to be held at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22-26:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

- 9 A. M.—Registration of members with the General Secretary at Hotel Kimball.
10.00 A. M. to 12 M.—Opening business session. Four short papers will be read at this session.
1.00 to 5.00 P. M.—Installation of exhibits by the members.
8.00 P. M.—Smoker at the Board of Trade rooms.



JOHN M. OLIVER, CHAIRMAN PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.

- Morning—Meeting of committees and the Board of Governors.
2.00 to 6.00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24.

- 10.00 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.—Business session. Three short papers will be read at this session.
12.30 P. M.—Official photograph to be taken in front of Auditorium.
2.00 to 4.00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.
4.00 P. M.—Trip to Mount Tom. Supper.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

- 10.00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M.—Business session. Three short papers will be read at this session.
2.00 to 4.00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.
4.00 to 6.00 P. M.—Automobile trip about city and suburbs.
7.00 P. M.—Moonlight trip to Riverside Park.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26.

10.00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M.—Business session.

2.00 to 4.00 P. M.—Exhibit open to the public.



T. J. CHAMPAGNE, MEMBER PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Following is a list of the exhibits promised for the Springfield Convention:

Mr. Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.—A collection of the tokens issued by Bolen of Springfield.



CHARLES A. FRAZER, CHAIRMAN HOTEL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Erwin G. Ward, South Weymouth, Mass.—A collection of Confederate notes, showing all types and denominations.

Mr. E. H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A portion of Mr. Adams' exhibit will consist of New England store cards, including many rare pieces.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.—Colonial and Washington coins, United States cents, gold dollars and Hard Times tokens.



THE HOTEL KIMBALL.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.—Rare Ohio paper money.

Mr. Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.—A collection of the imitations of Colonial coins by Bolen; United States, foreign and ancient coins in all metals; New York State colonial and bank notes.

Mr. Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.—United States pattern coins.

Mr. F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.—Siege, necessity and counter-marked coins, and coins of Central America.

Mr. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.—Coins of New England, tokens of Massachusetts, and rarities in all series.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.—Typical collection of coins of Canada.

Mr. F. Wayland Potter, Camden, N. J.—Collection of Swedish plate money.

Mr. J. De Lagerberg, Passaic, N. J.—Historical medals and plaques and Swedish coins.

Mr. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.—Rarities in United States coins and complete set of Mexico Constitutionalist coins and paper money.

Mr. Harry A. Gray, Roxbury, Mass.—Colonial notes, broken bank bills and privately issued notes, all of Massachusetts.

Mr. Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.—Collection of United States coins.

Mr. George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.—Unique items in United States paper money.

Dr. J. Harold Cornell, Philadelphia, Pa.—A number of uncirculated cents, many of which have original red color, wholly or in part.

Designs for New French Coins.

France expects to have nickel sous (cents), two and five cent pieces in circulation, before the year is over, states a special dispatch to the *New York Sun* of March 5, although it is calculated that it will take ten years to replace all the bronze coins now in use. After various unsatisfactory attempts to obtain a good design for the new nickel coinage a competition was held which was won by Emile Lindauer, to whom the first prize of 20,000 francs (\$4,000) was awarded.

The successful competitor is a man of 45, and is an engraver, not an artist. "I am an artisan", he says modestly, "the son of my own works. When 12 years old I began to engrave, starting with seals. Since then I have worked at every branch of engraving, on steel, stone, &c. In this contest I sought to design a coin, not a medal. The human figure is out of place on a coin, it wears away and an attractive little figure soon becomes little more than a vague silhouette. That is why I chose a purely allegorical theme."

The face of the new coin shows the letters R F (Republique Francaise) with a Phrygian bonnet on the top, a wreath of oak and laurel surrounding them. The other side gives the republic's motto, "Liberty, equality and fraternity," the value of the coin and the date of issue.

The new designs have been criticised not from an artistic point of view but from an economical one. There are people who think that Government employes might have devised a coin at a cheaper cost to the ratepayers or that there would have been no difficulty in obtaining one for nothing. Occasion has also been taken to object to the five cent piece as being inconsistent with the metric system; one cent, two cents and four cents it is claimed would be more rational.

Coins for a Leper Colony.

The Philippine Government has minted a special coinage for use in the Culion Leper Colony. The coins are of aluminium, and include pieces of one peso, and twenty, ten, five and one-half centavos. They are accepted at face value for all business carried on within the colony, but are of no value elsewhere.

Barbara Fritchie.



The accompanying illustration shows a medallion recently executed by James E. Kelly, the sculptor, of New York City, for the Barbara Fritchie Memorial Association of Frederick, Md. This is an admirable portrait of the aged heroine, taken from an old-time photograph. The design gives the profile of her face against the background of the Flag; the great strength of character for which the old lady was noted is wonderfully depicted in the artist's work. The clear-cut features, firmness of mouth and chin, the border cap which she always wore, are all strikingly portrayed. From this the Gorham Company of New York City is to cast a medallion which will embellish a tablet containing the poem of "Barbara Fritchie" by John Greenleaf Whittier. This is to be used on a massive granite shaft which will be placed on her grave in the Mount Olivet Cemetery at Frederick, Md., and will be unveiled in connection with the ceremonies incidental to the "Star Spangled Banner Centenary" in September, 1914.

Hardly any poem written in this country has ever attained the popularity of "Barbara Fritchie", but there has been at times doubt expressed as to the authenticity of the story, so that those who knew and venerated this great and noble character have undertaken this patriotic work, which will so beautifully mark her last resting place. It should also be mentioned that the grave of Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star Spangled Banner", is also in this same cemetery.

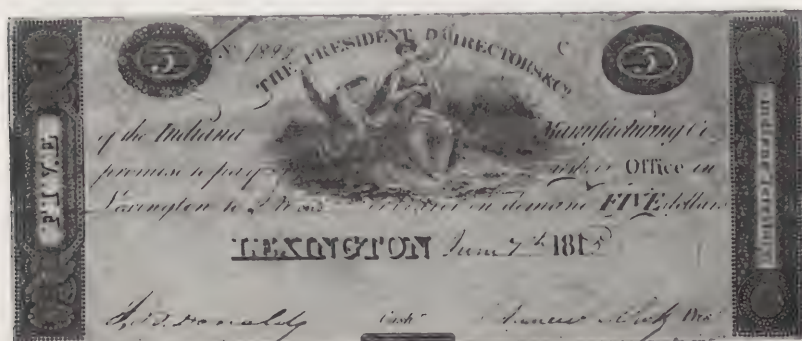
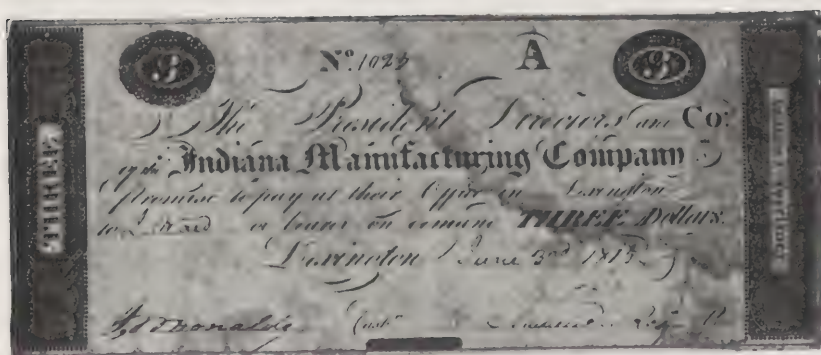
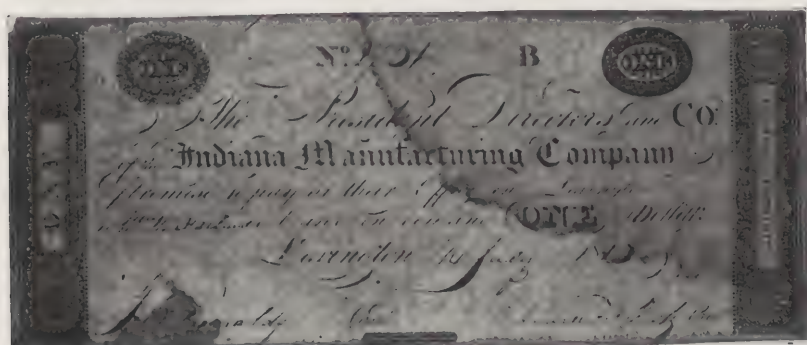
James E. Kelly, the sculptor, is better known for his famous historical tablets as shown on the Saratoga Battle Monument, the Monmouth Monument at Freehold, N. J.; Washington at Valley Forge, on the Sub Treasury, Wall Street, New York; the Battle of Harlem Heights, erected by the Sons of the Revolution on Columbia College, Broadway, New York, and many others, as also his statues of Sheridan, Roosevelt, colossal group "Defence of New Haven" for Yale College, etc., etc.

A few lines about Barbara Fritchie may not be amiss in view of the various conflicting statements that have appeared from time to time. Barbara Hauer was born December 3, 1766, in Lancaster, Pa., and in early life moved to Frederick, Md. She was married to John Casper Fritchie on May 6, 1806. She died December 18, 1862, aged 96 years and 15 days, and was buried in the old Reformed Graveyard. On Memorial Day, May 30th, 1913, her remains and

those of her husband (who died November 10, 1840,) were removed to the Mt. Olivet Cemetery with elaborate ceremonies. The flag incident with General Jackson's men occurred on September 10, 1862, on their march through Frederick to capture Harper's Ferry. The flag is still in the possession of Mrs. John H. Abbott of Frederick, her great niece, as also many others. H. R. D.

Rare Indiana Territory Bank Notes.

We are sure the illustration of these rare bank notes will be of interest to those who are devoted to the collection of paper notes. We are indebted to one



of our members, Mr. R. E. Davis, of Lafayette, Ind., for the opportunity to show them, which is perhaps the first time they have been brought to public at-

tention. The notes are the usual size, but have been reduced to come within our columns. Mr. Davis states that he procured the notes last Winter in a



curiosity shop while upon a visit to Denver, Colo., and up to this time he has not been able to find any one who knows anything about them. Perhaps one of our readers can give some information.

Prices Brought At Parsons Sale.

Below we give a number of the higher prices realized at the sale of the collection of the Hon. George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio, which was held by Henry Chapman at Philadelphia on June 24-27, inclusive. In each instance we give the lot number, so that those who are especially interested in any certain lot may be enabled to get a complete description in detail in Mr. Chapman's catalogue, as it is not possible, owing to lack of space, to give a detailed description of the condition of each piece:

Lot

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sommers Island twopence.
Faint\$50.00 | 200. New York Cent. 1787.
Liber natus Libertatem
Defendo. Ex. fine\$850.00 |
| 2. N E shilling. Fine\$62.50 | 202. Nova Eborac Cent. 1787.
Unc.\$165.00 |
| 3. Willow Tree shilling. Fine,
slightly bent\$82.50 | 221. Washington New Jersey
Cent. Very fine\$740.00 |
| 4. Oak Tree shilling. Fine..\$9.50 | 307. Myddelton Cent. 1796.
Brill. pf. Silver\$25.00 |
| 5. do. ....\$30.00 | 308. Do. Copper. Proof ....\$20.00 |
| 6. Do. Very fine. ....\$32.50 | 310. Nouvelle Orleans. Unc..\$22.00 |
| 16. Pine Tree shilling. Unc..\$32.50 | 311. New Orleans. Counter-
stamped on Zacatecas cast
dollar. Good\$10.00 |
| 18. Do. Unc.\$34.00 | 327. CURRENCY DOLLAR. E
G FECIT. Pewter. Unc..\$16.50 |
| 29. Maryland shilling. Ex.
Fine\$100.00 | U. S. Patterns— |
| 30. New Jersey silver farthing.
Nelson Plate II., No.
13. Very good\$92.50 | 342. 1794 half dime. Copper.
Ex. fine\$130.00 |
| 46. Carolina Half Penny.
PROPRIETERS. Proof..\$1300. | 349. 1823 Cent. Silver\$20.00 |
| 73. Wood's pattern for farthing.
Nelson No. 18. Ex.
fine\$105.00 | 378. 1856 cent. Pure copper..\$20.00 |
| 88. 1723. Pattern farthing.
Unc. Nelson No. 6\$62.50 | 399. 1860 Cent. Copper. Reg.
issue\$22.00 |
| 98. Massachusetts pattern half
penny. Poor\$37.00 | 401. 1861 Cent. Reg. issue in
copper\$45.00 |
| 141. Standish Barry Threepence
Sharp\$141.00 | Washington Medals— |
| 196. Immune Columbia. 1785
Cent. Ex. fine\$280.00 | 575. 1792 Cent. Baker 59. Very
fine\$48.00 |
| 198. Immunis Columbia. Cent.
1787. Unc.\$32.50 | 576. Baker 60 Cent. Ex. fine..\$27.00 |

606. Baker 67. Tin. Ex. fine. \$24.00	1159. 1864. Unc. \$27.00
623. Baker 84. Proof \$21.00	1160. 1865. Unc. \$35.00
625. Baker 87. Lead \$28.00	1162. 1867. Brill. pf. \$36.00
659. Baker 133. Silver \$44.00	1170. 1875. Brill. pf. \$95.00
689. Baker 162. Tin. Very fine \$50.00	1212. Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10.
796. Baker 335. Silver \$25.00	1860. Ex. fine \$45.00
845. Baker 411. Silver \$15.00	1216. 1857. U. S. proof set. Silver and minor. 9 pcs. \$40.00
1076. 1864 gold proof set. \$170.00	1217. Do. 1858. 7 pcs. \$40.00
1077. 1876 \$205.00	Silver Dollars—
1084. \$10. 1798. Over 1897. 4 stars before, 9 behind bust. Very fine \$90.00	1279. 1795. Three leaves under wing. Unc. \$33.00
1094. 1825. \$2.50. Ex. fine .. \$29.00	1284. 1795. Bust left of obverse field. Ex. fine \$17.00
1107. 1861 \$3. Brill. pf. \$20.00	1306. 1803. Large 3. Unc. \$22.00
1109. 1864. \$3. Brill. pf. \$29.00	1308. 1836. Proof \$20.00
1111. 1867. \$3. Brill. pf. \$25.00	1309. 1839. Ex. fine \$57.00
1117. \$3. 1873. Brill. pf. \$90.00	1349. 1873. Carson City. Unc. \$28.00
Gold Dollars—	1413. Half dollar. 1796. 15 stars. Fine \$90.00
1148. 1857. Brill. pf. \$25.00	1414. Do. 1797. Very good ... \$35.00
1158. 1863. Unc. \$31.00	

Obituary.

CHRISTIAN C. MORITZ.

Christian C. Moritz, for many years an attorney, with offices at No. 140 Nassau street, died yesterday afternoon at St. Luke's Hospital, of a complication of diseases. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Moritz, who lived at No. 272 West 139th street, and was born in Germany, was noted as a numismatist, and numbered among his collection of coins many rare specimens. Mr. Moritz was a member of The American Numismatic Society. He was a member of the Jefferson Yacht Club. His wife survives him.

SAMUEL BENTON EMERY.

Samuel Benton Emery, of Melrose, Mass., died on July 4, 1914. He was born on Oct. 15, 1848, at Sanford, Me. Mr. Emery had for many years been a member of the American Numismatic Association, and held No. 251.

The Kirtland Notes.

In the June issue of the *Banker's Home Magazine*, published at New York City, on Page 22, is reproduced the article on Kirtland notes which was written by General Secretary Waldo C. Moore and published in the May issue of THE NUMISMATIST. Our magazine is given credit, and it is very gratifying to note that the chief banking magazine of this country deems this article worthy of reproduction in full. Mr. Moore's article upon numismatic subjects have been read with much interest by our readers and have elicited numerous flattering comments.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for July.

The principal articles in this month's issue are "Different Die Varieties of Breton 979-980," by Dr. Eugene C. Courteau; "The First Director of the U. S. Mint," by H. Criswell; "Libertas Americana Medal," by H. A. Gray, and "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," by Sigmund Krausz. There are also a number of interesting items relating to current numismatics and an account of recent meetings of numismatic societies. In addition there is an article entitled "On to Springfield," by John M. Oliver, relating to the 1914 A. N. A. Convention, which is accompanied by illustrations of the municipal building in which the Convention is to be held, and also of the Hotel Kimball, which is to be the official headquarters of the Convention.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Illustrated Monthly, devoted to Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

All Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor not later than the 10th of each month to insure publication in the next issue.

THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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1 Page.....	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover.....	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover.....	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

LET ALL members of the A. N. A. make an extra effort to attend the annual convention, which will be held at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 22-26 inclusive. The National officers and the local committee have done everything possible to insure a successful meeting, and all present indications point to that result. An unusually interesting exhibition of coins, medals, and paper money has been promised, so that those who are devoted to numismatic subjects will be enabled to view rare coin treasures at Springfield, brought from various parts of the United States and Canada, which cannot be seen under any other circumstances. These annual exhibitions are steadily growing in extent and quality, each succeeding exhibition being superior to the last, until now this feature has become one of the most important of the annual meetings of the Association.

Letters to Editor.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

Answering your inquiry in July number re Hudson Bay Dollar, I have made a note in my Breton that one was sold by Lyman H. Low on 29th March, 1904. Looking up his catalogue of that date, Lot 214, in a consignment the property of F. J. Naftel, I find that he describes it as one of the East Main tokens. It was counterstamped N incuse, instead of S.

Lot 213 in same catalogue is described "East Main. Hudson Bay Co. I II T/ H. B. C. in large letters. Rev. plain. Rather crude work. An oblong octagonal, 23x50."

Perhaps Mr. Low can give us some information about these pieces. There were also in same sale, lots 215 and 216, two sets of the regular H. B. Tokens, Breton 926-7-8-9.

W. A. D. LEES, A. N. A. 1676.

Red Deer, Alberta, Canada, 7 July, 1914.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

At the sale of the Robert Hewitt collection I bought Lot No. 179, described as follows: 1793 chain AMERI, Crosby 3-B—a very rare variety. The question was raised by Mr. Henry Chapman and others present as to whether there was such a variety as 3-B, as the coin showed it had been altered from a Crosby 3-C by removing the letters CA and adding a period.

While looking over my coins the other evening I came to the cent Crosby 3-B and compared it with the illustration in Dr. Crosby's book, and I find I have the original, of which he only had a copy. He says he had never been able to learn where the original was. I suppose the Doctor was deceived by only having an electrotype of the original. If he had seen the original, which I now have, he would have seen at a glance that it had been altered.

The cent I have is no doubt the original from which his copy was made, and which is illustrated in his book. It shows every corrosion spot, pit mark, and dent. This proves conclusively that there never was a die 3-B.

I feel that I have been very fortunate in picking up the original coin from which his copy was made, and I thought you would be pleased to make use of this information through THE NUMISMATIST for the benefit of collectors who collect die varieties, and who no doubt are looking for Crosby 3-B.

W. W. GARRABRANT.

Newark, N. J., Ju'y 11, 1914.

A Curious Countermark.



Mr. J. W. Scott has kindly loaned us for illustration an old Spanish dollar bearing a curious countermark upon which we would like some of our readers to throw light. Apparently it is different from any of the other numerous countermarks with which numismatists in general are familiar.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Court House, Tuesday, July 7, 1914. Fifty-seventh meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association, President Geo. J. Bauer presiding. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Bostwick, Koeb, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. J. W. Gifford of 60 Kingston Street, this city, presented through Mr. Merritt a medal of the 100th anniversary of the Knight Templars to the R. N. A. Motion made and carried that the Secretary send a letter of thanks to Mr. Gifford.

Announcement was made that Mr. Woolsey, Past President, whose portrait appears on our second anniversary medal, had made a generous gift to our medal fund. Mr. King proposed that the R. N. A. present to Mr. Woolsey the die with photograph from which the medals were struck as a small token of appreciation of his generous gift. Mr. Woolsey responded in his usual nice way, making it appear that he was the gainer instead of the Association.

Mr. King made a motion that we present to Mr. Horstman, Manager of the Hotel Rochester, one of our Second Anniversary medals in recognition of his many favors to the Association; seconded by Mr. King, and carried.

One of our second anniversary medals, struck in white metal, was raffled, realizing \$3.00, which will be credited to the Medal Fund.

On account of the convention of the National Dental Association being held in Rochester this week, it was thought best not to trouble the Hotel Rochester by occupying one of the rooms there that evening, and through the kindness of Mr. Andrew Ludolph, a member of the Rochester Philatelic Association, the Surrogate's Room in the Court House was placed at our disposal for this meeting.

Practically the entire evening was spent in Convention talk, and it looks now as though the Rochester Association would be well represented. A very enjoyable time is anticipated, judging from the programme as arranged.

Publications received: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* and *Philatelic West*.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, July 21, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 126th monthly meeting was called to order July 3, 1914, and immediately adjourned to meet Friday, Aug. 7.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on May 27, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

Major John Henry Leslie and Mr. Charles Henry Heathcote were elected members.

Miss Helen Farquhar read a paper, illustrated by lantern-slides, on 'Touchpieces,' in which, after passing in review the evidence concerning "the royal ceremony of healing" in Mediæval and Tudor times, she produced new matter from contemporary manuscript relating to the rite as practised by the Stuarts. She proved that a brass medalet ordered in 1635 from the chief-graver at the Tower was not, as has lately been believed, a substitute for the gold angel of Charles I. but was a pass (or tally) given to the patient by the surgeon-in-chief to ensure his admission to the King's presence, and to certify that he was a sufferer from the disease known as "the King's Evil." Miss Farquhar thus removed the mistaken impression that Charles I. resorted to a token of base metal as a touchpiece whilst the mint in London was still available for the production of the gold coin; and she instanced in corroboration the fact, now known, that angels were there coined until the actual outbreak of the Civil War. She also drew attention to certain documents which showed that suggestions were made for reducing the weight of gold touchpieces, which had been substituted for the coinage of angels under Charles II., because of the great numbers resorting to that King to be touched. Although the suggestions were not then accepted, the reduction was made in the following reign; and later in the days of his poverty in exile, James II. was further compelled to substitute silver for the traditional gold piece.

Amongst the exhibitions were a series of touchpieces by Miss Farquhar, and of angels from the reign of Henry VI. to that of Charles I. by the President.

Three specimens of the medalet, or pass, of 1635 were shown by Miss Farquhar, Mr. Henry Symonds, and Mr. J. O. Manton. Its device was: Obverse, the Hand of Providence issuing from the clouds over the heads of four men below; legend, HE TOUCHED THEM; reverse, Rose and thistle beneath a royal crown; legend, AND THEY WEARE HEALED. Mr. Lawrence showed part of a set of silver counters illustrating the cries of London tradesmen.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY held its regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, July 7th, 1914. The meeting came to order at 8 P. M., with the President, Mr. Shinkle, in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Shinkle, Calderhead, Kraft, and Gies, and Dr. Wilharm.

Visitors present—Mr. Theo. Leon of Chicago and Mr. Spears of Pittsburgh.

Exhibitions: By Mr. Leon—1861 gold dollar, D. Mint; 1852 U. S. Assay Office \$10. gold piece; 1855 fifty dollar gold piece Wass, Molitor & Co.; 1839, 1851, 1852 silver dollars, proof; 1907, St. Gaudens \$20. gold piece.

By Mr. Spears—Ancient silver coin, Athens.

By Mr. Calderhead—1872 Commercial silver dollar, 420 grains, 900 fine; 1866 pattern 5c nickel, Lincoln.

By Mr. Shinkle—1863 pattern cent, pure copper; 1864 pattern cent, copper-nickel, thick planchet.

By Mr. Kraft—The following United States cents: 1794, Hays No. 4; 1803, 1826, 1830, high 0; 1823, perfect date; 1839 Silly Head; 1839 Booby Head, cracked obverse die; 1846, crosslet 4.

By Dr. Wilharm—Bechtler 2½ gold piece, 67 C. 21 G.; 1703 England, Queen Anne crown; Bank of England dollar, 1804; William III. crown, 1700; Umberto, 1878, Colony of Eretrea; Bavaria, double thaler, Maximilian, 1626; United States cents, two 1793, Crosby 11J.

By Mr. Gies—United States cents, 1793, Crosby 12L; 1793, Crosby 14K; Liberty cap cents; 1853, 1857, 1859 five-dollar gold pieces, D. Mint; 1805 over 4 half dollars, two varieties; 1806 cracked reverse die; 1795 half dollar, double cut date.

Adjourned at 9.50 to meet at Carnegie Institute on Tuesday, Aug. 4.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 21, 1914. Fifty-eighth meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Upon motion, Dr. French was appointed to write an article for publication in the daily papers telling of the fine work done by Mr. Koeb in cutting the dies for our Second Anniversary medal; also for the purpose of advertising the Rochester Numismatic Association and keeping it before the public as much as possible.

A letter was read, received from Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, P. Q., with which he enclosed a contribution for our exhibit at the Municipal Museum consisting of two rare Canadian Tokens, "Ships Colonies and Commerce", one of them bearing the initials W. & B. N. Y. These are very fine specimens, and the R. N. A. members feel proud to add them to the collection. The Secretary was requested to write Mr. McLachlan advising him of a vote of thanks being passed for his kindness.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, August 4th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on June 24th, 1914. From *The Athenæum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the Chair.

Diwan Bahadur T. Desica Chariar and Mr. Roderick W. Henderson were elected members.

Mr. Andrew continued his numismatic history of the reign of Stephen, in which he detailed the *coup d'état* which enabled that king to seize the crown and Henry's vast treasure at Winchester, which, in addition to great quantities of gold and silver plate, included nearly two and a half millions

of silver pennies, then the only denomination of current money. Some estimate of the comparative value of the treasure could be drawn from the fact that the cost of building two arches of London Bridge in 1130 was only £25. Under the political conditions of Stephen's election, the expediency of an immediate issue of his money throughout the realm was obvious, and as evidence of the haste with which it was rushed through, Mr. Andrew instanced its legend, STIFNE REX, which combined a false English nominative with a Latin title. This first type of Stephen's money, Hawkins fig. 270, was probably designed at the coronation, Christmas, 1135, and was continued until the battle of Lincoln, Feb. 2nd, 1141; but meanwhile it passed through three successive variations, which could be differentiated by the legends (1): STIFNE REX, (2) STIEFNE RE or R, (3) STIEFNE. Mr. Andrew thought it possible that the device upon the reverse of this type represented the royal crown in plan as a rebus on the name Stephanus—a crown or garland.

Mr. S. M. Spink exhibited his collection of remarkable coins of this reign, most of them being issued by other than the King's authority, and illustrating historical events at the various local mints where they were coined. Mr. F. A. Walters showed an impression in pewter from the obverse die of the gold medal awarded by the Commonwealth to Admirals Blake, Monk, Penn, and Lawson for their victories over the Dutch in 1652. Of the four medals struck, three are still in existence.

W. J. ANDREW, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday, July 10, 1914. Vice-President Frey presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Armstrong, Blake, Boyd, Burke, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Senft, Swanson, Valentine, and Wormser.

The Vice-President expressed regret at the absence of the President, owing to indisposition. After the roll call, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Two members were dropped owing to the non-payment of dues. Publication received during the month: *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for July.

The Executive Committee recommended the election of Mr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, as corresponding member, and he was so elected unanimously.

Upon favorable report of the membership committee, Mr. Heinrich Hirsch of Munich was unanimously elected a member of the Club.

Mr. De Lagerberg, for the Medallic Art Committee, reported that the Napier Centenary would be commemorated in Edinburgh by the issue of a medal.

Mr. Wood called attention to the exhibition now open at the American Numismatic Society of Confederate Paper Money.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of hearing an address by Dr. Martin Burke on "Portrait Coins," for which the Club passed a unanimous vote of thanks.

Dr. Burke's address follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

Many years ago Mr. Max Vogrish, a distinguished Austrian and an amateur in all that is beautiful in life and art, showed me a collection of Roman coins. So fine was the condition of these portraits of the old Roman Emperors that "A new world swam into my ken," as Keats said, and I began to collect a few coins. Greek coins particularly appealed to me, however, but as portraits only commenced to be struck on coins from about the time of Alexander the Great the most beautiful period of Greek art is lost to us so far as portraits are concerned. It has been estimated that of the five thousand collectors of coins in this country, not five hundred collect foreign coins. I can admire beautiful American coins, but I am afraid the collections to be derived from these coins must be limited, whereas the mental stimulus from foreign coins, beginning with the dawn of history in Asia Minor and Greece, and extending even down to our own time, cannot be overestimated. It is said that it requires a man to know Greek and Latin to collect portrait coins of these dead nations, but the fact remains that I was never so amazed in my life as when I once had a man, who certainly had a limited education, show me some Roman coins of such fine condition and who exhibited such a discrimination and taste as to make me speechless with astonishment. Here

indeed was a true collector. A man who has to pinch and struggle to purchase a rare or beautiful coin is the true amateur. A man who has ample means and a liberal education deserves no credit for education and taste. Taking then the portrait coins of the Generals of Alexander the Great, the Kings of Syria, Macedonia, Egypt, and Pergamus, what a wonderful and beautiful variety do we find! The later family coins of Rome also convey to us beautiful heads of Pompey, Mark Anthony, Caesar, Brutus, and others whose acts made the world wonder. Then Rome opens up to us such a variety and wonderful portraiture that one could collect all his life and amuse and instruct himself for many, many years. We are collecting many beautiful things in this country, but coins seem to be remarkable for their scarcity—I mean, of course, beautiful portrait coins. After the year 300 A. D. portrait coins ceased to exist in any variety or beauty, and I believe it was only in 1479, when Maximilian of Austria struck the celebrated thaler of his wife Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bald, and himself that portrait coins came again into existence. Medals as exhibiting portraits had some time before this come into evidence, and the name of Pisanello causes joy to exist in the heart of every lover of coin portraiture. The medals of Pisanello, who, by the way, was also a portrait painter, are said by G. H. Hill, Department of Coins, British Museum, to have been and are yet in the very front rank. I have not seen many of these medals, but certainly those I have seen are wonderfully beautiful, and convey a color sense that the ordinary medal does not seem to possess.

Pisanello does not appear to have cast any very fine medal anterior to 1431. He was born in 1390, and was a distinguished painter before he became a medallist. He was supposed to have copied his medals from two small medals—one of Constantine and one of Heraclius—which were in the possession of the Duc de Berry, according to an old inventory, as early as 1401.

Medals are not coins, but as portraiture on coins is my object, I see no harm in talking about an art so closely allied to the making of coins. Medals, as you know, were first cast and then chased with a graver, and in some cases looked as if they were struck. Pisanello's method was to make his design in wax, surround it with charcoal or sand, melt with wax and then cast his first impression in lead. Hence the value of these medals in lead. Pisanello had many followers, but none was his equal. Mr. Hill's life of Pisanello reads like a novel, and should be in every library.

The Germans and Italians exceed in beautiful portrait coins. What beautiful coins of the Sforza family exist! Then there is the de Medici family, particularly the coin made by Benvenuto Cellini for Alessandro the First, Duke of Florence.

Even small copper coins with fine portraits are found in Italy as early as 1490, one particularly which I exhibit here to-night is one of John Sforza, Lord of Pesaro. This little copper coin I picked out at Mr. Elder's, and it is most interesting as being the portrait of the husband of Lucretia Borgia, daughter of Pope Alexander the Sixth. The amiable brother of Lucretia, Caesar Borgia, was more ambitious for the family, and sought the life of Sforza, but he, wise man, publicly announced that he was not really married to Lucretia, as the marriage was non consummatum, and, having escaped from Rome, died in bed, which he would not have done if he remained in Rome. Lucretia's second husband was stabbed by Caesar, and finally Lucretia married the Duke of Ferrara, and, having had many children, died a natural death, universally lamented. The portrait of Lucretia is only found on a medal.

The papal portraits are numerous and pleasing, one of Leo the X. being particularly fine. This beautiful and rare coin I once saw at an auction room—an auction sale held many years ago at Starett's, on Broadway, and at the same time I saw a beautiful testoon of Charles X., he who ruled France, after his brother, Frances the Second, who married Mary, Queen of Scots, had departed this life by a mastoid abscess. I intended to attend this sale, but was prevented, and I learned to my sorrow that both coins had been sold for a song. These are among the regrets of life.

Portraits on coins, as I said, commenced to be really valuable images of the persons represented much earlier in Italy than in the other countries of Europe. There are fine portraits on coins of Henry the Seventh in England, Frances the First in France, Charles the Fifth in Germany. There are also

portraits on coins of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, but not very fine, so that portraits on coins do not really mean much before 1500.

I mean this evening to call your attention to the beautiful little copper coins called Tournois. These little coppers commence with portraits of Henry III., the last of the Valois, and end with Louis the XV. The portraits of Henry the IV. which I exhibit here to-night are wonderfully fine. I would also like to call your attention to the noble portrait of Charles the XII., King of Sweden. He it was who engaged in the death grapple with Peter the Great, but yet had time to have struck this most beautiful coin.

The coinage in Germany was and still is beautiful and ornate, but, I might suggest, a trifle stiff. What beautiful and instructive thing it would be to have all the celebrated personages known in history—I mean of course those historically great—arranged on the walls of the Metropolitan Museum so that at a glance one could see the numismatic portraits of all countries.

And now before I conclude I would like to introduce you to an ancient Sicilian family whose portraits have come down to us from almost three hundred years before Christ. Hieron the Second, a young Greek, whose portrait I wish you to look upon tonight, commenced to coin his portraits about 270 B. C. His coin was the first it is said to have his image laureated and not diademed, the laureated coin being an attribute to the Deity. This astute and strong man had a beautiful wife, Philistis, whose image is well known to collectors, and his son Gelon, who died before his father, I offer tonight to your inspection. This King of Syracuse was a friend of the Romans, who permitted him to retain his share of Sicily, and it was his unfortunate grandson who perished by an assassin's knife and ended the dynasty. I offer also a few coins of the brothers of Napoleon. The family coins of this wonderful family are beautiful and well worthy a place in every cabinet. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention."

In connection with his address, Dr. Burke exhibited a considerable number of very interesting coins, showing very fine portraits of great historical interest.

Mr. Proskey also illustrated the lecture by a series of 40 silver denarii, medallions, and some rare quinarii showing rulers of Rome, beginning with Sulla and Pompey Rufus, 83 B. C., down to Nerva 98 A. D., among them Brutus, Anthony and Cleopatra, Augustus, Julius Caesar, Nero, etc.

Other exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyd—Fractional Currency—15c Columbia, obv. black without seal. India paper proof; 50c Lincoln, rev. India paper proof; bronze medal issued by the war department to soldiers who participated in the civil war, obv. bust of Lincoln "With malice toward none, with charity for all," rev. "The Civil War 1861-1865." Blue and gray ribbon and bar.

By Mr. De Lagerberg—The Norwegian two-kroner jubilee commemoration coin, 1814-1914, by Utsonds; a graceful medallion struck by the Norwegian Ladies' Sanitary Society; two jetons by Throndsen, commemorating the founding of the Norwegian Constitution, 17th of May, 1814, the obverse of the first representing the likeness of the King and Queen of Norway and of the second Kronpins Olav, the reverse of both shows the building where the Constitution was drafted, as well as the likeness of the drafters, with the inscription, "Enig og tro til Dovre Falder." Mr. Throndsen, medal engraver, writes that this second jeton was presented by the Queen to 23,000 school children of Christiana. The space under the bust of the Crown Prince is for the name of the recipient.

By Mr. Kohler—New coins as follows—Norway 2 kroner independence, 1906, 2 kroner 1913 obv. King Haakon, rev., circle of shields; also one kroner Sweden, 1911; 50 ore, Colombia, 1912, 10, and 50 centavos; Roumania, 1900, 50 bani; Montenegro, King Nicholas, one and two perpera.

By Mr. Swanson—Plaster medal plaques of President Wilson and of Mr. F. C. Higgins by Mr. Swanson. The last inaugural medal, obv. portrait of President Wilson, rev., name of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall; medal struck in connection with the tenth bi-ennial session of the Woodmen of the World at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1913, showing the portrait of Joseph Cullin Root, founder of the society.

By Mr. Senft—Straussburg—Oldest undated thaler (1548); also rare small klippe of 1588 on the alliance with Zurich and Berne; also very rare ½ taler

klippe, 1617, centenary of the reformation; also uncirculated gulden, no date. Alsace, Ferdinand, very rare $\frac{1}{2}$ taler, no date. Muhlhausen, Alsace, extremely rare thaler, 1623.

By Mr. Wood—Three large souvenir medals, showing obverse of the present dime and the obverse and the reverse of the buffalo nickel; mint medalets, with heads of Lincoln and Washington, in gold.

By Mr. Wormser—Brunswick, 1745 Albertus taler; Eich Statt taler, 1757; Baden, 1842, Rheingold ducat; Baden, Charles Frederick ducat upon birth of Prince, 1786; Wurttemberg, William, 4 ducats upon 25th jubilee, 1841; Madgeburg, Alliance Taler, 1861; Danzig ducat 1631, Sigismund 111; Lippe Detmold, Simon August, ducat, 1769, upon his third marriage; Saxony, ducat, 1717, August 11, upon death of his mother.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

New Medallic Issues.



Above we reproduce two medals recently issued by the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J. The first was made in connection with the dedication of the New York State Monument at Andersonville, Ga., and was presented to veteran survivors. This medal was struck in bronze, and the actual diameter is two inches.



The second medal commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Commandry Knights Templar of New York State. The portraits are of the first Grand Commander and of the present Grand Commander. Like the foregoing medal, this also was struck in bronze, and has an actual diameter of two inches.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted August 15, 1914.

1781 Willard N. Simmons, M. D., Tolland, Conn.

- 1782 M. R. Blumberg, 113 Summit St., Toledo, O.
 1783 Geo. L. Hayes, 308 Ridge Ave., Washington, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to July 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to September 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the September issue.

APPLICANTS

	PROPOSED BY
R. C. Thomas (Minor U. S.)	Waldo C. Moore
R. F. D., Centerville, Pa.	E. Vernon Moore
Frank Weyant, (U. S., principally Cents)	Edgar H. Adams
206 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore
Wm. W. Sheriff,	W. H. Cramer
526 Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm
S. S. Nielsen, (General)	N. C. Nielsen
507 S. Locust St., Grand Island, Nebr.	Henry Voss
C. Henochsberg,	W. B. Rosenheim
Germania Savings & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.	Waldo C. Moore

Application for Branch.

- A. N. A. Branch #6, Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society, A. C. Gies, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Change in Address.

- O. L. Oatman, Buffalo to Cherry Creek, N. Y.

WALDO C. MOORE,

- Lewisburg, Ohio, July 17, 1914.

General Secretary.

A. N. A. Election of Officers.

Nominations for officers of the A. N. A. closed July 15. The only nominations received by the General Secretary were those of the present officers. As a result, there being no contests, ballots for the election will not be sent to the members, and the General Secretary will cast the vote of the Association for the present officers for another year. This procedure is in line with the precedent established two years ago under similar conditions.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Md., July 20, 1914.

The President's Letter.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The indications for a successful and profitable convention and an enjoyable social time at our annual gathering at Springfield, Mass., August 22 to 26, are so promising that we feel justified in asking the members to make a special effort to be on hand. Those who are in the habit of attending A. N. A. conventions need only be reminded of the time and place. But there are many who have never attended one of them, and to these we especially extend an invitation to be present at Springfield, even at the sacrifice of any other vacation. You will be abundantly repaid for the time and expense.

Elsewhere in this issue you will find details of the convention, including the program and a list of the exhibits promised. We feel sure that this list does not embrace all the good things that will be provided for your enjoyment,

as some of our members have the habit of bringing exhibits without announcing the fact in advance.

The Springfield Coin Club has secured the magnificent Auditorium of the municipal group of buildings for our business sessions and exhibit, and it has also provided a number of social features for our enjoyment. They expect a large attendance. Don't disappoint them.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1914.

Sale of Ancient Coins.

At the sale at Sotheby's on July 20, of the late Luis Schlesinger y Guzman's collection of Greek and Roman coins a silver tetradrachm of Acanthus, B. C. 424-400, with a lion seizing on a bull to the right, 218½, brought \$190. A silver tetradrachm of Aenus, B. C. 450-400, with head of Hermes, and on the reverse image of a goat walking; 254 grains; \$135. A silver tetradrachm of Maussollos of Caria, with a laureate head of Apollo, and on the reverse Zeus Stratios; 231 grains; \$172.50. A silver tetradrachm of Catana, B. C. 461-413, with a laureate head of Apollo; reverse a quadriga; 265 grains; \$150. A silver tetradrachm of the Chalcidian League, B. C. 392-358, with laureate head of Apollo; reverse a lyre; 222 grains; \$150. A silver stater of the Opuntian Locrians, B. C. 450-338, with head of a goddess; reverse the Locrian Ajax, armed; 188 grains; \$150. A gold coin of Syracuse, of the period B. C. 405-345, by Kimon, with head of a young river god Anaros; reverse a horse prancing; 44½ grains; \$200. A silver dekadrachm of Syracuse, of the same period, by Euainetos; head of Persephone, with wreath of corn, and dolphins; reverse a quadriga, and Nike; 666 grains; \$570. A silver tetradrachm of Agathokles of Syracuse, with head of Kore; reverse, Nike erecting a trophy; 253 grains; \$200. An aureus of the Emperor Otho, A. D. 69; reverse a figure of Security, with wreath and sceptre; \$100. An aureus of Hadrian, A. D. 126, with inscription and diademed bust of Sabina Augusta; reverse, Vesta with Palladium and sceptre; \$190. An aureus of Julia Domna and Caracalla, A. D. 201, with draped bust of Julia and laureated bust of Caracalla; found at Munich, 1901; \$205. An aureus of Caracalla and Geta, A. D. 198-201, with bust of Caracalla, laureated, draped, and cuirassed, and bare head of Geta; \$130.—Special Cable *New York Times*.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Edward Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute has been awarded to Professor William J. Humphreys of the United States Weather Bureau for his paper on volcanic dust and other factors in the production of climatic changes and their possible relation to ice-ages.

The American School Peace League awarded the league's medal on July 9th, at St. Paul, Minn., to Mrs. Katrina Trask of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

J. DE L.

Villa Will Coin Silver Pesos.

General Villa, according to a dispatch dated El Paso, Texas, July 21, soon will begin coining silver pesos for use in the territory he controls, if plans made known today are not changed. Lazaro de la Garza, financial agent on the border for Villa, has been appointed to supervise the coining of the money and the mining of silver for use in the mint. The metal to be used will be taken from mines in Chihuahua which have been confiscated from Mexicans accused of being in sympathy with the Huerta government. Villa's officials in Juarez asserted today that no foreign-owned property would be touched. The mint probably will be set up in Chihuahua, the State capital, where the machinery for coining is available.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

1851 is the most common date of all the cents issued prior to 1858, yet this year gives a careful observer 35 distinct varieties; indeed, a most valuable collection in itself if all are secured in uncirculated condition. There are four distinct broken dates other than the so-called 1851 over 1881; all these differ, and are, with the exception of 1C, about as scarce as 2I.



1851—4B. CURL ONE-HALF TO THE RIGHT OF FIGURE 1.



1851—2A. CURL V. SLIGHTLY TO RIGHT OF FIGURE 1.



1851—1D. CURL SLIGHTLY TO LEFT OF FIGURE 1.



1851—3E. CURL ONE-THIRD TO THE RIGHT OF FIGURE 1.



1852—4A. FIGURE 2 MUCH TO THE RIGHT OF CURL.



1852—3F2. FIGURE 2 TO THE RIGHT OF CURL.



1852—1G. FIGURE 2 MUCH TO THE LEFT OF CURL.



1852—1B. FIGURE 2 TO THE LEFT OF CURL.



1852—2F. FIGURE 2 UNDER CURL.



1854—3A. FIGURE 4 ON A LINE WITH CURL.



1854—4F. FIGURE 4 TO THE RIGHT OF CURL.



1855—1A. UPRIGHT 55. LAST 5 BACK OF FRONT CURL.



1855—2B. UPRIGHT 55. BETWEEN CURLS.



1855—4B. UPRIGHT 55. UNDER LAST CURL.

The charts alone will be sufficient for the collector who has followed the system which the writer has given from the beginning, for the years 1852 to 1854, inclusive.




























ANDREWS	McGIRK.	Relation of curl to a line drawn thru center of 8th star and back stand of fig. 1.	U of UNITED its relation to the Obverse Stars.	DATE			
				Per. or Rec.	Stand of Fig. 5 to Curl.	Fig. 1 to Bust.	Fig. 5 to Curl.
5	1A	Slightly to left.	Under the 5th.	Per.	To right.	Distant	Distant
	1B	" " 	" " "	Per.	" "	" "	" "
6	1C	" 	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	Under.	Touches	Touches
7	1D	" 	" " "	"	"	"	Close
	1E	" 	" 5&6th.	"	"	"	Close
	1F	" 	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 4	"	"	Close	"
	1G	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	To right.	Touches	Touches
	1H	" " "	Under the 5th.	"	On a line	"	Close
	1I	" " "	" " "	"	" "	Close	"
	1J	" " "	" " "	"	" "	Touches	Touches
	1K	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	" "	Close	Close
1	2A	Very alightly to the right.	Under 5th star	"	On a line	Touches	Close
	2B	" " 	" " "	"	" "	Close	"
8	2C	" 	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	" "	Close	Touches
	2D	" 	Under 5th. star	Rec.	Under.	"	"
	2E	" 	" " "	Per.	"	Close	Close
4	2F	" 	" " "	Rec.	"	"	"
	2G	" " "	" " "	Per.	"	"	Touches
9	2H	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	"	Very close	Close
3	2I	" " "	" " "	Rec.	"	" "	Distant
	2J	" " "	" " 5&6th.	Per.	"	" "	Close
	2K	" " "	Bet. 5&6th. clo. 5	"	"	Touches	Touches
12	2L	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	"	Very close	Very close
2	2M	" " "	Under the 5th.	Per.	Under	Distant	Distant
	2N	" " "	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	"	Under	Close	"
10	2O	" " "	" 5&6th " 5	Rec.	On a line	Touches	Close
11	2P	" " "	Under the 5th.	Rec.	Under	Close	"
	3A	One third to right	Eq. bet 4&5th.	Per.	Under	Close	Close
	3B	" 	" " "	"	Under	Close	Close
	3C	" 	" " "	"	Under	Close	Close
	3D	" 	" " "	"	Under	Touches	Touches
	3E	" " "	Under 5th. star	"	Under	Touches	Touches
	4A	Curl half to right	Bet. 5&6th. clo. 5	Per.	Well under	Touches	Distant
14	4B	" 	" " "	"	" "	Close	Close
13	4C	" 	" 4&5th. "	"	" "	"	"









Fig.1. Relation to Milling.	1851 OBSERVE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition or Specimen.	Rarity
Touches	NONE - - - - -		3
„	Right lower point or first star to border.		4
Close	Line bet. figs 1&8 also base of 5&1, line under 1st.1 -		1
Close	small line in front of center of last fig.1. 1851		1
Close	NONE - - - - - (Rumberger) -		4
„	NONE - - - - -		1
„	NONE - - Last fig.1 very small) - - -		3
„	NONE - - - - -		1
„	NONE - - - - -		1
Distant	NONE - - - (Rounded edge) - - -		1
Close	NONE - - - (Raised edge) - - -		1
Close	NONE - - - - -		2
„	NONE - - - - -		2
	NONE - - (-Irregular margin wide at top.) -		1
Distant	NONE - - (Line under fig.6 and line under 51. -		3
Close	NONE - - - - - 1851		1
„	NONE - - (Line thru middle of 1st.1. & line bet.		4
Distant	base of 5&1. 1851		5
Close	NONE - - - - -		1
„	NONE - (5 cut over another figure, line over top of fig.		4
„	1 and line thru center of fig.1. 1851.)		
„	(So called 1851 over 1851 variety)		1
„	NONE - - - - -		1
Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
„	NONE - - - (Rounded edge) - - -		4
Close	NONE - - - (r, r,) - - -		1
„	NONE - - - - -		2
„	NONE - (A line bet. 1&8 line center of 1, 1851 -		3
Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Top of N and I of UNITED connected to border by line		2
Close	cracks.		
Close	Wreath stem to border - - - - -		4
Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	NONE - - - - -		2
Distant	NONE - - - - -		3
„	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	NONE - - - - -		1

ANDREW	McGIRK.	Relation of Fig.2 to Curl.	U of UNITED its Relation to the Obverse Stars.	DATE 1852		
				FIG.1. to Bust.	FIG.5. to Curl.	Point of Fig.1. to Point of Bust.
13	1A	To left of curl.	Eq.bet.5&6th.	Distant	Close	At the point.
12	1B	" " "	" " "	Close	Close	" " "
	1C	" " "	Bet.4&5 Clo.5th	"	"	" " "
	1D	" " "	" " "	Touches	Touches	" " "
11	1E	" " "	" " "	Distant	Distant	" " "
10	1E2	" " "	" " "	"	"	" " "
	1F	" " "	Bet.5&6th.Clo.5	Very close	Very close	" " "
5	1F2	" " "	" " "	" "	" "	" " "
	1G	Very much to left	" 4&5th. "	Touches	Touches	Slightly to left,
9	1H	" " " "	Under 6th.star.	"	Very close	At the point.
	2A	Under Curl	Under 5th.Star	Close	Close	At the point.
	2B	" " "	" " "	"	"	" " "
	2C	" " "	" " "	Distant	"	" " "
	2D	" " "	" " "	"	"	" " "
	2E	" " "	" " "	"	Distant	Just under point.
8	2F	" " "	Bet.5&6th.col.6	Close	"	At the point.
	2G	" " "	Eq. bet.5&6th.	Distant	"	"
	2H	" " "	Bet.5&6th.Clo.5.	Touches	Close	At the point.
7	2I	" " "	" " "	"	Touches	Beyond bust.
	2J	" " "	" " "	"	"	At the point
	2K	" " "	" 4&5th. "	"	"	" " "
6	3A	To right of Curl	Under the 5th.	Touches	Touches	Well under bust.
	3B	" " "	Eq.bet.4&5th.	"	"	" " "
	3C	" " "	" " 5&6th.	"	"	" " "
	3D	" " "	" " "	"	Close	" " "
	3E	" " "	Under 5th.star.	Close	Very close	" " "
	3F	" " "	Eq. bet.4&5th.	"	Distant	" " "
1	3F2	" " "	" " "	"	"	" " "
4	3G	" " "	Under 5th.star.	"	"	" " "
	3H	" " "	Eq.bet.4&5th.	"	"	" " "
	3I	" " "	Under 5th.star.	Touches	Close	" " "
3	3J	" " "	Bet. 6&7th stars	"	Touches	" " "
2	4A	Entirely to right	Bet.4&5th.Clo.5	Distant	Distant	Well under bust.

Milline	BORDER.	1852 OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition of Specimen.	PARTY
Per.	Unequal	Point of bust to 1, point of bust to 1st. star. TAT of STATES connected at feet.		2
Imp.	"	NONE - - - - - (Raised edge obv. and rev.)		2
"	"	TAT of STATES connected at feet - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Two points to fig. 1 broken fig. 2. - 1852		2
Per.	"	NONE - - - - -		3
"	"	Below 10th. star to hair to ear, Lobe of ear along chain to second star.		2
"	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	Equal	NONE - - - - -		2
Imp.	Unequal	AM, RI. connected at feet, C above line. - -		3
Imp.	Equal	NONE - - - - -		1
Per.	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	"	All reverse letters of legend imperfect - -		3
Imp.	Unequal	NONE - - - - -		1
Per.	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	Equal	NONE - - - - -		1
"	Unequal	NONE - - - - - RUMBERGER. -		3
"	Equal.	NONE - - (Obv. and rev. raised border.) -		1
"	Unequal	Outlines beneath 1, 52. " " " -		1
"	"	NONE - - (Obv. raised border) MILLARD. -		4
"	Equal	NONE - - (Rounded edge.) - MILLARD. -		3
Per.	Unequal	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	Equal.	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
Imp.	Unequal.	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Curly at 13th. star to border between 13th. & 12th. -		4
Per.	Equal.	NONE - - - - -		1
Imp.	"	NONE - - (Reverse letters imperfect) -		1
Per.	Unequal	Stand of A of STATES poorly formed. - -		1
"	Equal.	NONE - - - - -		4
Imp.	Unequal	Border at 5th. star thru 5th. star to point of coronet		5

ANDREWS	McGIRK.	Line drawn from the front lower point of fig. 5 to the front line of the back curl, extended	The front line of the figure 5 extended passes thru.	U of UNITED its relation to the Obverse star.	DATE 1853	
					FIG. 1. to Bust	FIG. 2. to curl
	1A	Passes thru 8th. star	Right point of 8 th.	Under 5th. star	V. Close	V. Close
	1B	..	.. ..	.. ..	V. ..	Close
	1C	.. ..	.. ..	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Touches	V. Close
17	1D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	Close
18	1E	..	.. ..	.. ..	V. Close	V. Close
	1F	..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	V. Close
	2A	Passes thru 8th. star	In front of 8th. star.	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 5	Close	Close
19	2B	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
3	3A	Passes thru 7th. star	Thru R. point of 8th.	Under 5th. star	Distant	Distant
1	3B	..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	Close
2	3C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	Close
	3D	..	.. ..	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	Close	Close
5	4A	.. thru R. point 7th	Thru 8th. star.	Under 5th. star	Close	Close
	4B	..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	Touches
4	4C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	V. Close
7	4D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	Touches
6	4E	..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	Close
14	5A	.. bet. 7&8th. stars	To R. but close 8th.	Under 5th. star.	Touches	Touches
	5B	..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	V. Close
	5C	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	Close
	5D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	Distant
	5E	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Close	Close
12	5F	..	.. ..	.. ..	Touches	V. Close
	6A	.. bet. 7&8th. stars closer 8th. star	R. point of 8th. star.	Under 5th. star	Touches	V. Close
10	6B	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
9	6C	.. ..	.. ..	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	.. ..	Touches
15	6D	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	V. Close
16	6E	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	Distant	Distant
11	6F	..	.. ..	.. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Touches	Close
	6G	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
13	6H	.. ..	.. ..	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	.. ..	.. ..









DATE 1853		OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition of Specimen.	RARI- TY.
FIG. 5. to curl	FIG. 3 to curl.			
Touches	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Touches	V.Close	NONE - - (3 of date recut) - -		2
Close	Close	Base of fig.1 to milling. - - - -		2
Touches	Close	Dash under 8 near milling, defect at base of 8.-		3
Merges	V.Close	Eyebrow to 4th.star,(3 of date recut) - -		4
Merges	V.Close	NONE - - - (Base of fig.1 very long)-		1
"	"	Dash under 5 near milling. (85&3 recut.) -		2
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Distant	NONE (9th.-12th.stars not up, rev.letters Imp.		3
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Touches	V.Close	NONE - - - - -		3
Touches	Close	Faint line between fig.3 and curl. - - -		1
Touches	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Distant	Distant	STAT of STATES connected at top. - - -		1
Touches	V.Close	NONE - - - - -		1
V.Close	Close	NONE - - (Top of 5 not same curve as curl.-		2
Close	Distant	TATE connected at top, AMERI at base. - -		4
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Close	NONE - - (Dot between 5 and border.)- -		2
V.Close	Close	NONE - - (Top of 5 same curve as curl) -		1
V.Close	Distant	NONE - - (Top of 5 not same curve as curl) -		1
"	"	NONE - - (Top of 5 on same curve as curl) -		1
Touches	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Dash between point of curl and top of fig.5. -		3
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Distant	NONE - - (Date is recut)- - - -		1
"	"	Triangular break bet. N of ONE and N of CENT -		4
"	"	NONE - - (Defect under base of fig.1.) -		1

ANDREWS	McGIRK	STAND of FIG. 4 its relation to Curl.	Point of Curl its relation to Fig. 8 "Andrews"	U of UNITED its relation to Obverse Stars.	DATE 1854	
					Fig. 1. to Bust	Fig. 8. to Curl.
17	1A	Under center of.	Over right side.	Under 5th. star	Close	Distant
18	1B	"  "	Slightly to right of 8	Bet. 5&6 th. clo. 5	V. "	Close
	1C	"  "	Over right side of 8.	Under 5th. star.	Touches	V. Close
	2A	Just under curl.	Over right side of 8.	Under 5th. star.	Close	Close
10	2B	"  "	Midway inner and right side of 8	" "	Touches	Touches
12	2C	"  "	Nearer right than in- ner curve.	" "	"	V. Close
15	2D	" "	Nearly over right side	" "	"	"
13	2E	" "	Nearer right than in- ner curve	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Close	Close
16	2F	" "	Over right side of 8.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 4	Touches	V. Close
	2G	" "	Eq. bet. inner and right side of 8.	" 5&6 " 6	"	Touches
14	2H	" "	Nearly over right side	" 4&5 " 5	"	V. Close
11	2I	" "	Nearer right than in- ner curve.	Under 5th. star.	Close	Close
8	3A	On a line with.	About midway inner & right side of 8.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 5	V. Close	V. Close
9	3B	"  "	" " "	" "	Close	Close
6	3C	"  "	Slightly to right of inner curve.	" "	Distant	Distant
	3D	" "	Nearly over inner curve	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	"	Touches
	3E	" "	Eq. bet. inner and outer Curve.	Bet. 5&6th. clo. 5	"	Close
7	3F	" "	" " "	" " "	Merges	"
4	3G	" "	" " "	" " "	Close	"
	3H	" "	" " "	Eq. bet. 1st. & 2nd.	"	"
2	3I	" "	" " "	" " 4&5th.	Touches	Touches
3	4A	To right of curl.	Eq. bet. center and in- ner curve of 8.	Under 5th. star.	Touches	Touches
1	4B	"  "	Over center of 8.	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	Distant	Close
	4C	"  "	over inner curve.	" "	Touches	Touches
	4D	" "	over center of 8.	" "	Distant	Distant
	4E	" "	" " "	" "	"	"
	4F	" "	" " "	" "	"	"
5	4G	" "	Over right side of 8.	Bet. 4&5th. clo. 4	"	Touches

DATE 1854		OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition of Specimen.	Rarity
Fig. 5. to Curl.	Fig. 4. to Curl.			
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Touces	Close	NONE - - - - -		4
Touces	V. Close	AMERICA connected at feet thru stem to ribbon, - GIES		4
Touces	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Point of bust, thru 1st. and 2nd stars. - -		3
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - (Lightly struck date) - -		3
"	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	"	NONE - - - - -		2
"	"	IB of LIBERTY connected at feet, - -		4
Close	"	Dot on neck size of period close first curl. -		3
Touces	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Defect in die above ear. - - - -		1
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		3
Touces	Touces	NONE - - - - -		3
"	Close	NONE - - - - -		1
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - -		1
Touces	Close	NONE - - - - -		5
"	Touces	NONE - - - - -		1
Touces	Close	Break in curl over fig. 5. - - - -		2
"	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
"	V. Close	NONE - - - - -		5
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - -		1
Touces	"	NONE - - - - -		1
"	"	Border at 3rd. star thru coronet to border at point back of 9th. star passing bet. 8th. & 9th. stars.		2
"	V. Close	NONE - - - - -		3



1855—3C. UPRIGHT 55. FRONT EDGE OF BACK CURL.

ANDREWS	MCGIRK	FIGURES 55.	Stand of last fig. 5 extended Passes through.	U of UNITED its relation to Obverse stars.	DATE 1855	
					Fig. 1. to bust.	Fig. 8. to curl
8	1A	Upright, "Straight"	Back of front curl.	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5.	Close	Close
	1B	" "	"  "	" " "	" "	" "
7	2A	" "	Space between the curls	Under 5th. star	Close	Distant
	2B	" "	"  "	" " "	" "	" "
5	3A	" "	Thru front edge of back curl.	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Touches	Distant
	3B	" "	" " "	Under 5th. star.	Close	Close
	3C	" "	"  "	" " "	Touches	" "
6	3D	" "	"  "	" " "	Close	" "
3	3E	" "	" " "	" " "	Distant	Distant
4	3F	" "	" " "	" " "	Touches	Close
1	4A	" "	Passes thru 1st. third of last curl.	Under 5th. star.	Touches	Touches
2	4B	" "	"  "	" " "	Close	Close
10	5A	Slanting. "Italic"	On a line with back of last curl	Under 5th. star.	Close	Close
	5B	" "	"  "	" " "	" "	" "
	5C	" "	"  "	" " "	" "	" "
	5D	" "	" " "	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Distant	" "
9	5D2	" "	" " "	" " "	" "	" "
	5D3	" "	" " "	" " "	" "	" "
	5D4	" "	" " "	" " "	" "	" "
	6A	" "	To the right of curl.	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Distant	Close
						



1855—ITALIC 55.

DATE 1855		OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.	Condition of Specimen.	RARTY
1st.Fig.5 to curl	2nd.Fig.5 to curl			
Close	Close	NONE - - - Last fig. 5 below the line.		3
"	"	NONE - Last 5 recut, date lightly stamped, 5 low.		3
Distant	Distant	NONE - - Date very lightly stamped. - -		1
"	"	Double profile nose to point of bust. WALKER -		4
Distant	Distant	NONE - - - - - fig.5 low-		1
Close	"	At junction of neck and chin a spike protrudes.-		3
"	"	Above E of UNITED thru tops of STATE thru middle of S to base of O; Top of F to A.		5
"	"	NONE - - - Same as 3B before break. -		1
"	"	NONE - - - - - - - -		1
"	"	NONE - - - Same as 30 before break. -		4
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - - - - fig.5.low.-		1
"	"	NONE - - - - - - - " " "		3
Close	Distant	NONE - - - - - - -		2
Distant	"	NONE - - - Same as 5D before break. .		1
Close	"	NONE - 6th.star lightly stamped. 12 star variety.		3
Touchees	"	Slight crack in hair above ear. - - -		2
"	"	Crack in 5D larger now touching ear and T of LIBER		1
"	"	" " " " Obliterating top of ear and top TY of LIBER.		1
"	"	" " " " Obliterating $\frac{1}{2}$ of ear $\frac{1}{2}$ of TY and tail of R in LIBER. WALKER.		3
Touchees	Close	NONE - - - - - - -		4



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Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

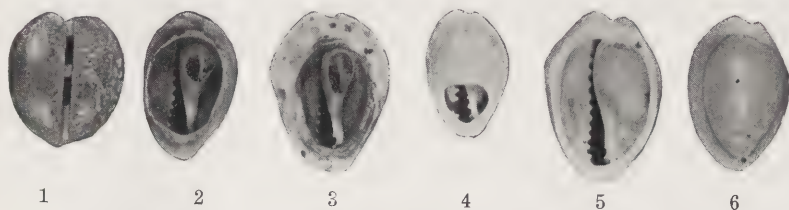
The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

Supplementing any exhibition or collection of coins, there should be a section devoted to primitives. Though not coins, on account of being uninscribed and for the most part non-metallic, they, nevertheless, are money. Their use in general has been among savage people, though in the case of the cowrie shell, this peculiar and humble medium of exchange has taken the place of small copper coins in lands where regular coins were made and used.

On entering the exhibition hall of the Society, the first series of cases contain aboriginal or primitive money. The different kinds of wampum used by the North American Indians are shown; these are small pierced cylindrical beads made from the shell of the hard clam or quahog. The unit of measure of these was a fathom, and a piece of this length is shown. Later the white settlers made this wampum, first of shell, then of bone, which later so cheapened the product that wampum was driven out of use in the Colonies. Specimens from the South Atlantic seaboard run a trifle larger and more uneven in size, the sides being rounded rather than cylindrical. Some specimens shown from Georgia measure nearly an inch in diameter. The wampum of the Iroquois is long and narrow, purple in color, and is now very rare. There is also shown the small thin wampum of the Navajos, made of both shell and turquoise. Other specimens on view come from California, similar to the cylindrical Eastern Wampum, but much larger. In conjunction with the above are displayed large stone wampum from Mexico and shell beads in strings, alternating black and white, from the islands of the Southern Pacific, as well as white beads from Madagascar, closely resembling our own wampum.



On the Pacific coast of our continent, the long pointed dentalium shell, resembling a miniature tusk, is used by certain tribes. Specimens of these are shown, as well as the large peculiarly shaped rings cut from the large flat pearl shell which are used in the Solomon and Caroline Islands.

The cowrie shells, or *cypraea moneta*, make an interesting study. These are found extensively in the Maldive Islands and certain islands in the Southern Pacific. Specimens from both places are in the cases. Those from the Fiji Islands seem to have a more pronounced yellow ring (no 1) than those from other localities. Their exportation, chiefly from the Maldives, has reached large proportions for centuries. These shells have been extensively used in East Africa, Arabia, India, China, and, in fact, throughout all of the eastern countries. Their use dates back into remote antiquity. Specimens have been found in the ruins of Nineveh, and we know also from edicts and finds that their use in China dates back over twenty centuries before the Christian Era. Some specimens from a recent find in China are shown. These pieces are of great antiquity. As can be seen in the illustration (Nos. 2 and 3) the tops have been carefully ground down, some showing the whole top of the shell removed, others only a small portion, this was undoubtedly for stringing. An interesting parallel is shown by some cowries treated in a similar manner (Nos. 4 and 5) that came from East Africa, where they were in use in recent times. These tops, however, were simply broken and not ground down. The specimens shown were strung on a string made of rags.

Other interesting specimens from ancient China are the horn and copper substitutes. No. 6 shows the bottom of a horn specimen. These were recently found in central China and are of the greatest interest in showing the hold this form of currency had upon the people of that day, for these were undoubtedly made for substitutes during periods of scarcity of the real shell in a place far inland and far from the source of supply.

Anyone desiring to continue the subject will find additional information in William Ridgeway's book, "The Origin of Metallic Currency and Weights

Standards;" in J. Allan's account of the "Coinage of the Meldive Islands," in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1912, Part IV, and in H. A. Ramsden's monographs on the Cowrey Substitutes in ancient China" in the *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, Vol. II, No. 5, and Vol. III, No. 1.

To the students of numismatics the library of the Society is of as much, if not more, value than its collections, and the Society is glad to have all who are interested consult its books and catalogues.

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The National Revulsion.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

It is indeed a pleasure to be allowed the privilege of reviewing the numismatic past of any district in which an annual assemblage of the A. N. A. convenes. The subject of this paper would seem to be very timely, and especially so because of the approaching Springfield convention. The effect of the great revulsion on the New England section was very distinct, although not so marked perhaps as was that on other localities throughout the States.

The remarks recited herein are rather of a general character, and are intended to picture business conditions, as well as affairs politically, which frequently prompted numismatic action, not only in the New England division, but throughout the nation, a decade and more previous to the nineteenth mid-century mark. It is very proper that those in touch with any convention district be called upon to extol local numismatics, and, where possible, exhibit the same.

To the collector the great national revulsion is one of the most interesting periods in American history. The putting down of the Bank of the United States in 1832 by President Jackson added its contribution to the numismatic history of the nation. The Chief Executive's veto of a renewal of the bank's charter produced intense excitement throughout the country, and commercial distress followed. This condition of affairs was a broad invitation most tempting to men inexperienced in banking to create banks all over the land. They were allowed by state and nation to issue bank notes to an unlimited extent. An enormous expansion of currency set in. The currency of the country at large, though based on specie, was a miscellaneous mass of paper money issued by banks and anti-banking concerns on widely divergent principles. Some of this paper money was the best that has ever been circulated; some of it was indifferent in quality, and much of it was hopelessly bad.

The losses on account of wild-cat and bank-note circulation during this decade of national paralysis were very voluminous. As already hinted the free banking law did not always yield the best results, but on the contrary made it possible many times for the unscrupulous to secure a certificate of incorporation and to issue bank notes. In some instances banks were organized solely for the purpose of getting the benefit of the note privileges. Various devices were adopted to prevent the redemption of these notes, the most common being the use of the notes for the purchase of goods at distant points. Some banks had the credit of locating their places of business at country cross-roads, accessible only by long travel over the muddiest of wagon roads.

Another forerunner of disaster, which must not be forgotten in this con-

nection is known as the Specie Circular of 1836, which was an order that public lands must be paid for in specie. Until the spring of 1836, the specie in circulation in the United States consisted mainly of the silver coins of several foreign countries, which had by law been made legal-tender. Specie, however, formed a comparatively small part of the circulating medium. Immediately the coin pressure became intense. Mercantile houses suspended by the hundreds. American credit gave way. The pressure resolved itself into mad panic. Men who had never known want were compelled to beg. Horace Greeley says: "There never had been such a time of suffering in this country before and there never has been since." At the beginning of 1841 in the home-city of the Mint alone more than 3,000 houses stood vacant. Of the times *The New York American* said: "It is vain to disguise that the whole frame of society is out of joint."

The history of the finances of many of the banks during this period of unstable currency issues is too long to relate here. Suffice it to say, banks suspended specie payments on occasion. Anticipating by a long time a general resumption, the various managements in several cases honored small notes. Numerous banking institutions resisted the unsound schemes of some of the state legislatures and in order to retain their integrity oftentimes adopted a rigorous course by which outstanding business was curtailed, new deposits were refused and dividends limited, if declared at all.

It may be interesting to note that the losses from bank failures in New England between 1832 and 1842 were comparatively small. No losses were incurred as a result of an over-issue of bank notes, and the failures of banks were less disastrous to depositors and stockholders than bank failures in other parts of the country. During this great national revulsion, when all banks of the country suspended specie payment, the banks of New England were the last to suspend, and their notes suffered the least depreciation.

The business of the New England States never suffered from a purely monetary stringency. In this section the banks easily kept the people in supply with as large a volume of currency as they required. The bank bills were not legal tender, and bore no guarantee of any sort, but represented merely the credit of the issuing bank. The Bay State, instead of making the bank bills legal tender, or of compelling one bank to accept the bills of another bank, passed an act prohibiting any bank in the State from paying out the notes of another bank. However, this provision was made necessary by the fact that some of the small banks, having a note circulation equal in amount to their capital, sometimes used the bills of other banks instead of sending them in for redemption. Inasmuch as the daily redemption of the bills was the one thing essential to their goodness, and since it was desirable that every bank should be constantly prepared to redeem its notes, the law forbidding one bank to pass out the bills of another bank was proper enough.

As was previously hinted, the veto of the bank bill called down upon the head of President Jackson abuse without stint. With the Specie Act in full force President Van Buren fared even worse than did his illustrious predecessor who had taken advantage of the veto. The scarcity of specie compelled the frantic citizens to find a quick relief. Various tokens of necessity were prompted by the currency situation. Numerous specimens, both metallic and paper, placed in circulation, held up the Chief Executive of the country to ridicule, often satirizing him as a stubborn mule. And the tortoise, so frequently pictured, bore relation to the slow methods of the political movements at that date.

Necessity pieces, paper or metallic, which in times past served as circulating media, are always interesting, and to the American collector the Jackson-Van Buren politicals and satiricals are no exception to this well-established rule. As many specimens of this period of distress are almost hopelessly unobtainable, and many others fast becoming rare, the renewed interest to-day in all Americana has brought this bank and token series to the front as being reminiscent of one of the most turbulent times in the memory of the oldest collector.

Including the many finds and varieties not heretofore reported and accounted for in previous lists, and which properly belong to this decade of national paralysis, and which should have mention in the categorical outline, it seems safe and sane to state that the revulsion series, metallic and paper, would be numerically increased. The true numismatic spirit demands correct attribution at no matter what sacrifice. In a list of the revulsion necessity pieces, anything bearing the sign of those turbulent times is perhaps admissible, but should be so attributed as to always show the true intent and origin.

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 9

Wampum; the Native Substitute for Currency in North America.

BY NEHEMIAH VREELAND.

[Through the courtesy of the British Numismatic Society we are permitted to reproduce the following very interesting article which was written for and published in *The British Numismatic Journal* of 1910, Pp. 341-350.—Ed.]

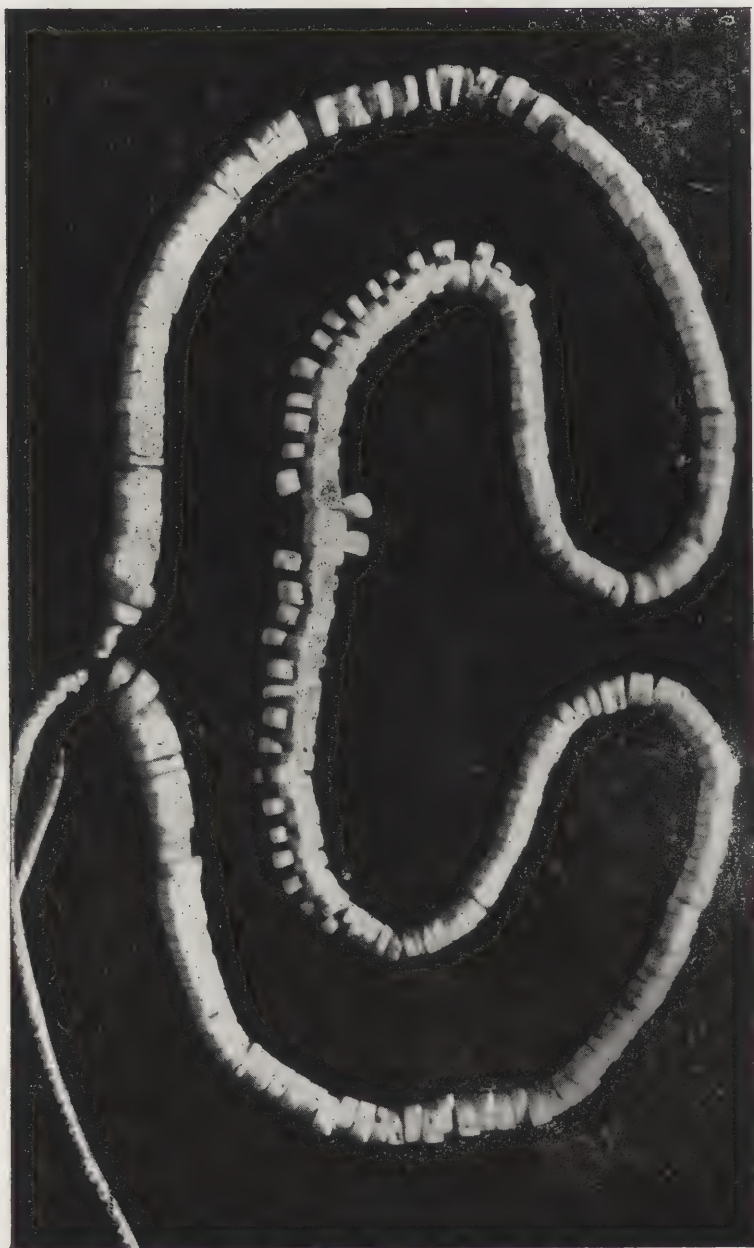
Wampum is a bead made from the clam, periwinkle, conch, and other shells, used in former times by the Indians of North America as money. It was also adopted by the early Dutch, French, and British colonists for the same purpose, and differed from the "cowries" in being a manufactured article; whilst to turn cowries into money all that was necessary was to find them and punch a small hole through them.

The question of currency or exchange was one of the most serious problems with which the colonists had to contend, and the scarcity of the European circulating medium rendered the adoption of wampum necessary in general trade. The Dutch were the first to employ it, and it went under the names "Seawant" and "Zewant," whilst by the French it was called "Porcelaine," by the Indians "Sewan," and Wampum was the British term.

It was not a cheap article of fictitious value, for the shells from which it was made were found only on the seashore, and the difficulty and expense of their supply proportionately increased their demand, according to the distance of the Indians of the interior, who used them, from the coast. Besides serving the Indian as a medium for exchange and a standard of value, wampum was their badge of wealth and position. From prehistoric times these beads were used by the Indians for personal decoration, the number of strings worn marking the wealth and social position of the wearer.

In all affairs of state the chiefs and sachems wore wampum belts around their waists or over their shoulders. In negotiations with other tribes every important statement was corroborated by laying down one or more belts. Friendships were cemented by them, alliances confirmed, treaties negotiated, and marriages solemnized. In all of these the giving of wampum added dignity and authority to the transaction. "This belt preserves my words," was the common phrase among the Iroquois when promises were made. Some of the belts were of special design and employed to ratify every important treaty, and in effect were the same as the technical "delivery" of a deed of conveyance to-day. The redmen were born traders, and it is not, therefore, surprising, to find in the localities of the most inland tribes, shells that had been picked up on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. There was a great variety of wampum. The tribes then occupying what is now known as California, New Mexico, Arizona, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida used different kinds, which are shown in the illustrations, but to describe and classify all in detail would require a large volume.

The variety used by the white colonists was manufactured in Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey. There were two colors—white and dark purple. The dark, made from the heart of the clam shell, was accounted double the value of the white. The dark wampum was known as "Suckauhock," and in size varied from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch long by one-



WAMPUM. A NAVAJO INDIAN'S NECKLACE, THE CENTRAL BEADS BEING PROBABLY PREHISTORIC.

eighth of an inch thick, being drilled lengthwise and strung on tendons of animals or on fibres of hemp. Suckauhock served the purpose for which gold coin is used, and the white, of half value, served in the place of silver coin.

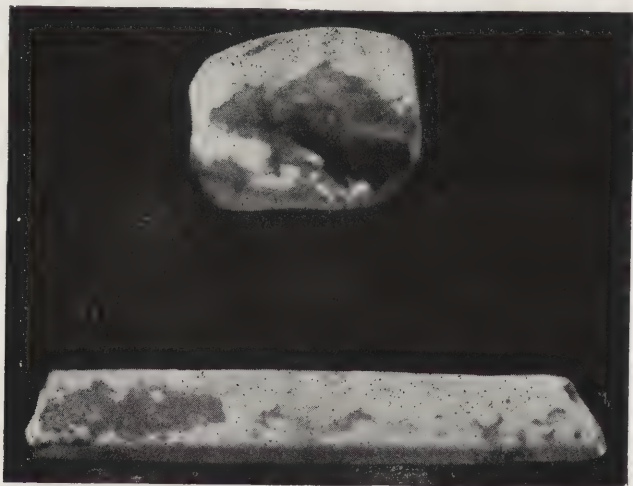
Wampum made by the Indian in some cases was crude, for rounding, polishing, and drilling with flint or iron tools required great patience, coupled with considerable labor and skill. The drilling in some cases was performed



WAMPUM OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA, WITH SAWN SHELLS BEFORE DRILLING AND ROUNDING.

with a bow and drill, similar to the bow-drill used by watchmakers and jewelers of the present day, which certainly dates from prehistoric times.

Lawson, the Carolina surveyor, writing of wampum in the year 1714, speaks of it as, "All made of shells which are found on the coast of Carolina, which are very large and hard, so they are very difficult to cut." He adds that "some English smiths have tried to drill this sort of shell money and thereby thought

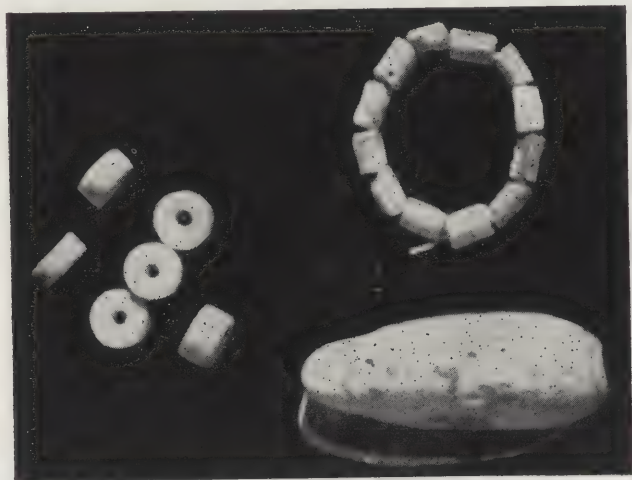


PREHISTORIC WAMPUM FROM GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, FOUND IN OLD GRAVES. IMITATION AND GENUINE WAMPUM.

to get advantage, but it proved so hard that nothing could be gained." Although any one was free to make as much wampum as he pleased, the Indian never became wealthy by such a course, for the rich Indians were those who acquired wealth through trade, conquest, or both.

It was the custom to bury strings of wampum with the dead warrior, for the Indians believed he would have use for it in the next world, and that through the favor of the Great Spirit its possession would become in no small degree his passport to the happy hunting grounds. Wampum has been found in both very old and in recent graves, but such were often robbed for the wealth they thus contained.

The Algonquins of Connecticut used it to ornament their moccasins. The Sachems and great men of the tribe had belts, some of which contained so great



WAMPUM FROM ARIZONA, NEW YORK (PREHISTORIC), AND TENNESSEE (PREHISTORIC).

a quantity of wampum that the English colonists valued them at eight pounds sterling, and these were treasured by the chiefs in much the same manner as are the crown jewels of the present day.

In the year 1641 the New Amsterdam (New York) Council promulgated an ordinance declaring that in the future all coarse wampum well strung should pass at six for a stuyver, and the well-polished beads should be valued at four for a stuyver.

The colonists, however, did not escape the counterfeiters. The latter brought into circulation unperforated beads made of stone, bone, glass, and por-



IMITATION AND GENUINE WAMPUM.

celain, with the result that the genuine wampum depreciated in value. Beads of porcelain were manufactured in Europe to imitate wampum, sent to America, and circulated among the colonists, but the Indians ever refused to take or recognize them.

The Director-General Stuyvesant tried to stop counterfeiting by the ordinance of May 30th, 1650, declaring that loose or unstrung wampum should no longer be legal tender, and dividing the recognized medium into two classes: (1) Well-strung and perfect beads to pass at the rate of three dark, or six white to one stuyver; (2) The badly strung wampum at eight white or four dark beads to one stuyver. This measure, however, was not a success, for the scarcity of well-strung wampum threatened to cause a financial disaster. On September 14, 1650, therefore, the loose and imperfect beads were again made legal tender. Seven years later the supply of wampum was so large that the beads were reduced in value to eight for one stuyver.

In New England in the year 1637 it was ordered that wampum should pass



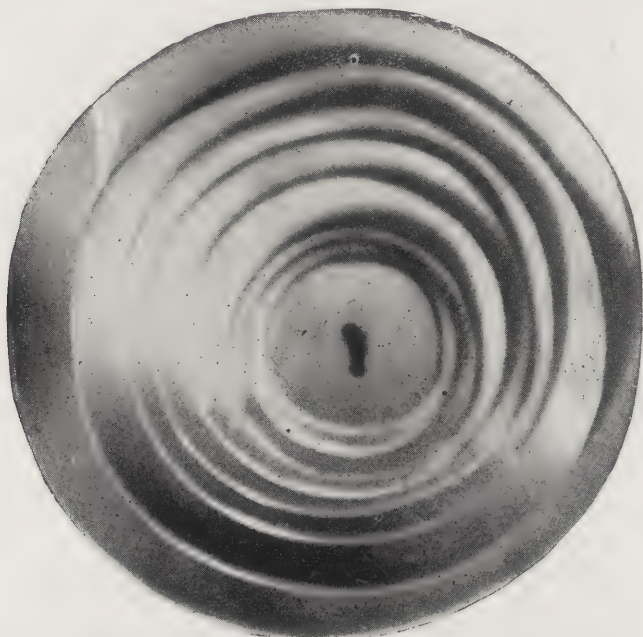
WAMPUM. "PIPES" MADE OF WHITE SHELL USED BY INDIANS OF THE PLAINS.

as "six-a-penny" for any sum of less than twelve pence. On October 7th, 1640, it was proclaimed that white wampum should pass at "four-a-penny," blue at

"two-a-penny," and not more than twelve pence in value at one time should be tendered unless the receiver desired more. On May 22d, 1661, the law authorizing the coining of silver then drove wampum beads out of circulation.

There were several places in New Jersey where wampum was made, Cape May and Pascack turning out the best. The factory located at the latter place was operated by the Campbell family of four brothers, who emigrated from Scotland and settled near the headwaters of the Hackensack River. In addition to being manufacturers of wampum they were farmers.

After the close of the war in the year 1783 there was very little money in circulation, most of the trading being done by barter. The then ancestor of one of the leading families in New York of to-day took advantage of the conditions



WAMPUM. "MOONS" OF PINK SHELL USED BY INDIANS OF THE PLAINS.

then existing and arranged with the Campbells to furnish him with wampum, with which he bought furs from the Indians, and thus laid the foundation of the vast fortune of his descendants.

Some of the Indians grew wealthy, and as time went on became more so. This created a desire and demand for something more showy in the way of shell jewelry. To supply this demand the Pascack factory made large wampum beads, measuring from one to six inches in length and highly polished. They were called "pipes." Also round shell discs were made called "moons" from one to three inches in diameter. The pipe variety was used by the Indian warrior to decorate the breast of his vest or coat, also for braiding-in with his hair in the same manner that some of the gypsies of Europe use silver thalers.

The moons, made from beautiful pink shells, were worn like a breastpin at the throat, the wealthy chief having a full set, while the poor brave had only two or three of the smaller size. The Indian acted on the theory that any one fortunate enough to possess any considerable amount would miss no opportunity of making a display of the same, for Indians are naturally ostentatious. Pipes and moons thus acquired a standard value in trading among the Indians of the plains.

The day of wampum began to decline about the year 1830, there being little demand for it, except as pipes and moons. Glass beads were then imported from Europe in large quantities and usurped the place of wampum for Indian decoration.

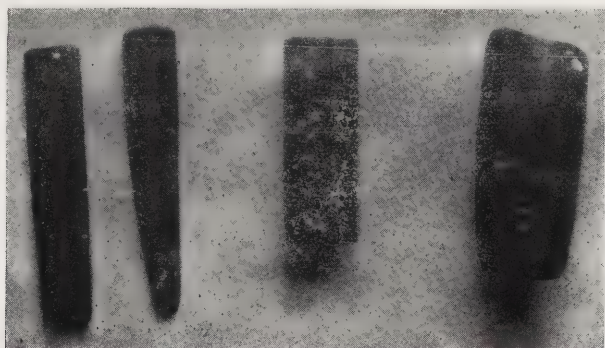
So far as the colonists were concerned wampum was but an artificial currency. In Europe the beads had only the value of curiosities, but the colonists had furs as a commodity with which to approach the European markets. But for over a century wampum played a most important part in the currency of the British and Dutch Colonies.

The Indians of Long Island were the greatest producers of wampum, for the reason that their supply of raw material was the best and obtained with



WAMPUM FROM CALIFORNIA, BRAZIL (PREHISTORIC), AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

little labor. The early name of the island was Sewan-backy, or the "land of the sewan shell." This mint of wealth was, however, of little benefit to the Indians of the island, for their powerful neighbors, the Narragansetts, Pequots, and Mohawks, compelled them to pay large tributes in wampum, thus keeping them in a state of slavery.



WAMPUM FROM AFRICA, JAPAN (PREHISTORIC), AND MEXICO (PREHISTORIC).

In the early part of the seventeenth century wampum was not in general use in Massachusetts, for it is stated that in 1627 Isaac de Rasieres sailed from New Amsterdam to the British colony at New Plymouth on a trading expedi-

tion, and among other merchandise he had fifty pounds in wampum, which was only accepted with great reluctance by the New Englanders. About 1645 wampum reached its highest value in New England. It was the chief currency not only in New York, but in the many settlements which were then under the control of the authorities at New York. In 1672 the inhabitants of New Castle, Delaware, imposed a tax of four guilders in wampum upon each anker of rum imported or sold there. In 1693 the ferriage of a single person from New York to Brooklyn was eight stuyvers in wampum or twopence in silver.

The wampum used by the Indians who formerly inhabited the eastern part of North America was the most difficult to manufacture of all the shell wampum known. The writer was curious to find out whether it was hard to drill the beads; and having several undrilled beads in his collection, he submitted them to a number of lapidaries and pearl drillers. They however refused to drill the beads, excusing themselves on the ground that their tools were not adapted for the purpose. As a last resort the beads were taken to a machinist, with the result that in the first attempt the drill broke and in the second the bead was broken, showing that it must have taken the Indians, with their crude tools and methods, a long and laborious time to drill a single bead.

The use of wampum was not confined to North America alone, but was the primitive form of money in many parts of the world, as will be seen from the illustration here given of a few varieties from California, Brazil (prehistoric,) the Marshall Islands, Africa, Japan, (prehistoric), and Mexico (prehistoric.)

Obituary.

SYLVESTER S. CROSBY

Sylvester S. Crosby, one of the best known American authorities on numismatics, died Tuesday evening, Aug. 18, at his home, 21 Sacramento street, Cambridge, Mass., of a stomach trouble. Mr. Crosby was born in Charlestown, N. H., September 2, 1831, and had lived in Cambridge forty-two years, all of that time in the same house. Mr. Crosby was a watchmaker by trade and at the time of his retirement from business activities fifteen years ago was located at 43 West street, Boston.

Mr. Crosby was a man of versatile interests, and outside of the watch-making business he had specialized in several other directions, notably numismatics, archaeology, astronomy, and the culture of mushrooms. In the first named subject he was considered an exceptional authority. He was the author of two illustrated works on the subject of American coins, namely: "The Early Coins of America," and "The United States Coinage of 1793—Cent and Half Cents."

Mr. Crosby was an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, The American Numismatic Society, and the Boston Numismatic Society. He was a member of the First Parish church and of the New England Archaeological society. He was the last of eleven children of Rev. Avazaniah Crosby, for over fifty years pastor of the Charlestown Congregational church. He was married twice, but had no children. His only surviving relatives are a nephew, Allan Crosby of Jamaica Plain, and a niece, Miss Crosby. The funeral was held from the house yesterday afternoon at one o'clock. Rev. James De Normandie of Roxbury officiated. The burial was in Lexington.

An Archaeologist and Numismatist in Egypt.

BY JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN, D. D., LL.D., OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have thought of you often since we met at the National Numismatic Convention in Rochester, and during my travels my mind has ever been alert for the discovery of some interesting coins of ancient Greece and Rome. I left Syracuse in October to spend the winter in Egypt, bent upon research, and on our way through Europe I have found intense interest in looking over the famous collections treasured in the chief cities, for no one who loves art and history would fail to see these beautiful historic monuments of the ancients. After having thrice visited the most attractive sites of classic Greece, and seen the most remarkable works of art that have been treasured in the various museums of Europe, I do not hesitate to state that the choicest examples of Greek coins take a foremost place among the most magnificent remains of ancient art. Although limited in size, they are most exquisite in artistic and historic design, and hence their important place among the monuments of antiquity. Like the coins of ancient Rome, they are not meaningless, but full of meaning, for they have an interesting story to tell to succeeding generations, inasmuch as they contain the history of remote times and peoples in the concrete. Within a small compass they often convey to us valuable information concerning the political and religious life of a once wonderful people. Hence it is not without significance that many eminent scholars and the great historians of modern times have been students of the science of numismatics, for the history of ancient Greece and Rome cannot be written without a knowledge of their coinage. In confirmation of this statement I need but refer the reader to the important place that the illustrations from ancient coins occupies in any great work upon the people in question. Percy Gardner wrote a history of Alexander the Great, based upon the history of his extensive coinage, and when I read the five large volumes of Pansanias, as edited by Frazer, I was surprised to find his constant appeal, made for evidence and illustration, to the numerous Greek coins. The same is true of the scholarly volumes of Sir William Ramsay on the bishoprics of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, for his most frequent appeal is made to the medallic monuments. Hence the inestimable value of ancient coins is self-evident to every student of history and archaeology because of the records that they contain, and which often supplement as well as elucidate and interpret the facts of ancient history. Besides the testimony is of the highest and unquestioned authority, for it comes from contemporary witness. I fully realize this fact when Svrnos, the distinguished writer and director of the coin museum in Athens, showed me the excessively rare specimens in the national collection.

It was a revelation to historians when the American excavators in Greece brought to light the bundle of bronze rods, the most ancient drachma, the earliest of all Greek money, and the origin of the later silver drachma. The discovery led to a new page of history, and is another confirmation of the practical and priceless value of ancient money in the investigation of historical and archaeological data.

I had abundant evidence of this during a recent visit to the distinguished Italian numismatist in Milan, Cav. Francesco Gneccchi, and also when visiting Justixrat Dr. E. J. Haeberlin of Frankfurt. Both are eminent scholars who have distinguished themselves by the production of a monumental work on the science of numismatics, the former on the medallions of ancient Rome, the latter on the numerous varieties of the aes, and he has many thousands in his collection, including the rarest specimens known. Dr. Haeberlin is an able jurist, and his scholarship has secured for him the highest university honors. He was fortunate in inheriting a valuable collection of rare coins from his father, and being possessed with ample means, for many years he has added the most desirable pieces to his vast collection, often paying prices that would make them prohibitive to all but a few numismatists. Hence he has the unequalled collection of the series of the Roman aes, and the greatest national collections of Europe combined would scarcely equal it. No wonder that with a love for art and archaeological

research, and with a judicial mind for weighing historical evidence, and fully equipped with knowledge through years of study—he has been able to produce that masterly and incomparable work on the Roman aes.

Cav. Gnecci began his famous collection in 1875, and it now numbers 21,000 pieces, of which 1,250 are in gold and 7,000 in silver, and includes many of the rarest examples. In fact, his special aim has always been to collect rare and unedited pieces, of which he has no less than 1,200. His series of medallions give them no doubt the first place among private collections, but they are also superior to any national collection with the exception of Paris and Vienna. Among the numerous unique pieces of great historical value, the large gold medallion of Theodoricus attracted me, for not only has this rare piece a priceless commercial value, but it has also great historical value, for not only is it the only one in existence, but it is the only known portrait of this royal personage, and its discovery gave such a vivid realism to the Theodoricus of history that he had not hitherto possessed.

Not only have Cav. Gnecci and Dr. Haeberlin the two unequalled private collections, but each one has distinguished himself by original research and has added most invaluable works to the science of numismatics and the history of ancient Rome. Never had I seen such collections, and when I contemplated their incalculable value, especially to students of ancient history, I could not refrain from the earnest hope that they may never be sold at public auction and scattered, but that some wise, patriotic, and farseeing wealthy American may enter into correspondence with the respective owners so that the collections may be kept intact, and in due time be known among the choicest ancient treasures of our greatest museums. The opportunity should not be lost for America, for it will never return. Who will find this hoped-for national benefactor? Let each one try. The donor would not only enrich the opportunities of millions for acquiring historical knowledge, but he would provide a most magnificent national monument for himself, and he would be held in grateful remembrance by succeeding generations.

But I must hasten on to Egypt, for it is the land of wonders, and of the world's oldest civilization, and, from December until we left in April were intensely interested in her stupendous architectural monuments as well as in all her ancient remains, including the small coins of her later history. We left Cairo in December, and availing ourselves of Cook's ideal Nile service, we steamed up the river on the boat *Rameses II.* for Upper Egypt, visiting ancient temples and tombs on the way. At Assuan we were transferred to another steamer, going as far as the second Cataract. Of course the temple of Abu Simbel with the colossal statues of *Rameses the Great*, was the chief object of attraction on this part of the Nile.

At Wady Halfa we took the train across the desert for Khartoum, a distance of nearly 600 miles. It was a long and tedious ride of twenty-six hours—hot and dusty, in spite of the electric fans and the much-advertised dust-proof de luxe coaches, and we suffered from an unquenchable thirst that no amount of tea and soda water could slake, and we suffered it during the entire time spent in the Sudan. Khartoum, and Omdurman, just across the river, had their few attractions in this God-forsaken country of the Sudan—which is a desolate and barren waste where there is no water except the Nile stream, and a few small springs in the oases. I often saw in the distance what looked like water, for I beheld a river and lake with trees, but as the train approached the water receded and finally disappeared and I saw nothing but the dry and sun-scorched sandy desert. What had appeared exactly like water, was nothing but the mirage, and so perfect was the optical illusion, that we could only become disillusioned when the mirage vanished.

The city of Khartoum is largely prospective, and it contains a vast area of desert streets, but the number of houses is limited, for contrary to the expectations of Lord Kitchener the natives of Omdurman refused to abandon their cherished city and move across the Nile and build up Khartoum.

I spent some interesting hours on two occasions about the bazaars of Omdurman, although the unprotected streets were sizzling with heat. The oriental relics were too rude in workmanship as well as barbaric to be included in my purchases, which were limited to a few coins of the famous Mahdi and his infamous successor, the Khalifa, who was so barbarous in his cruelty and so exceedingly polygamous in appropriating the beautiful young

married and unmarried women by the scores and hundreds, that even the followers of the prophet declared to me that this religious fanatic was a horrible beast, and I quite agreed with them, but with certain limitations in favor of the beast.

The rare coins of these two terrible religious scourges of his Satanic Majesty were full of suggestion as I gazed upon them and thought of the brutal rulers who issued them, for during their disastrous reigns of bloody warfare and oppression, the population of the Sudan had been reduced from eight millions to less than two millions. I was grateful that both of these inhuman monsters were dead, for had they been alive I might not have escaped to write this message to *THE NUMISMATIST*.

You can imagine my keen interest the day I rode over the celebrated battlefield of Kerreri, where Lord Kitchener with his Anglo-Egyptian army defeated a much larger force with a terrible slaughter, leaving 10,000 dead, 16,000 wounded, and taking 4,000 prisoners out of an army of 35,000 that came upon the field on that fateful day, whilst strange to relate Kitchener lost but 46 killed and 339 wounded. The rapid firing guns kept the Mahdists at the safe distance of several hundred yards and made them bite the dust. With the plan of battle in hand, and the facts in mind, and the field of carnage before me, by the aid of the imagination I seemed to be an eye-witness of that memorable day in modern history, when tremendous strides were made by crushing out Mahdism and introducing a government based upon a Christian civilization.

It was not for pleasure that I rode out to the battlefield of Kerreri, for the blazing sun overhead was scorching and the thermometer registered 97½ in the shade on the banks of the Nile in Khartoum, but I was miles away from the nearest shade, and the sun's rays were blistering and ran the mercury up to 140. I created a gentle breeze by galloping my donkey and as the atmosphere was dry I endured it.

Whilst Egypt is the land that abounds in the monuments of antiquity, it is pre-eminently the place for forgeries, and some of them are so skillfully made that even experts at times have failed to detect them. The unscrupulous Arab is a past master in the art of selling them for genuine to travelers. I have seen an Arab turn from his appointed prayers and swear by such a terrible oath as he lifted his hand in appeal to Mohammed that I thought he would have feared that the prophet might take him at his word and strike him dead for lying. Evidently they have no conscience in the matter. Of course I found no coins from the earlier periods of Egypt, for although the ancient Egyptians were a wonderful people they had no coinage until introduced by their later conquerors, and the coins found in greatest numbers are those of Alexander the Great and the Ptolemies. Of these I secured some splendid examples, and they weigh heavily upon me, especially the large bronze pieces of the Ptolemies.

At the time of the Exodus the foreigners spoiled the Egyptians, but today the tables have been turned and the foreigners are spoiled by the Egyptians, for the chief occupation of the Arabs is agriculture and the exploiting of travelers. Fortunately the hotels are kept by Europeans, and they are excellent, including rooms and well provided table, and the charges are not excessive but even less than we have to pay at similar hotels in America. No more interesting and delightful trip is imaginable than the one up the Nile on the modern steamer.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August.

The principal articles in this issue of the above-named magazine are "Portrait Coins," by Dr. Martin Burke, of New York City, recently delivered before the New York Numismatic Club, and "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," by Mr. Sigmund Krausz, of Chicago, Ill., being the third of a series of twelve articles on the above-named subject, that in the present issue dealing with Tiberius, 14—37 A. D. There are many other numismatic items of interest, making this number of exceptional interest.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Editorial.

THE ANNUAL convention of the American Numismatic Association convened about the time that the September NUMISMATIST went to press. Therefore this number will contain no news relating to the Springfield meeting. The October issue, however, will contain a full account of the proceedings.

A Correction.

In the August, 1914, NUMISMATIST, on Page 423, the cut of cowrie money was by accident printed upside down. Therefore the numbers were reversed.

Letters to Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I read with a great deal of interest your little note under the cut of the Hudson Bay Company's dollar token as published in your number for July. Permit me to say that as a Canadian coin collector the subject of Hudson's Bay monies is an extremely interesting one that has up to the present been rather overlooked. In order to possibly attract some further attention to the subject, and as a means of illustrating what I am about to say, may I ask you to kindly re-run the cut if you publish this effusion.



For the last twenty years I have been gathering data relative to Hudson's Bay monies and mediums of exchange, and in following this up have had access to many private records and had many personal letters from "old-time" officers of the Hudsons Bay Company. When I saw the cut and your reference I had doubts as to the conclusion drawn for the reason that nearly all the old style illustrations of the H. B. C. show the letters H and B joined; further, the use of the decimal currency did not come into use in Hudsons Bay Company's service until comparatively recent date, at a time when the use of the word "skin" had passed away.

By referring back to my old correspondence I find that denominations of \$1.00, 50 cents, and 25 cents were made for use in the posts of Hazelton and Port Simpson, B. C. The dollars were of bronze and the cents of copper. Further that the letters "S" or the letter "H" was later stamped upon the tokens and signified whether they were intended for Port Simpson or for Hazelton. This I think establishes the identity of the piece. If you can advise your readers whether or not it is made of bronze or copper some further light can then be shed.

Yours faithfully,

BASIL G. HAMILTON, A. N. A. No. 121.

Invermere, B. C., Aug. 5, 1914.

[Complying with Mr. Hamilton's suggestion, we again use the cut of the piece in question. The piece is composed of a metal resembling bronze and is cast, not struck.—ED.]

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

In looking over the catalogues of coins, both of dealers and of auction sales, it is surprising how few varieties of half cents are mentioned for the thirty-two years this series was coined for circulation. Even the largest collectors do not appear to have had more than fifty varieties. This may have been caused by the collector wishing only one of each year or by the want of a key and table of the different varieties of dies and coins.

The latter reason was my difficulty. Having a fair collection as a foundation, I made for my own use a key for the different varieties of dies and a table of the different die combinations, indicating the dies by numbers and letters as by Crosby and the description in the key very much as by Dr. Chas. McGirk in his cents, but describing the obverse and reverse separately, and then indicating the coin varieties by combining the two dies, as by Crosby. In this way a new variety of coin can be listed very often without any addition to the key.

By the use of this key I have been able to list over ninety varieties, although I have not been able to give a full description of five known, i. e., two of 1794—

Steigerwalt 1-B and 2-B; an 1805, 1806, large 6, reverse stemless, and 1809, cracked die.

As this table is not nearly full, as from indications there should be in the list at least thirty more, I would like the co-operation of those interested in this series.

I would then publish it. I would like to have a description of the five before mentioned, as they are known varieties. A number of the broken dies that are known I have not seen in perfect condition. These might be found both perfect and cracked. Broken in this connection means a piece out of the die.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Lebanon, Pa.

EDITOR NUMISMATIST:

I have been very much interested in the several articles on the coins issued by the Constitutional Army of Mexico, published in *THE NUMISMATIST*. I have been fortunate in securing specimens of the issues of 1913 and 1914. In the July number of *THE NUMISMATIST* you describe the Huerta peso and the 5-centavo piece. Evidently the Constitutionalists have coined the peso, 50 centavos, dos, or 2, centavos, at Parral in 1913; the peso and 5 centavo at Durango in 1914, and the 5 centavo at Chihuahua in 1914. Possibly the peso and ½ peso



may have been coined at Chihuahua this year. Up to this time we have not heard of any, but one would naturally suppose that after opening the mint at Chihuahua they would coin other denominations. I enclose the 5 centavos coined at Chihuahua in 1914, an entirely different type than the one made at Durango. Quite an artistic design. I wish to note this interesting fact, the 2 centavos of 1913 and the 5 centavos enclosed, both copper, are of exactly the same size and weight, but one has three-fifths more purchasing value than the other.

C. W. COWELL.

Denver, Colo., July 27, 1914.

Meetings of Societies.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—May 21. Sir Henry H. Howorth, K. C. I. E., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

The Rev. Edward H. Sydenham was elected a Fellow of the Society. Messrs. G. C. Brooke and L. G. P. Messenger were appointed to audit the society's accounts for 1913-1914.

Sir Arthur J. Evans exhibited the following coins: A new example of the alteration of a die of a Tarentine coin by the introduction of a symbol. The coin is a didrachm showing the horseman with a flowing chlamys and a small pegasos below. A coin exists (Vlasto Coll.) from the same dies both in its obverse and reverse, but without the symbol. This is probably the badge of a new magistrate. The obverse and reverse types show affinities in the Horsemen, etc., Per. iv., Type E.; a didrachm of Metapontum (head in sphendone, single drop earring) with inscription clearly visible behind the head; a tetradrachm of Katane with signature of Prokles beneath the head of Apollo. One other example is known, in the Luynes collection; a tetradrachm of Syracuse with the "large head" and probably the signature of Kimon behind. (Cf. Tudeer, *Die Tetradrachmenprägung von Syrakus*, 42, Pl. iv.) The chariot type here found in association with this was not known to Tudeer.

Mr. H. B. Earle Fox showed an unpublished copper coin of the Achaean league of Psophis.

Mr. P. H. Webb exhibited three bronze coins of Constantine I., viz.: 1. Obv.—CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Bust of Emperor r., undraped, and with bare

head. Rev.—SAPIENT PRINCIPIIS. Altar surmounted by a bird, to left of base shield, to right helmet. Across altar, transversely, spear pointing r. upwards. In exergue, R . . . (Rome). Size 13 mm., wt. 0.93 gramme (or allowing for a fracture of the edge, 1 gramme). (Variety of Cohen 486). This coin appears to be a denomination less than the nummus of MM. Maurice and Dattari (see *Num. Chron.*, 1913, p. 431), the theoretic weight whereof is 1.44 grammes.

2. Obv.—As above. Rev.—FVNDAT PACIS. Mars helmeted, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. trophy over shoulder; his l. hand dragging small captive after him. In exergue RS. (Rome). Size 15 mm., wt. 1.36 gramme. (Cohen 157).

3. Obv.—As above. Rev.—GLORIA PERPET. Two victories walking r., between them a military standard. In exergue RT. (Rome). Size 15 mm., weight 1.77 gramme. (Cohen 259).

Mr. G. F. Hill read a paper on "Greek Coins recently acquired by the British Museum." Among the most notable pieces were three coins of Melos from the recent find, with reverses four-spoked wheel, triskeles, and crescent; an electrum coin of Ionia, with obv. Pegasus, rev. two incuse squares; a copper coin of Praxippos, king of Lapethus (Cyprus); a tetradrachm of Timarchus, the usurper who ruled in Babylon in 162 B. C., of which only two other specimens are known; and a tridrachm of the Barcid coinage of Carthago Nova.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1914. Fifty-ninth meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Borradaile, Plumb, Bauer, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, Bostwick, and Ballard.

Moved by F. E. Merritt that owing to Mr. Yawger not being present, W. H. Amberg act as temporary Secretary, carried.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Upon motion by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Woolsey, that the next meeting be held September 15, 1914.

Moved by Mr. Merritt, and seconded by Mr. Woolsey, that a letter of thanks be sent to Farran Zerbe for his kind donation of the medals to the R. N. A. and Municipal Museum; and a copy of the same be spread on the minutes.

A letter received from Dr. Henderson thanking the Association for medal. Exhibits: Medal from one of our members engraved by Mr. Koeb commemorating the sinking of the Maine. Issued by the General Committee of the Fifteenth Annual Reunion of the Army of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, in memory of the deceased comrades. This medal is made from bronze recovered from the Maine, and struck by Bastian Bros., of Rochester, N. Y.

Between ten and twelve members signified their intention of going to the American Numismatic Association Convention at Springfield, Mass. The following expect to make these exhibits: Dr. French, United States cents and Hard Times Tokens; L. G. Amberg, United States half dollars; Geo. J. Bauer, Chinese pieces; F. J. Merritt, half dimes.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, Sept. 15, 1914.

W. H. AMBERG, Secretary, pro tem.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Aug. 14, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Boyd, S. H. Chapman, De Lagerberg, Frey, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser.

After the roll call, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Publications received: August number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

The Treasurer submitted a report as of August 14, 1914.

The Executive Committee reported that at the September meeting Mr. Frey would exhibit, and address the Club on, "Earliest Dated Coins of the Fifteenth Century", and that at the October meeting Mr. Wood would address the Club on "Bryan Money."

Mr. De Lagerberg in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee reported that he had received a photograph of the medal issued to commemorate the Baltic Exhibition held at Malmoe from the Secretary of the Exhibition, and he showed a picture of the medal which was under preparation at the present time to commemorate the Norway Jubilee, upon which occasion a crown had already been struck and reported by him.

Mr. Swanson in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee said that the State

of New York was issuing a medal in three sizes in commemoration of the Centenary of the Battle of Plattsburg. He exhibited models of both the obverse and reverse showing the naval battle above the coat of arms of the State of New York on the obverse, and the portraits of Commodore McDonough and General Macomb on the reverse.

A very lively and interesting discussion of the paper read by Dr. Burke at the last meeting then took place, in which Messrs. Proskey, Frey, Valentine, Swanson, Nangle, and Wormser participated. Mr. Proskey made very interesting remarks in connection with the subject of portrait coins, and submitted a large number of copies of medals by Pisanello. He also showed pennies with the portraits of Canute the Dane, Edward the Confessor, and a number of Irish Kings which showed how unreliable portraiture on coins could be as far as likeness was concerned. He also exhibited a double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella to which Mr. Burke had referred in his address.

The President then extended a hearty welcome to Mr. S. H. Chapman, whose presence at the meeting gave the members present great pleasure. The President also greeted especially Mr. Heaton upon his return from Europe.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of examining the exhibits, which, in addition to those above mentioned, were as follows:

By Mr. S. H. Chapman—An early number of a \$500 bill of the Confederate States, 1861, Montgomery, Ala. A \$500 bond of the Confederate States, May 1st, 1861, Montgomery, Ala., with twelve coupons attached. A large Austrian silver medal of Emperor Joseph I., showing the portraits of the Hapsburg Dynasty.

By Mr. Belden—A coupon of a United States three per cent. bond for the small amount of 15c., with the portrait of Washington.

By Dr. Valentine—The very rare 1802 $\frac{1}{2}$ dime, Newlin, No. 3.

By Mr. Kohler—Mexico, 1906, 5 pesos gold; 1907, 10 pesos, gold. Philippines, 1868, 4 pesos, gold. A French five-franc piece of 1873 in uncirculated condition which from reports had just been put in circulation out of the reserves of the French Treasury, owing to the present war conditions.

By Mr. Swanson—A large plaster cast of an allegory of the American Social Hygiene Association. Two tokens in bronze given by the States of Georgia and Alabama in return for contributions to the State funds in aid of the Panama Exposition, showing on the obverse the respective State seals and on the reverse of the Alabama token descriptive lettering, and on the Georgia token a figure representing Prosperity.

By Mr. De Lagerberg—Three medals issued by Stefano Carlo Johnson of Milan, Italy, in commemoration of the monument of Victor Emanuel II. at Rome, by Architect Sacconi, in commemoration of Sculptor Grandi and his work, and upon Verdi, the composer.

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd—A 50c Spinner note with the autograph signatures of John Allison and John C. New. A series of Bishop's general storehouse and tithing notes issued at Salt Lake City as follows: July 1, 1897, .05 for merchandise; April 1, 1898, 5c for meat; Oct. 1, 1906, 5c produce and merchandise; July 1, 1897, .10 worth produce and merchandise; July 1, 1898, 10c for merchandise and produce; July 1, 1895, 10c for meat; July 1, 1897, .25 for produce and merchandise; Oct. 1, 1889, 25c for meat; July 1, 1893, 25c for merchandise and produce; July 1, 1897, 1.00 worth of produce and merchandise; July 1, 1889, 1.00 for merchandise and produce.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

The Origin of the Dollar Mark.

Of all the theories advanced in explanation of the origin of the dollar mark not one is entirely satisfactory and convincing. A Spanish source has often been suggested, but the fact that the sign is not used in Spain is at least a negative indication that another origin should be sought.

The following theory is not presented as complete, but it has some aspects of probability which make it seem worthy of consideration. The sign \$ was used in Portugal as early as 1544; how much earlier I cannot at present say. It was called *cifrao* (*cifra* means a cipher, and *cifrao* is merely an augmenta-

tive). The Portuguese, however, did not use it originally or exclusively to represent a monetary unit, as appears from the definitions of *cifrao* given in the Portuguese dictionaries of Vieira Moraes Silva and in the *Diccionario Contemporaneo*, all of which say in substance that the *cifrao* serves to separate the thousands from the hundreds, as, for example, 300\$506, and that it serves also as an abbreviation for the three ciphers, so that 745\$ is the same as 745\$000.

The *Diccionario Contemporaneo* adds that it is also used to represent a monetary unit, as the *patacas* in Macau and Timor, the dollars in America, etc. It may be added that Macau and part of Timor are Portuguese possessions and that the *pataca* is nearly equivalent to our dollar in value. The sign was also used to represent thousands of men as well as coins; thus the Portuguese historian Lemos writes of 4\$ *cavallos* e 60\$ *infantes*—four thousand cavalry and sixty thousand infantry.

The Portuguese naturally carried this sign with them when they colonized Brazil, and it is in constant use in that country. It should be observed that when the Portuguese use it in reckoning money they also use the word *reis*, or its abbreviation *rs*. For example they write 4:000\$000 *reis*, or 4:000\$000. It may be well to explain that the *real* (plural *reis*) is an imaginary coin worth .08 more than our mill; the *milreis* is therefore equal to \$1.08 of our currency. In Brazil it is equivalent to half as much.

In rough calculation Portuguese money can be reduced to our standard by striking off one cipher, placing \$ at the left and putting the decimal point in its place. The 1\$000 is the same as \$1.00, 10\$000 equals \$10.00, 100\$000 corresponds to \$100.00, and so on—all this, of course, being only approximate. The same process can be followed with Brazilian money and the result afterward divided by two.

So much for facts; now for conclusions.

It seems probable that the \$ is a contracted combination of M and S, the first and last letters of the Portuguese word *milhares*, which means thousands. The suppression of the middle strokes of the M would be very natural in cipher.

The mark, as we have seen, is in general use in Brazil. It is also used in the other Latin-American countries, and it seems very probable that Spanish America adopted it from Portuguese America. The boundaries between Brazil and the neighboring Spanish colonies were not very clearly established in the Eighteenth Century. For some time the Portuguese held possession of parts of Paraguay and Uruguay. It is surely not strange that the *cifrao* should have been introduced into these regions, and that its use should have extended to all Spanish possessions.

It is well known that money of Spanish-American coinage was extensively circulated in the United States in the early Colonial days, and the sign would not improbably be employed in commerce. Its position before instead of after the numerals may be accounted for by the English custom of placing the £ to the left, as has been suggested. In Spanish-American books it sometimes occupies one place and sometimes another, but here again Portuguese influence might be traced, for as its place was immediately before the hundreds, as we have already seen, it would correctly stand at the left of hundreds in writing \$1.00, since the American system of reckoning very seldom takes mills into account.—*The New York Independent*.

To Coin Commemorative 25-Cent Pieces.

Senator S. Thomas, of Colorado, an advocate of free silver, on July 28, offered a bill for the unlimited coinage of twenty-five cent pieces during the year 1915 to commemorate the opening of the Panama Pacific Exposition and the centenary of peace between English speaking peoples. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare designs for such coins. A similar bill was introduced recently by Senator Root, except that Mr. Root's bill did not provide for unlimited coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Queer Money.

Among the strangest coins in the world, says the *Wide World Magazine*, are those used in certain out-of-the-way towns and villages in Southwest Nigeria, on the West Coast of Africa, and called "manillas." In shape they resemble a horseshoe with the two extremities flattened out like a camel's foot. Being made of solid copper, three-eighths of an inch thick, they weigh over eight ounces each. In "face value," seven of these queer coins are equivalent to one quarter, so that a dollar's worth would be an uncomfortably heavy load.

Not only are these "manillas" used among the natives, but white traders accept them as legal tender for goods sold at the various stores. At one time this strangely shaped money had quite a large circulation in certain parts of the coast, but its use is now restricted to a few bush towns and one or two of the smaller seaboard places, including Bonny, Brass and Akassa. "Manillas" are now very difficult to obtain, and curio collectors value them not solely by reason of their scarcity but because of the novel serviette rings they make when silver plated.

Prices Brought At Parsons Sale.

Following we give additional pieces of the rarities sold at the Parsons sale, held by Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, Pa., which were omitted from the August issue owing to a lack of space.

1569. Quarter dollar. 1796. Ex. fine	\$23.00	1946. 1796. With pole to cap. Poor	\$27.50
1570. Do. 1796. Ex. fine	\$16.50	1980. 1836. Original. Proof...	\$42.00
1624. Dime. 1797. 16 stars. Very fine	\$20.00	1981. 1841. Original. Sharp, even impression	\$25.00
1627. Do. 1801. Very fine ..	\$32.00	1983. 1846. Restrike. Proof...	\$28.00
1641. Do. 1822. Unc.	\$37.00	1984. 1847. Original. Ex. fine.	\$41.00
1688. Do. 1860 O mint. Ex. F.	\$34.00	1985. 1847. Restrike. Proof...	\$31.00
1692. Washington Half Disme. Ex. fine	\$53.00	1986. 1848. Restrike. Proof...	\$37.00
U. S. Cents—		1987. 1849. Small date. Restrike	\$60.00
1764. 1793 Chain. Crosby 1-C. Very fine	\$30.00	1991. 1852. Restrike. Proof...	\$21.00
1765. 1793. Wreath. Crosby 7-F. Very fine	\$21.00	Medals—	
1766. 1793. Wreath. Crosby 9-H. Ex. fine	\$37.50	2121. Betts 566. Stony Point. Bronze. Perfect	\$17.50
1768. 1793. Lettered edge. Ex. fine. Crosby 11-J	\$35.25	2137. Betts 597. Eutaw Springs. Bronze. Very fine	\$27.00
1793. 1795. Plain edge. Unc.	\$25.00	2138. Betts 600. Silver. Ex. F.	\$40.00
1804. 1799. Perfect date. Very good	\$40.00	2278. War Medal. 1848. Victoria. Fort Detroit. Fine.	\$60.00
1807. 1800. Die break. Unc.	\$40.00	2286. South Carolina Mexican War Medal. Silver. Fine.	\$20.00
1813. 1802. Die broken over RTY Unc.	\$17.50	2293. Taylor Medal. Silver. Perfect. Buena Vista, Palo Alto, &c.	\$20.00
1814. 1803. Unc. Small 1-100.	\$25.00	2318. U. S. Medal of Honor. Bronze	\$50.00
1816. 1803. Large 1-100. Perfect dies. Unc.	\$35.00	2321. 1670. 15 sols. Silver. Breton 501	\$605.00
1823. 1807. Over 1806. Large 7. Ex. fine	\$30.00	2332. Jeton. Silver. Breton 517, but with artist's initials.	\$55.00
1850. 1821. Wide date. Unc.	\$50.00	2371. Canada. Chateauguay War Medal	\$75.00
1854. 1824. Close date. Unc.	\$36.00	2707. 1861. Confederate Cent. Nickel. Original. Unc.	\$39.00
1855. 1824. Wide date. Unc.	\$25.00	2709. 1861. "Dime." Jefferson Davis. Unc.	\$44.00
U. S. Half Cents—		2753. Massachusetts 1652 oak tree sixpence. Unc.	\$33.00
1935. 1793. Crosby 2-A. Double profile	\$24.00		
1939. 1794. Small bust. V. fine.	\$23.00		
1945. 1796. No pole to cap. Good	\$55.00		

Cartier Centenary Medal.



Medals for the Cartier Centenary are being manufactured at the rate of 10,000 daily. Over 50,000 are to be turned over by the manufacturers to the committee in charge of the celebration and to be sold as souvenirs of the Centenary. The first medal was struck off recently, and gave great satisfaction to E. W. Villeneuve and the other members of the committee organizing the event. On one side appears the head of Sir George Etienne Cartier with his name, and the years 1814 and 1914, the dates respectively of his birth and the celebration. On the other, appears the coat of arms of his family with its motto, "Franc et son dol," and the words, "O, Canada, mon pays, mes amours," which have been taken from some of his poetry to form part of Canada's national anthem.

The medals are of two sizes. Fifty thousand of the smaller are being made and are to be sold as souvenirs. The larger medal is three and a quarter inches in diameter and about one-quarter of an inch thick. It is to be presented to the various nations which will have delegates at the celebration. A gold medal of this type will be presented to the King and probably to the president of France and the United States. Silver, bronze and aluminum medals are also being manufactured for the presentation to noted delegates to the Centenary. The first of the smaller medals turned out will be presented to Mayor Martin, who will receive a larger-sized one.

Jos. A. Caron, of Caron Brothers, Montreal, Canada, is the designer of the medals.

A Very Rare Boston Store Card.



Above is illustrated a very rare store card which was issued at Boston, Mass., by the Highland Spring Brewery, but about which very little information is now obtainable. Dr. H. B. P. Wright, in his list of American store cards, published in *THE NUMISMATIST* some years ago, stated that he considered it as one of the rarest of the American store card series. We would be pleased if one of our members would give us some information regarding the piece, which will be published in *THE NUMISMATIST*.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Sept. 15, 1914.

1784 R. C. Thomas, R. F. D., Centreville, Pa.

1785 Frank Weyant, 206 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 1786 Wm. W. Sheriff, 526 Herron Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 1787 S. S. Nielsen, 507 S. Locust St., Grand Island, Nebr.
 1788 C. Henochsberg, Germania Svgs. & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to October 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue.

APPLICANTS	PROPOSED BY
W. S. Strickland, (U. S.)	Waldo C. Moore
Proctor, Colo.	P. R. Lacalli
Charles H. Wyack, (Proofs)	A. W. Reeves
7520 Crandon Ave., South, Chicago, Ill.	Waldo C. Moore
William F. Hammond, (General)	Edgar H. Adams
89 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Waldo C. Moore

Change in Address.

- D. L. Angell, Chicago, Ill., to 474 Cass St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 A. J. Jansen, from New Orleans, La., to care Southern Moline Plow Co., Atlanta, Ga.
 Chas. H. Deetz, from 206 A St., to 2504 Cliffbourne Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.
 A. J. Shannon, from St. Paul, Minn. to Yates Center, Woodson Co., Kansas.
 Herbert Niklewicz, from 10th St., to 81 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 17, 1914.

The Norway Jubilee Two Kroner.



On the occasion of the Jubilee exhibition in Christiana this year a commemoration two kroner has been struck from the mint at Kongsberg, at present on exhibition at Frogner. A competition was held and designs handed in. The prizes were very large, and in all about forty propositions were submitted. Among them those of Dagfin Werenskjold and Engebrigt Vik, both of whom received the first prize. For some time the intention had been to strike both of the two kroner, but finally none of them was struck. The Government did not at all consider the competition, which was referred to an artist, who had not entered into it. Mr. Utsond, the sculptor, is the successful designer of the coin. The same was approved at a recent cabinet meeting.

The obverse shows a woman in the national costume, a symbol of the nation, standing on a mountain looking into space. The reverse shows the Norwegian coat of arms in a wreath of pine and spruce.

In regard to the Utsond design the same might be appropriate for a medal; it does not "go" with a coin exactly. The general opinion in Norway will agree with us, when we say, that we cannot understand what the Government has gained by passing those competitive designs, as well as those of a great many artists. Particularly in the Vik design this becomes very clear. The Government evidently has had another opinion.

We are indebted to Mr. M. Borrelly, Secretary of the Northern Shipowners' Association of Christiana, Norway, for the opportunity to illustrate this new coin.

J. DE L.

Von Moltke Commemorative Medal.



The establishment of B. H. Mayer, of Pforzheim, Germany, has kindly permitted us to reproduce the above medal, which was executed by Court Medallist, Karl Schwenzer, of Stuttgart. The medal was struck in silver and bronze, the size being 74mm.

United States Cents and Die Varieties 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

In 1855 the same type of figures are used as in former years. During the latter coinage, however, the type of the figures 55 are changed to italic, or slanting, and offer us the first group division. The numerous deviations of the position of the last figure 5 to the curl is next taken. The work of locating each specimen is easy.



1856—1B. UPRIGHT 5. FIGURE 6 ONE-HALF UNDER CURL.



1856—2B. UPRIGHT 5. FIGURE 6 ONE-FOURTH UNDER CURL.



1856—3B. UPRIGHT 5. FIGURE 6 TO THE RIGHT OF CURL.



1856—4A. ITALIC 5.

As in 1855, so in 1856 the two styles of figure 5 are to be found—the upright and italic. All upright dates measure 8 mm., the italic 7mm.

The scarcest date after the year 1823 is that of 1857. In 1856 the first small flying eagle cents were struck, and these were made as specimens, or patterns. In 1857 the small flying eagle cent was adopted and struck in great quantities, but not until after two distinct varieties of the old type of large and small date were struck. In all there were 6,333,356 cents issued in this year, but no record seems to have been kept as to how many of each variety were struck. It remains true, however, that the large cents of 1857 are scarce, and always will be.



1857—2A. LARGE DATE.

ANDREWS	MCGIRK	FIGURE 5 of DATE.	Line drawn from center 7th. Star thru front edge of last curl. Relation of fig. 6 to this line.	U of UNITED its Relation to the Obverse Stars.	DATE 1856	
					Fig. 1 to Bust	Fig. 5 to Curl
7	1A	Upright, "Straight"	Lower left half under	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 5th.	Close	Distant
8	1B	" "	" " "	" "	Touches	Close
	2A	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Under 5th. star.	Touches	Distant
	2B	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" "
	2C	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	Touches
	2D	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" "
11	2E	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	V. Close	Distant
10	3A	" "	Fig. 6 entirely to right	" "	Touches	V. Close
6	3B	" "	" " "	" "	Close	Touches
9	3C	" "	" " "	" "	Touches	V. Close
2	4A	Italic, "Slanting"	Fig. 6. $\frac{1}{2}$ under.	Under 5th. star.	Distant	Distant
	4B	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	Close	Close
	4C	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" "
	5A	" "	" " "	Eq. bet. 4&5 th.	Close	Distant
	5B	" "	" " "	" "	" "	Close
	6A	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	Close	Close
5	6A2	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" "
	6B	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	" "
	6C	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bet. 4&5th. Clo. 4	" "	" "
4	6D	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " 5	" "	" "
3	6D2	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" " 5	Touches	V. Close
	6E	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Under 5th. star.	V. Close	V. Close
	6F	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	" "	Touches
	6G	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" "	Distant	Distant
1	6H	" "	" " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Bet. 5&6th. Clo. 5	Close	Touches



1857—1B. SMALL DATE.

OBVERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.										Condition of Specimen.	RARITY.			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Rounded edge)-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
Border broken over STAT, TAT imperfect,										-	-	-	-	3
Upper loop of S to fig.5, Double center dot										-	-	-	-	4
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Raised edge)-	-	-	-	-		2			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Imperfect obverse milling)-	-	-	-	-		4			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Open Fig.5)	-	-	-	-		5			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Rounded edge)-	-	-	-	-		6			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Same as 3A but Fig. 5 is closed.)	-	-	-	-		3			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
Edge broken between 11th.& 12th.stars 7m.m. in length.										-	-	6		
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1			
NONE	-	-	-	-	(Raised edge)-	-	-	-	-		3			
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2			

ANNE	McGIRK.	Figures of the Date	U of UNITED its relation to the Obverse Stars.	Point of Curl its relation to the Figure 5.	DATE 1857	
					Milling.	Edge.
2	1A	Small	Under 5th.star.	To the right of center	Imperfect	Rounded
	1B	"	Bet. 4&5th.C10.5	" " "	"	"
	1C	"	" " " 4	" " "	Perfect	"
1	2A	Large.	Under 5th.Star.	To right of center.	Perfect	Perfect
	2B	"	" "	" "	"	Unequal
	2C	"	" "	" "	Imperfect	" raised
	2D	"	" "	Directly over center	Perfect	Unequal
	2E	"	" "	" "	"	"
	2F	"	" "	To right of center.	Imperfect	Unequal

Errata In United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793—1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

As was to be expected, there are many mistakes in the charts of this article. This is to be explained in two ways: First, the specimens in many instances were not in the possession of the writer and the published data of others had to be given; second, this work in every sense was new to the writer. A method was adopted which required systematic measurements and charts that were lined by hand, and necessitating the use of a special typewriter.

It is hoped, therefore, that these corrections will be accepted and taken, as they are given, for the more perfect system of properly locating the specimens of the ever-increasing elusive United States cent.

It will be the object in making these corrections to simplify as much as possible, and to arrange the data so that corrections can be made on the charts by the owner in pen and ink.

In 1793 Chart: Under letters and spacing in 1F reads, "There is a period after date." Should read there is a period after LIBERTY.

In 1793 Chart: Under Cracks in Die in 2K2 reads, "Edge ONE HUNDRED FOR A CENT." Should read ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR.

In 1794 Chart: "Under Cracks in Die." In 8A, 8B and 8C should be added, Dot between E and N of CENT.

In 1794 Chart: "Under Cracks in Die": In 11B should be added, Dot between E and N of CENT.

In 1794 Chart: "Under Lock of hair Ends In." In 4J and 4K should read, instead of point, curl. The ditto marks under the same heading for 4L should be changed to point. And under the heading "Point to" in 4J, instead of reading "Above top of 1," and in 4K instead of reading "top of 1," should both read, lower lock of hair.

In 1794 1A, HAYES # 21, no mention is made of a slight defect at the base of L and I of LIBERTY. Although these defects are not mentioned in Hayes or Hayes and Elder, they are to be seen on the cuts appearing in the Hayes and Elder book. Under cracks in die for this number should be added, in some cases this break entirely obliterates C of CENT, and there is always a defect through O of OF.

In 1795 Chart: In 5A, 5B, and 5C under leaves in left wreath, should read 17 leaves instead of 19.

In 1795 Chart: In 6A, Under Edge, should read milled instead of plain.

In 1796 Chart: In 2D Under Leaves, instead of L 19, R 18, should read L 21, R 20.

In 1796 Chart: In 6B under die cracks add TAT connected at feet.

In 1796 Chart: In 12B, under die cracks add, same reverse as 12A.

4657 OBERSE OR REVERSE CRACKS IN DIE.											Condition of Specimen.	RARITY.
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RUMBERGER		5
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	RUMBERGER		8
Crack from point of curl on bust to point where curl under bust touches												8
STA of STATES lightly stamped, Raised surface 2 to 5th. star.												4

In 1796 Chart: In 12E under die cracks add, same reverse as 12A.

In 1796 Chart: In 12K under cracks in die, instead of "NONE" should read, reverse same as 12A.

In 1796 Chart: In 13A under cracks in die, "O of ONE" should read O of OF. Add, leaf near T of CENT through wreath to point of leaf under A of AMERICA.

In 1797 Chart: In 2A and 2B, under L to nose instead of 15 m.m. should read 15½ m.m.

In 1797 Chart: In 7B under cracks in die should be added nose to border, border through tops of ER of AMERICA.

In 1797 Chart: In 13A under cracks in die add A of AMERICA touches right ribbon.

In 1798 Chart: In 4F3 and 4F4 under cracks in die, should be combined and 4F4 cancelled as a variety.

In 1798 Chart: In 10A. Under cracks in die instead of "Throat above bust to border", should read, opposite throat, above bust, a dot.

In 1798 Chart: In 18A. Under cracks in die should be added to data given, Left ribbon end through UNITED.

In 1800 Chart: In 4K under cracks in die should be added, dot under first T of STATES.

In 1801 Chart: In 1E under cracks in die should be added, right stem ends in a point.

In 1801 Chart: In 3D under S-O add 2¾ m.m.

In 1802 Chart: In 2B under cracks in die should be added, a fine crack unites date at base.

In 1802 Chart: In 13A under cracks in die "U of UNITED" should read N of UNITED.

In 1802 Chart: In 15A under cracks in die instead of "AT of STATES to N of CENT" should read AT of STATES to N of ONE.

In 1802 Chart: In all specimens of the numbers 14 and 15 the T of LIBERTY is cut over a Y, the Y showing beneath.

In 1803 Chart: In 6B, under cracks in die, add LIBE connected at top.

In 1803 Chart: In 14B, under cracks in die, "same as 14B," should read, same as 14A.

In 1803 Chart: In 14E, under cracks in die, should be added, T of STATES to wreath.

In 1805 Chart: In 2B. To the blank spaces under reverse measurements can be added D-S, 3¼, S-O, 2½, F-A 3¼.

In 1805 Chart: My attention has been called by Mr. J. A. Walker to the fact that in 1A and 1B the opening in the wreath on the reverse is under E. In 2A it is under S, while in 2B and 2C it is under E. In 3A and 3B the opening is under S.

In 1811 Chart: In 1A under cracks in die, should read, dash between O of ONE and N of CENT, dash under U of UNITED.

In 1812 Chart: In 2A the figure 2 of date is always found recut. In 4A and 4B "dash between O of ONE and C of CENT" should read E of ONE and N of CENT. Dash under U of UNITED. This reverse you will note was used in 1811.

In 1816 Chart: In 2F. Credit should have been given to Mr. H. D. Rumberger.

On Page 531, under cut of cent of 1816, reads "1A WIDEST DATE," should read 2A, WIDEST DATE.

In 1817 Chart: In 3M, under cracks in die, should be added, open-mouth variety. The credit of finding belongs to Mr. J. A. Walker.

In 1818 Chart: Credit should have been given to Mr. H. D. Rumberger for 3G instead of 2G.

In the United States Coin Catalogue sale of Jan. 22nd, 1914, was advertised a cent of 1820 over 181, and not the variety of 1820 over 1819. The 1820 over 181 occurs in the large date always. The 1820 over 1819 occurs only in the small date 2I, and should be listed as more rare than 8.

In 1800 4F and 4F2, ST of STATES and the third and fourth bunches of leaves are always partially obliterated. Allowance should be made, therefore, when listing condition.

Meetings of Societies.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa., on August 14, 1914. The meeting came to order at 8 P. M., with Mr. Calderhead, Acting President, in the chair, Mr. Shinkle being absent. Members present: Messrs. Calderhead, Kraft, Dr. Wilharm and Gies.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Coins exhibited: By Mr. Calderhead—Four-daler Swedish copper plate money, 9¾ in. x 9 in. x ¼ thick, 1724 Silf Mint; six varieties of Chinese Knife, or razor money; Chinese Pu money, 5th Century B. C., Tchan Dynasty; Chinese hat money in silver; ring money from Ivory Coast of Africa; Javanese Kobang in gold; gold toman of Persia, struck in reign of Fatha Ali Shah, 1233 A. H., and wire or fish hook money of Arabia, 600 A. D.

By Mr. Kraft—1793 Liberty Cap Cent, C. 12. L; 1796 Liberty Cap Cent, double struck; 1811, two varieties, 1823 and 1831, all choice United States cents.

By Dr. Wilharm—Pattern, English Crown, Geo. III. 1818 Proof; 1660 Austria Thaler, Leopold.

By Mr. Gies—1804 dime, very fine; New Jersey Cent, 1787, and five foreign silver Crowns.

Adjourned at 9.50 to meet the first Tuesday in September.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

The Baltic Exhibition Medal.



Through the kindness of Mr. H. Ahlstrom, Secretary of the Baltic Exhibition, held at Malmoe, Sweden, this year, we are enabled to reproduce the medal struck in commemoration of the occasion.

A Recent Swedish Wedding Jeton.



Above is illustrated a wedding jeton struck in commemoration of the marriage of Sven. Magnuson Lagerberg and Hellevid Posse, at Northern Fagelas Church, Jan. 20, 1914.

Prices Brought at Lambert Sale.

Following are some of the highest prices brought at the sale of the collection of Major Richard Lambert of New Orleans, La., held by B. Max Mehl at Fort Worth, Texas, on June 30, 1914.

Lot No.		Lot No.	
1. Elizabeth Crown. 1601. Fine	\$12.00	359. Silver dollar. Gobrecht design. Rev. no stars. Practically unc.	47.00
2. Elizabeth, 1574. Phoenix Badge. Very fine	12.50	372. Do. 1853. Unc.	74.00
5. Pound of Charles I. 1642. Shrewsbury Mint. Very fine	35.00	620. Quarter Dollar. 1853. Without arrow heads. Practically unc.	15.25
8. Crown of Oliver Cromwell. 1658. Fine	11.00	711. Half Disme. 1792. Very fine	21.50
113. Jewish Shekel. Simon Macabeus. Year 3. Very fine	25.25	777. Flying Eagle Cent. Copernickel. unc.	12.25
118. Maryland Sixpence. Fine for coin	12.00	914. \$3. 1854D. Very fine	66.00
143. Liberty Cap cent. 1793. Strictly fine for coin	15.00	933. Do. 1877. Very fine	45.00
154. Do. 1799. Good to very good	15.60	936. Do. 1881. Practically unc.	15.00
224. Stella. Proof edge	82.00	959. Gold Dollar. 1854D. Ex. fine	15.00
234. \$3. 1850. Brill. pf.	13.00	961. Do. 1855 D. Very fine	35.00
241. Do. 1865. Proof, but rubbed slightly	20.00	963. Do. 1856 D. Very fine	86.00
252. Do. 1873. Very fine, but slightly circulated	60.00	973. Do. 1861 D. Fine for coin	127.00
255. Do. 1876. Brill. pf.	125.00	975. Do. 1863. Brill. pf.	41.00
256. Do. 1877. Ex. fine. slightly circulated	51.00	976. Do. 1869. Brill. pf.	16.60
293. Gold Dollar. 1865. Unc.	22.50	977. Do. 1870 S. Very fine	70.00
294. Do. 1866. Brill. pf.	12.25	995. \$10. U. S. 1895. Brill. pf.	22.00
295. Do. 1867. Semi-pf.	18.00	997. 2 Mohurs. 1835. British India. Brill. pf.	15.00
304. Do. 1875. Strictly fine	53.00	1107. \$5. 1861 D. Fine	12.25
328. \$20. U. S. Assay Office. Very good	25.00	1161. Cent. 1804. Very good	10.65
		1162. Do. 1804. Perfect die. Very good	12.75
		1170. \$10. 1907. Indian head type. Wire edge and periods. Very fine	15.25

The Drouin Prize to R. B. Whitehead.

The Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres has awarded the quadrennial Prix Drouin to Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon and Honorary Numismatist to the Punjab Government for his recent Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, published by the Punjab Government.



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MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

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Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The exhibition of Mexican coins, medals, and decorations, which has filled the centre cases on the main floor for a number of weeks, has been removed to give place to the current coins of the European countries that are now at war. With these, as a matter of interest, relating to a locality which has been the theatre of the first important operations, are twenty-eight coins and tokens of Liege, dating from 1538 to 1752, Liege, previous to the time of Napoleon, having been an independent bishopric. In another case will be found examples of the decorations most highly prized by British and German soldiers—The Victoria Cross of England and the Iron Cross of Prussia.

The wall cases in the main exhibition room contain the Society's permanent exhibition, illustrating contemporary medalllic art. The medals, plaques, and medallions comprising this exhibition are arranged under the names of the sculptors whose productions they are, and much of the best medalllic work produced here and abroad is to be seen in these cases.

The American section has recently been re-arranged and many additional specimens have been added. These show that much really good medalllic work is now being done in this country, and it is most gratifying to note how many of our prominent sculptors have, to a greater or less extent, turned their attention in this direction. The following sculptors are represented in the American section of the exhibition:

Chester Beach

Victor D. Brenner

Richard E. Brooks

Roger Noble Burnham

Edith Woodman Burroughs

Henry K. Bush-Brown

Charles Calverley

Gail Sherman Corbett

Ringel D'Illzach

John Flanagan

James Earle Fraser

Daniel Chester French

Laura Gardin

J. Scott Hartley

James E. Kelly

Isidore Konti

R. Tait McKenzie

Frederick MacMonnies

Hermon A. MacNeil

Bela L. Pratt

J. Edouard Roiné

Henning Ryden

Augustus Saint Gaudens

Edward W. Sawyer

Janet Scudder

Charles H. Shaw

J. M. Swanson

Carl E. Tefft

Elihu Vedder

Albert Weinert

Albert A. Weinman

Solomon Woolf

Louis Zoellner

Of the foreign section, the larger part is composed of modern French medals and plaques, beginning with a few medallions by David d'Angers, who, though he died nearly sixty years ago, was so far in advance of his time, that it seemed but right that some of his work should form a part of the exhibit of contemporary medalllic art. Two cases are devoted to the work of Roty, and the same space to Bottee; there is a case full of the wonderful portraits by Chaplain, and the other French medallists are well represented.

Next come medals and plaques by Belgian artists, followed by those of Holland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Bohemia, Austria and England, and ending with a couple of examples of the first Japanese attempts at portrait medals.

A New Italian War Medal for Libia.

In a dispatch to *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, New York, dated Rome, Dec. 24, it is stated that the Italian Minister of War has decided to create a new commemorative medal, to be distributed to the land and naval forces which took part in the land operations in Libia and in Aegean waters from Oct. 18, 1912—that is, after the conclusion of peace with Turkey. The idea of creating the new medal is justified by the fact that while the treaty of Losanna placed an end to hostilities between Italy and Turkey, still it had no bearing on the armed conflict that has taken place ever since with the Arabs, and which still is being prosecuted. It is therefore felt essential that a medal be issued recording the latter campaign. The new medal will bear the word "Libia"; otherwise the design will be the same as the commemorative medal of the Italo-Turca war.

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THE NUMISMATIST

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22-26, 1914.

SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1914.

The first meeting of the American Numismatic Association Convention was held in the Auditorium of the Springfield Municipal Group on Aug. 22, 1914, at 10 o'clock, with President Frank G. Duffield in the chair. After the meeting had been called to order the President introduced Mr. J. W. Prevost, President of the Springfield Coin Club, who cordially welcomed the Convention to Springfield, and expressed the desire that every one in attendance would have a good time, and that their local association would do everything in its power to make the convention's stay of the most pleasant character. At the conclusion of his address, which was received with great applause, Mr. Prevost introduced Acting Mayor, the Hon. Frank E. Stacey, who in a most humorous and friendly address welcomed the Convention to the city. Mr. Stacey was warmly applauded, and President Duffield replied as follows:

In behalf of the American Numismatic Association I thank you for your kind greeting and welcome to your beautiful city.

We are not present today in overwhelming numbers. Our membership is scattered over the United States and Canada, and even in several countries of Europe and Asia, and as a result the attendance at any of our conventions does not truly represent our numerical strength, and but a fraction of it is gathered here today.

For that reason, and also for the reason that our arrival has not been proclaimed by those features which usually accompany larger conventions of organizations of a different character, we will have to rely upon the press of your city to make known our presence, for we want the Springfield public to become acquainted with us and our Association.

Several years ago the American Numismatic Association adopted the plan of holding in connection with its annual conventions an exhibit of coins made up of selections from the cabinets of its members. It believes that a practical demonstration of what constitutes real, intelligent coin collecting is the best method to enlighten the public, and at the same time to try and interest them in the subject. Such an exhibit has been arranged for the inspection and approval of the people of Springfield. This exhibit will be open each afternoon, beginning tomorrow, and continuing during our convention. The admission will be absolutely free. All will be welcome, and our members will be glad to answer any questions that may be asked them, if they can.

We trust that our stay in your city will be mutually pleasant. We will do our best to conform to your laws and regulations and standard of right living while we are here, and when we depart we hope to take with us back to our homes for the enrichment of our own lives, a touch of your hospitality and kind attention to us as strangers within your gates.

Again I thank you for your courtesy.

As the first order of business President Duffield called on the Chairman of the Proxy Committee, Dr. Henderson, for his report, which was as follows:

Your Committee on Proxy Representation desires to report that sufficient members are present, or represented by Proxies, to constitute a quorum, as provided by the Constitution. The proxies are held as follows:

Waldo C. Moore -----	65	F. H. Shumway -----	1
J. M. Henderson -----	15	Henry Chapman -----	1
R. W. McLachlan -----	12	E. H. Adams -----	1
F. J. Loer -----	7	J. W. Prevost -----	1
F. G. Duffield -----	6		
Farran Zerbe -----	1	Total -----	111
G. L. Tilden -----	1		

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. HENDERSON,
R. W. McLACHLAN.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1914.

Committee on Proxy Representation.

President Duffield then introduced William C. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., who read a paper entitled "Springfield Numismatics."

Just who was the original Springfield numismatist probably no one will ever know. Certain it is from the small hoards of old coins that are brought to light in our times that many old residents had the collecting habit, even if they were not full-fledged numismatists. The issue of *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine* for February, 1869, contains a plate showing the likenesses of some fifty American coin collectors, including the following from this city: A. H. Johnson, James Parker, C. P. Nichols, A. S. Bryant, William Clogston, J. A. Bolen, and G. D. Rollins. From Bolen's Springfield token may be gleaned also the names of the "Springfield Antiquarians," who were presumably coin collectors, including W. H. Bowdoin, C. B. Newell, J. Whitcomb, and D. K. Lee, in addition to Messrs. Parker, Bolen, and Clogston aforementioned. This token was dated 1866.

Coming down to later days we may add the names of W. A. Webster, Charles E. Vinton, F. Merritt Alden, and Henry S. Lee. The collection of the latter was originally owned by his brother, D. K. Lee, and under the care of W. A. Webster was built up and enlarged until at the time of Mr. Lee's death it was a very representative collection of the coinage of the modern world. Its United States section was especially full, lacking only the rarities, and the condition of the pieces was excellent. The heirs presented the collection to the City Library, and for a while it was on exhibition in the Science Museum, but on account of a lack of space and the building not being properly protected it was deemed advisable to store the collection in the safe deposit vaults. It is to be hoped that some time in the near future it can again be placed on public view.

The present Springfield Coin Club owes its existence to the persistent work of John M. Oliver, who finally succeeded in getting the local collectors to perfect an organization in November, 1912. The club now has a membership of twenty, fifteen of whom are residents of the city, two of Westfield, and three from other localities. Meetings are held at the rooms of the Board of Trade on the fourth Wednesday of each month; talks are given and exhibits held of coins, etc., together with auction sales of duplicates.

So much for the men who collected. Now for the things that they collect.

The most notable name in connection with numismatics in Springfield is perhaps that of John A. Bolen, who is known throughout the coin world of America as a die sinker and medalist. Mr. Bolen came to Springfield in 1850, and was at first employed in the Rumrill gold chain shop, afterwards conducting a die-sinking establishment where the Gilmore hotel now stands. He was a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York and also of the Buffalo Historical Society. Space will not permit a full list and description of all his medals and tokens, which can be found in a pamphlet issued in 1905 by A. L. Stevens of Providence from data furnished by Mr. Bolen himself.

A general summary may however be given. At the request of some of the local collectors he cut dies of several of the rarer colonial coins, among which may be mentioned the Bar cent, the Confederatio, the Higley threepence, the single and double Carolina elephant, the New York and the Clinton cent. He told me that he regretted having done this, for it was discovered that unscrup-

ulous parties were endeavoring to pass them on amateurs as originals. To the expert, however, they present many variations from the originals. He struck local tokens for the Pioneer Base Ball club, the Soldier's Fair, Moore Bros., and the Springfield Antiquarians token mentioned before. Also medals bearing views of the United States Arsenal, the Masonic Temples of 1874 and 1893, and the Pynchon fort, as it was called. This latter was the first brick house built in the town by Major John Pynchon, who was a son of the founder. Of tokens bearing his own business card he struck some half a dozen or so, dated between 1862 and 1869. There were also some half a dozen bearing the head of Washington, two of Lincoln, and others with Jefferson, Jackson, Webster, Grant, and a few miscellaneous. The collection which is exhibited in the Auditorium is his own personal one, and is kindly loaned by his son, Lawrence C. Bolen.

In the medallic line I find several specimens relating to the city or various events which took place here.

The earliest which I have is that of the tournament of the Springfield Bicycle Club, which was held September 18-20, 1883, and which bore on the obverse a likeness of Henry E. Ducker, President of the club. The medal was 35mm. in diameter, and the reverse bore the city seal. It came in tin, and also brass, plated.

The following year a similar medal was issued, dated September 16-19, 1884, with a likeness of George M. Hendee, the club's champion racer.

The dedication of a soldiers monument on Court Square, presented by Gurdon Bill, September 29, 1885, is commemorated by a medal struck in tin bearing a representation of the monument on the obverse and an inscription in thirteen lines in a wreath on the reverse. It is 50mm. in diameter.

A medal reported to me by Dr. Storer may be the same as the above but from the brief description "1885 Army & Navy," I am unable to be certain.

On May 25-26, 1886, the city celebrated its 250th anniversary, and a medal was issued bearing on the obverse the city seal, with appropriate inscriptions, and on the reverse the dates of organization as a town and city. It was struck in tin and bronze and is 38mm. in diameter. I have also another medal in tin with a female head on the obverse (evidently a stock design) and "Bi-Semi-Centennial Springfield, Mass., 1636-1886. May, 1886," on the reverse. This is 35mm. in size, and is evidently unofficial.

On September 14-15, 1892, the bicycle club held another race meet in connection with the fall meet of the League of American Wheelmen, which was popularly known as the diamond tournament, on account of the prizes being almost entirely diamonds. A tin medal exists bearing on the obverse the heads of A. A. Zimmerman and Harry C. Tyler, two well-known racers of the day, and on the reverse the emblem of the club, with appropriate inscriptions.

Dr. Storer reports a medal relating to the Second Massachusetts Regiment, dated 1898, but, as he was away from home, could give me no details. I hope to give them later. To those of you who are not Massachusetts men I will say that the regiment was one of the two militia regiments which took part in the first battles in Cuba, three of the companies being from this city. Two members of the Springfield Coin Club served in this regiment.

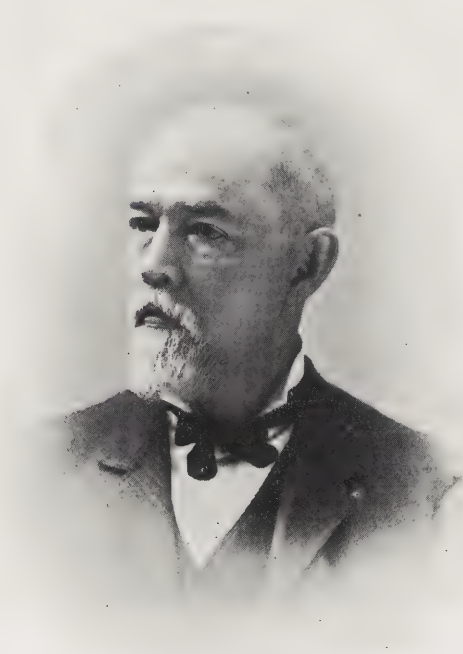
In 1902 the city celebrated its Golden Jubilee as a city, and a bronze medal was struck bearing the busts of Caleb Rice and Ralph W. Ellis, the mayors respectively in 1852 and 1902. In 1911 was celebrated the 275th anniversary of the settlement of the town, and a white metal medal was issued, bearing on the obverse the well-known St. Gaudens statue of Deacon Samuel Chapin, "The Puritan," and on the reverse an appropriate inscription.

This city was one of the earliest in the country to celebrate our national holiday in a "safe and sane" manner, and in 1911 a souvenir medal in white metal was put on sale bearing on the obverse the Municipal Group and on the reverse the city seal.

Last, and, by no means least, comes the beautiful medal struck to commemorate the dedication of the municipal buildings December 8-9, 1913. It is 65mm. in diameter, and bears on the obverse Apollo the archer, aiming his arrow at the north star while the sun, moon and stars diffuse light throughout the universe. On the reverse is a representation of the buildings of the group with suitable inscriptions. The sculptor of the design was Mrs. Gail Sherman Corbett, whose husband was one of the architects. Mrs. Corbett was one of Augustus St. Gaudens' most noted pupils, and in this medal she has certainly set a high standard to follow. Of the medal there were five in silver, one of which went to William H. Taft, who delivered the oration, and one to Mayor

John A. Denison. Of the two hundred bronze copies, some were sold, but a large number were distributed to museums and numismatic societies.

Of tokens and store cards Springfield has issued comparatively few, and most of them are little known to the average collector. The earliest which I have been able to discover was evidently issued about 1851 for it bears on the obverse a view of "The Building for the International Exhibition London 1851." On the reverse in nine lines is "Tilly Haynes & Co. Great Exhibition of Clothing and Rich Furnishing Goods. No. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 Main St. Oak Hall Establishment, Springfield, Mass." The card is struck in tin and is 27mm. in diameter. The firm is still in business, in a different location, however, and in 1909 celebrated their sixtieth anniversary, and in commemoration issued a gilt token 32mm. in diameter, bearing an inscription in eight lines. The firm name is now Haynes & Company, and it is under the management of Stanford Haynes, a nephew of the founder.



J. A. BOLEN.

Of the Bolen tokens I have already spoken, and I pass to a brass token recently found by T. J. Champagne in a box of junk. It is 38mm. in size, and bears on the obverse in six lines "Charles E. Lynch Men & Boys Clothier 363-367 Main St. Springfield, Mass." On the reverse in seven lines "The Holder of this Check will be Allowed 50 Cents Rebate on any Suit or Overcoat." Mr. Lynch was unable to recall any details concerning the token, but promises to look the matter up later.

Capt. Andrew S. Bryant, an old-time collector, assures me that John Hamilton, a crockery dealer, issued a token probably about the same time as the Moore Bros. token was issued, (1865), but is unable to recall any details about it. From Dr. Storer I have received a list of six firms which he says issued tokens, and upon his return from his vacation promises me descriptions of the same. The firms are D. H. Brigham, Currier & Hodskins, Gibbud, Henking, Hess & Spirdel, and Howes Norris.

The latest token, or store card, was issued in 1906 to commemorate the erection of the new building of the Union Trust Company, which was organized in 1906, and which absorbed several of our local national banks. It is 31mm. in size, and bears on the obverse a view of the building and on the reverse an inscription in nine lines. It is struck in white metal.

At our local high schools a series of lead tokens are used to save trouble in making change, which are inscribed on one side with the name of the school (or the initials) and on the other side figures 1 or 5, denoting the value. I have three varieties of the lower value, and there may be as many of the 5 cent, but I have had no opportunity to examine them, as the schools have not been in session since I began to compile this paper.

The notes of Massachusetts banks are by no means as common as those of many other states, and this is largely due to the excellent state supervision and the so-called "Suffolk system," by which the greater part of them kept a redemption fund with the Suffolk Bank in Boston. Hence most of the notes were eventually redeemed and destroyed, particularly the higher values. Scott's Paper Money Catalogue credits all but one of the local banks with issuing notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. I have personally never seen any higher values than a \$5, although the Chambers catalogue listed a \$10.

The first bank chartered in the town was the Springfield Bank, which began business in 1814, with Jonathan Dwight as President and Edward Pynchon as Cashier. The old bank building is still standing on State street, near Main, and has been occupied for some years by M. V. B. Surprise and W. B. Stadden. I have specimens of the \$1 and \$2 notes, signed by Lewis Warriner, Cashier, and Henry Alexander, Jr., President, dated June, 1862, and have also seen a \$5 note of the same bank. In 1863 the bank was reorganized as the Second National Bank, and in 1906 was absorbed into the Union Trust Company.

The Chicopee Bank was chartered in 1836, with George Bliss as President and Henry Seymour as Cashier. I have two specimens of the \$3 note, one dated October, 1841, signed by Mr. Bliss as President, and B. F. Warner, Cashier, and the other with the printed date May 1, 1862, signed by P. F. Wilcox, President, and T. Warner, Jr., Cashier. I have also a forgery of this latter note. I have also seen a \$5 note of this bank, which was shown me by George H. Blake. The bank became a national bank in 1865, and is still doing business at the corner of Main and Elm streets.

The Agawam Bank was organized in 1846, with Chester W. Chapin, President, and F. S. Bailey as Cashier. Of its notes I have specimens of the \$1, 2 and \$3 values, all signed by Mr. Bailey, as Cashier, the \$3 (1846) having the signature of C. W. Chapin, the \$1 of (1861) of Theodore Stebbins, and the \$2 (1863) of Marvin Chapin, as President. The latter note bears a printed date. I have also a forgery of the latter note. The bank reorganized as a national bank in 1865, and was absorbed in 1906 by the Union Trust Company.

The Western Bank, of which but little or no mention is to be found in our local histories, was incorporated May 1, 1849, Caleb Rice being its first President and George P. Bissell, Cashier. It was located opposite where Cooley's Hotel now stands, and was forced to go into receiver's hands in October, 1857, on account of not being able to suddenly realize upon its securities to meet its obligations. I have copies of the \$1 and \$2 notes, signed by Mr. Rice as President and J. L. Warriner, Cashier. Both notes are dated Jan. 14, 1855.

The John Hancock Bank was organized in 1850, and was located for a number of years in a brick building, still standing on State street near Walnut. For many years a carved wooden bust of Hancock adorned the pediment of the building, and at last accounts it was still carefully preserved, although its alcove has been vacant for many years. James M. Thompson was the first President and Edmund M. Chapin the Cashier. The only note I have seen bore a facsimile of the well-known signature of Hancock as the title line, and was signed by the above persons. The bank received a national charter in 1865, and was absorbed by the Union Trust Company in 1906.

The Pynchon Bank was organized in 1853, with H. N. Case as President and Henry Alexander, Jr., Cashier. I have only a \$5 note, with the printed date Aug. 12, 1856, signed by James Kirkham and F. H. Harris, as President and Cashier. It was reorganized as a national bank in 1865. It is no longer in existence.

The great scarcity of small change during the early part of the civil war led to all sorts of devices to make change. One of the commonest was the issue

of notes of various fractional parts of a dollar, generally in the form of an order to some bank, signed in autograph by the issuer. A number of firms in Springfield took advantage of this custom, and I annex a list of such as I have been able to gather or hear about.

On the Chicopee Bank:

- John Hamilton. October 15, 1862. 10, 25, 50c.
- Currier and Hodskins. Nov. 1, 1862. 10, 15, 25, 50c.
- T. Haynes Bro. & Co. Oct. 1, 1862. 25c. (2 varieties of color).
- W. L. Wilcox & Co. Oct. 1, 1862. 25c.
- J. S. Marsh & Co. Nov. 13, 1862. 25, 50c.
- S. M. Avery. Oct. 6, 1862. 25, 50c.
- D. J. Bartlett. Nov. 1, 1862. 10, 15, 25c.
- Howard & Kinsman. Oct. 10, 1862. 10c.
- Nov. 15, 1862. 5, 10c.
- No date. 50c.
- Unsigned notes. Sept. 22, 1862. 25, 50c.

On the Pynchon Bank:

- B. R. Bliss. Oct. 1, 1862. 5, 10c.
- C. M. Lee. Nov. 1, 1862. 10, 15, 25c.

On the Springfield Bank:

- H. Alexander, Jr. Oct. 1, 1862. 5, 10, 25c.

I have also two different 10-cent notes issued by Thompson & Co.'s Express, the predecessor of Adams Express, which had its headquarters in this city. Dr. N. P. Bugbee of this city had in his possession at one time some notes issued by Homer Foot & Co., but can give me no information concerning dates, etc., as they have been mislaid. F. W. Anderson, a broker, located opposite Court Square, told me many years ago that he issued scrip, of which at least one-half was never presented for redemption. He had no specimens in his possession, and I have never met with any myself.

Since preparing the above I have seen a note which was issued by the Western Railroad Company, dated Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1, 1862, on the Globe Bank of Boston for 20 cents. It is hard to say whether this is a Springfield or Boston note, but I am inclined to favor including it as a local issue.

In closing, let me appeal to my readers to communicate with me if they have any specimens not mentioned in the above lists. It is the desire of our local club to make a permanent record of these metallic and paper memorials of our history, and we need the help of everyone.

The interesting paper of Mr. Stone was listened to with great interest by those present, after which First Vice President McLachlan read the following paper on the "Coins of Canada":

In Canada currency difficulties prevailed in one form or another until some forty years ago. Scarcity of change, except when there was an over issue of discredited paper money, or of light, anonymous copper tokens, was a usual condition. The miserable doles of change sent out by the home government were soon returned by importers, as remittances, in default of exchange on France, at reasonable rates; for the balance of trade was always on the wrong side. To obviate this a special coinage, known as the "Gloriam Regni" series, was issued in 1670, consisting of 15 and 5 sol pieces in silver and the double in copper. Although they were declared not to be current in France, they met with the same fate as the regular French coins. The 15-sol piece and double are very rare, the latter excessively so, while the 5-sol piece is far from common. In default of a sufficient supply of current money, wheat, beaver skins and other commodities did duty in its place, but as these were too cumbersome for ordinary retail transactions a paper currency known as "card money," from having been first written out by hand on the backs of playing cards, was adopted, or rather invented, in 1685. These cards circulated freely, and proved a boon to the trade of the colony, as long as they continued to be redeemed when presented at the treasury. But through impoverishment in the finances of both the Home and Colonial governments they were discredited, and therefore ceased to be current except at an enormous discount. They were at length redeemed and withdrawn from circulation at half their face value and a limited supply of coin sent out in their place.

In 1717 a special issue for Canada, consisting of sol and half sol pieces, was proposed, but on account of the unworkable condition of the copper supplied at

the Perpignan Mint, this coinage was abandoned. But in 1721 and 1722 a large supply of nine denier, or three-quarter sol pieces in copper was issued from the La Rochelle and Rouen Mints. Yet, notwithstanding their need, these coins did not prove acceptable to Canadians.

Then in the year 1729, at the earnest solicitation of Canadian traders, card money was re-introduced and continued to serve as the main currency of the people until, issued far in excess of the needs of trade, it became so depreciated as to be, at the close of the old régime, entirely worthless.

For many years after the conquest, while specie or cash payments were the rule, no special coins were provided for the people, but simply a proclamation issued fixing the current values of the gold and silver coins of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal at, or as near as possible to, the rate of six shillings to the Spanish dollar. This was afterwards changed, by an ordinance passed in 1777, to the rate of five shillings to the dollar, which under the name of "Halifax Currency," prevailed until the introduction of the decimal system in 1858.

Thus, while a special currency was adopted, no special coinage was provided, the same heterogeneous collection of French, Spanish, and Portuguese with a few British coins continued, supplemented by the worn-out copper coins, including many counterfeits, of George II. and III., discarded in the mother country after the great "cart-wheel" coinage of 1797.

The earliest Canadian coin under British rule is the rare Copper Company of Upper Canada, dated 1794. But it is rather a British 18th century token issued for sale to collectors during the rage for collecting these tokens that prevailed about that time. No specimen was ever issued in Canada or known to Canadians until imported about 40 years ago by ardent Canadian collectors, and the number of known genuine examples is very few indeed.

We now come to the Vexator Canadensis pieces, dated 1811, which were claimed to have been issued to satirize the administration of Sir James Craig, who had made himself obnoxious to the French Canadians, but from their resemblance to the Blacksmiths, and from their having been struck on such light flans, I have come to the conclusion that they belong to that series issued between 1835 and 1837. And that the early date, relating to the troubles that began under Sir James Craig and culminated in the rebellion of 1837, was purposely inscribed thereon by the leaders of the later movement.

When the old British coppers through depletion and because of the increase in the population became altogether insufficient for the needs of the people, resort was had to the issue of tokens. This token issue can be divided into three series, each bearing its own style—many of them, formerly classed as doubtful or miscellaneous, can thus be assigned to the province in which they were issued.

The first in order of issue was the Lower Canada series, mostly emanating from Montreal; the second that of Nova Scotia from Halifax, and the third that of Upper Canada from Toronto.

The first of these were almost altogether anonymous, while in none, save the Montreal Wellington, is the place of issue given. They were usually struck on a full size but rather thin flan. Coming after the Napoleonic wars, the issuers, intensely British as well as patriotic, chose the bust of Wellington for their chief design. Such were Breton 969, 971, 972, 979, 980, and 981. But before the issue of these a number of varieties dated 1813 appeared similar to but lighter than the British 19th century tokens yet heavier than the Wellingtons. These were Breton 965, 966, and 982.

There were besides the Wellingtons two varieties of "Ships, Colonies & Commerce," B. 995 and 996; the Eagle series, B. 994, as also B. 990, B. 1003, 1004, 1005, and 1006. I would exclude all the penny varieties, as none of these were ever issued for circulation in the Province.

The second series, commenced in the year 1814, were for the most part smaller in diameter and on thicker flans. In most cases they bear the names of the issuer, or the name of the place of issue. A few anonymous tokens such as the "Genuine British Copper" and "Great Britain" varieties, can readily be assigned from their similarity in size and design to those bearing the issuers' names.

The third series, commencing in 1815, coming after the close of the war of 1812-14, adopted Sir Isaac Brock as their pattern and issued the Brock token, while for the design of others of the series, instead of the ship of the Maritime Provinces, they adopted the sloop, the prevailing sailing craft of

the Great Lakes, on which the commerce of the Province was carried. While only one of this series—the Lesslie & Son token—bears the issuer's name, the others can readily be assigned as they are all inscribed with the name of the Province of Upper Canada. And while the last issue of these tokens of Lower Canada and Nova Scotia ceased in 1816, those of the Upper Province were continued until 1833.

When the circulation of anonymous tokens was declared illegal in Lower Canada, about the year 1816, no attempt was made to supply a national currency to take their place, but in Nova Scotia after considerable consultation the "Thistle" series was issued in 1823 in halfpennies only. A further issue of pennies and halfpennies appeared in 1824, and again in 1832, but, although appearing in the second year of William IV. they still bore the head of George IV.

Issues were made of the two denominations bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria in 1840 and 1843, and another in 1856, displaying the Mayflower instead of the thistle, which had recently been adopted as the Provincial emblem. This overcame the copper currency difficulty of Nova Scotia so effectually that New Brunswick followed the example in 1843 with an issue of pennies and half pennies and another in 1854. There were no tokens issued in that Province, except the St. John, N. B., token—B. 912.

But in Lower Canada, about the year 1825, so intolerable had become the dearth of copper change, there appeared an issue of copper and brass tokens, mostly home made, that overwhelmed the people with small change. These in the main consisted of Harps, Tiffins and Blacksmiths, with a few others, such as "Ships, Colonies & Commerce," "Speed the Plow" and the like.—B. 960, 961, 1012, 1008, 998, 997, 1010, 1007, 1011.

That they were underhand issues is shown by the fact that all that bear a date are made out to be five to twenty years older than they really are. So abundant was the issue that from twenty-five to thirty varieties of each of the first three mentioned occur, many of them from dies more or less worn and rusted. Then the thickness and diameter of the flans were so reduced as to make them less than one-third the value they represented, thus affording an enormous profit to the makers. While most of these brass tokens were struck in Montreal, shipments were sent out to country merchants to help to circulate them.

When, about the year 1836 or 1837, the burden of this copper and brass change became so intolerable, as to be rejected by all the business people, then the Bank of Montreal stepped in and issued the Un Sous with the word misspelled *sous*. These were manufactured in Birmingham, and were so popular that a vast hoard of imitations was issued with *sou* correctly written, mostly made in New Jersey, numbering nearly forty varieties. These were soon discredited when the Bank Penny and Halfpenny tokens, dated 1837, were issued with the consent of the government.

The rare side view coinage of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1838 and 1839, were ordered, but when delivered were rejected by the Bank because of their inferior workmanship and returned to the makers.

In Upper Canada the tokens made in Montreal were issued through the local merchants until the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in 1841, when the copper currency of the Banks, authorized by the government, was extended to that province and this issue continued until 1857.

There was an issue of tokens in the Province of Prince Edward Island which commenced with the sheaf of wheat in 1840, extending to the self-governing and free trade tokens in 1857.

In Newfoundland the Rutherford tokens were first issued in 1840, and formed the main token issue of the Island colony.

The first regular authorized issue of the Province of Canada, with the introduction of the decimal system, was struck at the Royal Mint in 1858, and consisted of 20, 10 and 5 cent pieces in silver and the copper cent. Then Nova Scotia followed with the cent and half cent in 1861. New Brunswick came in with the same denominations as the Province of Canada in 1861 and 1862. Newfoundland with similar denominations in 1865, supplemented by the two-dollar piece in gold as also by the fifty-cent piece in 1870. And then came last the Province of Prince Edward Island with a cent struck in 1871.

With the confederation of the Provinces in 1867, the reform of the currency was included, and in 1870 an issue of 50, 25, 10, 5, and in 1876 one-cent pieces was commenced, which has continued until this day, supplemented by the

establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at Ottawa in 1908, where have been struck regular British sovereigns and five and ten dollar gold pieces.

With the issue of the Dominion coinage the government undertakes to drive out of circulation the vast supplies of United States and British silver coins as well as the miscellaneous collection of old copper change which brought an end to Canada's currency troubles, as well as to this my story of them.

Mr. McLachlan's interesting paper was a very instructive resume of the coinage of Canada, and was illustrated by the series of coins which he had on exhibition, and which are mentioned in detail under the heading of "Exhibitions."

The Committee on Credentials then read its report, which follows:

To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

There being no contest for officers in this election, the Committee on Credentials has received one ballot from the General Secretary for the following officers:

President—F. G. Duffield.

First Vice-President—R. W. McLachlan.

Second Vice-President—C. H. Shinkle.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger.

General Secretary—Waldo C. Moore.

Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner.

Board of Governors—Chairman, H. O. Granberg; Judson Brenner, H. R. Newcomb, Fred E. Merritt, Carl Wurtzbach.

And we, therefore, declare the foregoing names as read elected to their respective offices for the ensuing year.

CHARLES A. FRASER.

JOHN W. PREVOST.

GEO. J. BAUER,

Committee on Credentials.

Springfield, Mass., August 24, 1914.

Mr. Carl Wurtzbach then read the following interesting paper entitled "Colonial Coins":

It certainly seems like presumption for a layman like me to attempt a paper on "Colonial Coins". So thoroughly has the ground been covered by keen students of Colonial history, and the relations our early coinage had to those times, that it is quite impossible to add anything to their findings. Indeed, at this late day more than a compilation of already well-established data would be impossible. However, your committee has provided a loophole of escape in asking us to treat the subject assigned in our own way and from our own viewpoint, while you have been mercifully taken care of by our being limited to ten minutes. In my case I think the committee must have been in the same predicament a certain President was said to have been in regarding a prominent Senator—the latter on being asked if he knew that his name had been mentioned in connection with a Cabinet position replied that he had heard that some 7 by 9 sheet had printed that any President who would consider Senator Blank for his cabinet must be darned hard up. So at the outset I warn you that no attempt has been made by me to add to the sum of human knowledge. I am encouraged by the hope that our studies will give us and those who hear us a surer knowledge of historical data and facts. That these are often distorted and abused, not only by the school boy but by our public men, is too painfully apparent as we examine the records of one and hear and read what the others say. The well-authenticated incident of the boy who wrote a composition on Patrick Henry, saying, "My subject is Patrick Henry; he was a red headed boy and didn't know much; after he grew up he got married and also got smarter for then he said give me liberty or give me death," is equalled I think by the candidate who, addressing his constituency, examined in a paroxysm of eloquence, at the same time wildly waving his arms, "In the language of the immortal Daniel Webster, who wrote the dictionary, I say, sink or swim,

survive or perish"—just then some one to set him right pulled his coat tail and whispered it wasn't Daniel, it was Noah. "Noah be hanged!" roared the orator, "Noah built the ark!" He was at least better on his Scripture than his history or quotation. Such examples are quite common, as we all know.

The Colonial coinage has always been of extreme interest to me, having a natural historical bent and attracted by that which represents a struggle for better conditions. It had so much to do with the events leading up to our birth as a nation, and represented in Massachusetts and Maryland especially that righteous indignation which afterward flowered into independence. This coinage which must ever be of absorbing interest to the student of American History. It can easily be shown that long before the Navigation or Stamp Acts the Government's failure to provide a sufficient and satisfactory currency was a potent factor in leading up to the final rupture. The time for establishing the mint was propitious, which Massachusetts, always in the van, did in 1652. Charles the First had plainly shown by his conduct that he considered the colonists as exiles. His "Orders in Council" were overbearing and ruinous. When times of trouble and extreme hardship came he had not afforded relief. The colonists felt justified in arranging for their own coinage because of the great scarcity of money of intrinsic worth. The country was flooded with foreign coin that was base, spurious, and counterfeit, resulting in depreciated values and working great hardship upon the people. In 1640, twelve years before the establishment of the mint, conditions were so severe that it is related of one Rowley, that in order to pay his servant he had to give him a pair of oxen, telling him he couldn't keep him longer, as he didn't know how to pay him at the end of the year. The servant replied, "I will stay for more oxen." "But what shall I do when my oxen are all gone?" exclaimed Rowley. "Oh, well," replied the servant, "then you can serve me, and so get your oxen back again!"

At the time of the establishment of the Massachusetts Mint the people were put to great straits for want of a convenient medium of exchange. The use of furs, grain, and fish for purposes of exchange and the payment of private debts, as well as taxes, had existed from the first settlement of the country. In Marblehead, where Signor Blitz was giving a performance, a large number of people paid for their admission in fish, the receipts in this currency amounting on one occasion to over \$20, but even this currency was preferable to the eggs that some of our present day actors receive. Oldmixon says that in Virginia the common way of traffick is by barter or exchange of one commodity for another, or of any for tobacco. To better appreciate the value of a stable and common currency I need but remind you that as late as 1840 in Iowa the marriage fee was three goat skins, or four bushels of sweet potatoes. Just why "the goat" was chosen I will leave to your surmise. In the back settlements of Oregon the only money consisted of livestock currency. A hog was one dollar; a sheep fifty cents; turkeys twenty-five cents each, and a pup twelve and a half cents. So if A owed B \$4 and nine pence he sent him five hogs and received in change one sheep, one turkey and one pup. Our forebears certainly had a proper idea of values. In a tract written in 1688 entitled "New-England Vindicated" we find this defence of the colonists: "As to what is objected about Coyning many Goldsmiths in London can testify that the money Coyned in New-England is as good as that of England and not of a baser Alloy (as is suggested). It was formerly customary for private persons in England to Coyn Farthing for their own use, and the Coyning in Massachusetts Colony was little more than that, and with design to prevent the great Injuries Merchants and others sustained by base Spanish Money. And the mint was set up in 1652 when there was no King in England, but the Government out of Course; (Charles was beheaded Jan. 30th, 1649; some authorities say 48, the confusion no doubt arising from the fact that the civil year at that time began March 21st. Cromwell assumed his title December 16th, 1653,) and when the ancient Government of England was resettled, and the Kings mind to the contrary signified to them, they resolved to comply therewith, though many wayes disadvantageous to themselves. Was not the value of Coyn altered in Pensilvania? Did not the Lord Baltimore in Maryland Coyn Money with his own Image on one side, and his Coat of Arms on the other? Did not the East India Company? But when they understood their Error they petitioned the King for liberty of Coynage, and pardon of what was past, and it was granted them. Why, then, should New-England be esteemed more criminal than other Plantations?"

It is not surprising that the Pilgrims and Puritans sympathized with the reformers. Charles frowned upon the idea of the colonists coining their own money, as did Cromwell upon their actually doing it. However, they were not greatly interfered with by either, but Charles the Second was greatly incensed and took means to stop the coinage. Thomas Temple, a friend of the colonists, adroitly showing his Majesty one of the pieces, explained that the tree was a representation of the royal oak that had saved his life, whereupon the king laughed, pronounced his subjects across the sea "honest dogs," and let the good work go on. Later repressive measures were again instituted, and in 1684 the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company was revoked and the Governor recalled, the grievance of the crown being the Colonial law regarding the Mint. Other colonies had similar experiences, notably Maryland and New York. Lord Baltimore was arrested for issuing Maryland shillings—Colonial coins properly I think include all monies struck for the use of the colonists either by themselves or in Europe before the confederation of the states. The Bermuda pieces, for it is interesting to note that as Columbus when seeking the new world he was confident existed first landed on an island, so also the first coin struck for use in the new world was for the Bermudas, so named because a Spanish vessel *Bermuda*, loaded with hogs, was wrecked in one of the fearful storms for which the region is noted. Captain John Smith's account of these islands in his "History of New England and Virginia," 1624, is most interesting. The coins show on one side a full-rigged ship; on the other a hog. They are sometimes called *Sommer Island shillings*, after Sir George Sommers, who died at what is now St. George in 1611, his body is buried there, but his heart was taken to England for interment. The epitaphs over each grave are well known. The Maryland pieces of about 1660; the Mark Newbies, 1681, for New Jersey; the Carolinas of 1694; the *Rosa Americanas*, 1722 to 1724; the *Higleys*, 1737 to 1739, and the Wood coinage, first for Ireland, afterward sent over here, are, next to the Massachusetts issues, the best known. Several of these series embrace a great many varieties. I am very proud of the fact that about three years ago it was my good fortune to discover a hitherto unknown variety of the Baltimore sixpence.

To-day to those assembled here of most interest is the coinage of this good old commonwealth. Her shillings, six, three, and twopence have never been repudiated; they relieved desperate situations, saved the lives of supposed witches, and paved the way for the freedom we now enjoy. From those memorable and epochal days at Plymouth in 1620 until now Massachusetts has stood in the forefront of all that makes for human progress and freedom; then and now, as in the days of Webster, "she needs no encomium." "There she stands." So to-day, if for no other reason than the part she played in establishing our Colonial coinage, a priceless heritage, I stand with good Dr. Wagner of this beautiful city, and, quoting him, say:

"I never could ask a more glorious crown,
Than the one of the sod of Massachusetts,
And when the last trumpet wakes the land and the sea,
And the tombs of the earth set their prisoners free,
You may all go aloft, if you choose, but for me, I think I'll just stay in Massachusetts."

Hearty applause was given Mr. Wurtzbach upon the conclusion of his paper, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Then President Duffield read his annual address, which is given in full as follows:

For the fifteenth time in its history the American Numismatic Association is gathered in annual convention. I congratulate you on the very favorable conditions under which we are meeting and the prospects for a profitable convention.

We have been fortunate in the selection of such a splendid city as Springfield as our meeting place, and doubly fortunate in having for our hosts such an organization as the Springfield Numismatic Club. One of the brightest pages of American numismatic history is occupied by Massachusetts, and as a numismatic center for half a century this State has had few rivals.

On the threshold of our deliberations we should pause for a moment to pay a last tribute to the memory of those who have passed from among us

since we gathered last. The necrology is not large, but it contains names familiar to us all.

Barclay V. Head, Honorary Member, London, England, June 12, 1914.
 Sylvester S. Crosby, Honorary Member, Boston, Mass., Aug. 18, 1914.
 J. Coolidge Hills, Hartford, Conn., November 13, 1913.
 Nathan Smason, Kansas City, Kans., November 16, 1913.
 Henry F. Clark, Danielson, Conn., January 16, 1914.
 Ben. G. Green, Chicago, Ill., January 17, 1914.
 J. Schulman, Amsterdam, Holland, February 28, 1914.
 Charles F. Dahle, Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1914.
 A. F. Holden, Cleveland, O., May, 1913.

One face we particularly miss as we gather here today. For the first time in several years death has taken one of your officers—Ben G. Green, a member of the Board of Governors. The personality of Mr. Green was of such a distinct type, his genial disposition and good-fellowship contributed so largely to the fraternal spirit of our annual gatherings, that he will be sadly missed by those who are in the habit of attending our conventions, and his death will be universally regretted by those who knew him. Mr. Green's membership was continuous for many years, and his loyalty and devotion to the Association throughout its length makes his death keenly felt by those who knew the value of his counsel in Association matters.

Although not a member, we may properly include in the necrology the name of Mrs. George F. Heath, widow of Dr. George F. Heath, the founder of the Association, who died at her home in Monroe, Mich., September 27, 1913.

The reports of the General Secretary, and Treasurer, to be read later, will show you the numerical and financial condition of the Association. No expenditure of money has been made since January 1 except for the usual printing and postage and pre-convention necessities, and as a consequence our treasury is in a very satisfactory condition. The report of the General Secretary will show that the number of members in good standing is slightly less than a year ago. The fluctuations in our membership total from year to year do not indicate, to my mind, a greater or less interest in numismatics or our Association. The slight decrease this year is probably due to a combination of causes. That the number of applications for membership has not been quite up to the average may be due to the fact that no prize or prizes have been offered, as has been the case in the past three or four years. The depression in the business world has operated to our disadvantage and is responsible for a number of lapses in membership.

Ways and means to bring about an appreciable and healthy increase in membership is a subject to which we should give serious consideration at this convention. The number of members in good standing reported at the last four conventions is as follows: 1910, 608; 1911, 552; 1912, 550; 1913, 618; this year we have 589. The slight decrease this year, as I said before, is not significant, and I am only emphasizing it to draw your attention to the need of greater activity in proposing new members. In recent years we have had a number of splendid workers in this field, with correspondingly good results. What methods we shall adopt to increase our membership, if any, is for you to decide. In the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* I called attention to the matter, hoping to receive expressions of opinion from the members. A number did express themselves favorably, but most of them without offering suggestions for a plan of action.

A matter that should receive your consideration during our sessions is that of branch societies. The first serious effort to form branches was made about two years ago, and resulted in the formation of five such organizations. Of those, two seem to have had only a nominal existence. One other branch has recently been added—the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. Efforts have been made to organize other branches in cities where we have several members, but without success. As at present constituted our branches become members of the Association on the same basis as individuals and pay the same entrance fee and dues. If admission or affiliation on some other basis could be effected that might result in the formation of a greater number of branches, the experiment might well be tried.

In my monthly letters to the members I have on two or three occasions referred to the need of greater publicity for our Association and for the subject in which we are interested. No organized or systematic plan has been formulated for such a campaign for two reasons—lack of funds and the inability to find anyone to undertake the work. Still, I believe such a campaign is the most promising in beneficial results of any work that the Association could undertake at this time, and also that a great deal could even be accomplished without much money or much work. The object of such a campaign would be, of course, to interest others in coin collecting and to have them become members of our Association.

One matter which I hope to see this convention take action on is for the distribution each month of a number of sample copies of *THE NUMISMATIST* in places where good results may reasonably be expected from them. In addition to this, I believe we should try and find means to place regularly each month a copy of *THE NUMISMATIST* in the reading-rooms of many of the large colleges and universities of the country, and perhaps in some of the reading-rooms of public libraries. One copy in the average reading-room would mean, perhaps, several hundred readers, which could not help but be advantageous to our Association and *THE NUMISMATIST*'s advertisers as well. Such subscriptions should be paid for by the Association or its members, and I am authorized by one member to state that if a fund of \$100 or more can be raised for this purpose he will contribute \$5. Outside of our own membership few persons know that such a magazine is published in the United States.

Next year the A. N. A. will possibly hold its convention in San Francisco. Whether we shall attempt to make it an international event, in which representative numismatists of foreign countries shall be invited to participate, is for you to decide. For several reasons I feel that such a meeting or congress would not be the success that the supporters of the idea anticipate. A year is hardly sufficient time in which to organize and plan for such a congress in order to make it successful. Furthermore I believe that such a congress, if one is attempted in the future, should be held in one of our large Eastern cities, and under the joint auspices of the American Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Society of New York.

During the year another volume of "*Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*," by His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III, King of Italy, one of our esteemed honorary members, has been presented to our Association for our library, making the fourth volume of this monumental work that has been issued and received, acknowledgment of which has been made. These four volumes are with us during this convention for the inspection of our members. As these volumes have been received they have been reviewed by Dr. T. L. Compagnotte in *THE NUMISMATIST*, to whom we are indebted for a scholarly exposition of their contents.

To comply with the requirements of our charter, an office of the Association was established in the District of Columbia in April, notice of which was given at the time in our official paper.

I trust that our deliberations will be harmonious, and that the Springfield Convention of 1914 will be profitable and enjoyable to us all.

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD, President.

After reading his address President Duffield stated that owing to a severe headache he would not announce the convention committees, as scheduled on the programme, but would do so later.

Mr. Brenner moved that the President's address be referred to a committee to take action on the recommendations made therein, which was carried.

The meeting then adjourned at 11:50 A. M.

MONDAY, AUG. 24, 1914.

The meeting of the American Numismatic Association was called to order about 10:45 A. M., with President F. G. Duffield presiding and General Secretary W. C. Moore in the Secretary's chair. The meeting was well attended, and business taken up immediately.



THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH FOR 1914.

The names commence with the first at the reader's left, and read to the right, and continue backward, row by row.

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|----|-------------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | C. A. Frazier | 16 | Victor Morin | 31 | Geo. P. French | 46 | E. G. Ward | 61 | M. Marcuson |
| 2 | J. W. Prevost | 17 | Mrs. V. Morin | 32 | Mrs. G. P. French | 47 | Mrs. H. H. Yawger | 62 | F. H. Shumway |
| 3 | J. M. Oliver | 18 | G. L. Tilden | 33 | Mrs. L. J. Woolsey | 48 | E. H. Adams | 63 | J. M. Henderson |
| 4 | E. Merritt | 19 | John E. Morse | 34 | L. J. Woolsey | 49 | Geo. C. Arnold | 64 | Mrs. F. H. Shumway |
| 5 | Carl Wittbach | 20 | F. G. Simpson | 35 | A. H. Plumb | 50 | J. P. H. Jenkins | 65 | Mrs. J. M. Henderson |
| 6 | H. L. Newcomb | 21 | Geo. H. Chapman | 36 | G. A. Larned | 51 | Frank Swanson | 66 | E. S. Sears |
| 7 | F. G. Duffield | 22 | L. G. Amburge | 37 | Oscar Engstrom | 52 | Ebenezer Beesley | 67 | H. H. Clark |
| 8 | R. W. Melachlan | 23 | W. B. Williams | 38 | C. E. W. Welcome | 53 | C. N. Hinkleley | 68 | Mrs. E. H. Adams |
| 9 | W. C. Moore | 24 | Mrs. J. M. Oliver | 39 | C. O. Trowbridge | 54 | Joseph Koeb | 69 | Miss Ruth Merritt |
| 10 | A. G. Heaton | 25 | Miss Kelly | 40 | B. S. Fuller | 55 | Foster Yawger | 70 | T. L. Elder |
| 11 | H. H. Yawger | 26 | Mrs. E. G. Ward | 41 | H. E. Montgomery | 56 | H. A. Gray | 71 | G. J. Bauser |
| 12 | J. E. Alden | 27 | W. H. Amberg | 42 | J. F. Lardner | 57 | Farran Zerbe | 72 | Wm. C. Stone |
| 13 | Mrs. T. J. Champagne | 28 | J. T. Kelly | 43 | Mrs. D. C. Cottreal | 58 | F. J. Iover | 73 | T. J. Champagne |
| 14 | Mrs. J. W. Prevost | 29 | Howland Wood | 44 | | 59 | | | |
| 15 | Henry Chapman | 30 | | 45 | | 60 | Robert Bird | | |

Mr. Chas. A. Frazer, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, was first called upon, and read his report covering the election of officers for the ensuing year. Same was accepted by vote and adopted.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary, then read his financial and membership reports; and, in the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. Hoerner, also read his report for the year 1914. All these reports were accepted by vote, received and placed on file. In detail they are as follows:

TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1914.

*To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association,
Springfield, Mass.*

December 31st, 1914, Balance on hand -----	\$ 49.32	
Feb. 3rd, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	112.50	
March 3rd, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	145.00	
April 2nd, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	25.00	
April 29th, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	26.00	
June 1st, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	14.00	
July 1st, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	10.50	
August 6th, 1914, Received from W. C. Moore, Secretary -----	11.75	
Total -----		\$394.07
Feb. 6, 1914, Paid to S. C. Stevens, Voucher No. 35 -----	\$ 10.10	
Jan. 29, 1914, Paid Henry Chambers, Past Master, Voucher No. 36 -----	30.00	
Feb. 20, 1914, Paid Henry Chambers " Voucher No. 37 -----	20.00	
April 2, 1914, Paid J. H. Ripstra, Voucher No. 38 -----	1.14	
Mch. 13, 1914, Paid Lewisburg Leader, Voucher No. 39 -----	33.81	
June 29, 1914, Paid Whitehead & Hoag Co., Voucher No. 40 -----	13.50	
July 6, 1914, Pr. Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co., Voucher 41 -----	12.50	
August 5, 1914, Paid Whitehead & Hoag Co., Voucher No. 42 -----	26.77	
August 17, 1914, Balance in hands of Treasurer -----	\$246.23	
Total -----		\$394.07
Respectfully submitted,		

WYNN HOERNER, Treasurer.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 18th, 1914.

We have audited the books and accounts of the Treasurer and find report as above to be correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,

HARRY E. MONTGOMERY,

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1914.

Audit Committee.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As General Secretary, I herewith submit my report as of the year ending July 31, 1914.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Detroit Convention reported 13; since added 1; loss by death 1; total, 13.

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Detroit Convention reported -----	618	
Since added New Members, 23 in 1913, 44 in 1914 -----	67	
Reinstated, 5 in 1913, 2 in 1914 -----	7	692
Loss by creating honorary membership -----	1	
By death, 4 in 1913, 4 in 1914 -----	8	
By resignation -----	20	
By non-payment of dues -----	84	113
Aug. 1, 1914, total number active members, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1914--		579

BRANCH AND CORPORATE MEMBERS.

No. 1, Chicago; No. 2, Rochester; No. 3, New York; No. 4, Newark; No. 5, Springfield; No. 6, Pittsburgh, and Boston.

Since our last Convention the Association has lost by death the following members:

Honorary: Barclay V. Head, London, England.

Active: Ralph R. Barker, Newport, R. I.; A. F. Holden, Cleveland, O.; J. Coolidge Hills, Hartford, Conn.; Nathan Smason, Kansas City, Kansas; Henry F. Clark, Danielson, Conn.; Ben. G. Green, Chicago, Ill.; J. Schulman, Amsterdam; Chas. F. Dahle, Baltimore, Md.

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1914.

We have audited the books and accounts of the General Secretary and find report as above to be correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HARRY E. MONTGOMERY,
Audit Committee.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1914.

Financial Report of the General Secretary:

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 1, 1913, Balance						\$590.28
August	Fees	\$12.00, Dues	\$ 9.75, Badges	\$13.75		35.50
September	Fees	7.00, Dues	1.75, Badges	4.25		13.00
October	Fees	3.00, Dues	.75, Badges	2.25		6.00
November	Fees	1.00, Dues	.25, Badges	0.00		1.25
December	Fees	0.00, Dues	.00, Badges	0.00		0.00
January 1914	Fees	16.00, Dues	96.00, Badges	.50		112.50
February	Fees	6.00, Dues	139.00, Badges	0.00		145.00
March	Fees	5.00, Dues	20.00, Badges	0.00		25.00
April	Fees	4.00, Dues	22.00, Badges	0.00		26.00
May	Fees	6.00, Dues	8.00, Badges	0.00		14.00
June	Fees	4.00, Dues	6.50, Badges	0.00		10.50
July	Fees	4.00, Dues	4.00, Badges	3.75		11.75
						\$990.78

EXPENDITURES.

	Voucher No.	
Aug. 26, 1913, E. H. Adams, Mgr., Convention Report	19	\$ 60.00
Aug. 26, 1913, H. R. Newcomb, Cartage	20	1.00
Aug. 26, 1913, Judson Brenner, Ribbon & Engrossing	21	33.50
Aug. 26, 1913, Detroit Show Case Co., cases	22	219.80
Aug. 26, 1913, Weyhing Bros. Mfg. Co., Medals	23	28.00
Aug. 26, 1913, Ludger Gravel, Set of The Numismatists	24	26.55
Aug. 26, 1913, Farran Zerbe, Expressage	25	60.00
Aug. 26, 1913, W. C. Moore, services & Hotel Headquarters	26	60.00
Aug. 26, 1913, Lislal C. Hinkelman, Stenographer	27	25.00
Aug. 26, 1913, H. R. Newcomb, Storage and Insurance	28	30.10
Sept. 26, 1913, J. H. Ripstra, Badges	29	19.50
Sept. 26, 1913, Henry Chambers, P. M., postage	30	10.00
Nov. 4, 1913, Lewisburg Leader, Stationery	31	10.10
Nov. 13, 1913, Judson Brenner, Engraving	32	5.00
Nov. 27, 1913, H. H. Yawger, Transportation of Library	33	5.16
Dec. 7, 1913, J. W. Stowell Ptg. Co., Printing	34	3.00
Jan. 23, 1914, S. C. Stevens, Floral design	35	10.10
Jan. 26, 1914, Henry Chambers, P. M., Postage	36	30.00
Feb. 14, 1914, Henry Chambers, P. M., Postage	37	20.00
March 8, 1914, J. H. Ripstra, Badges	38	1.14
March 8, 1914, Lewisburg Leader, Printing	39	33.81
June 17, 1914, Whitehead & Hoag Co., Medals	40	13.50
June 18, 1914, Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co., storage	41	12.52
July 27, 1914, Whitehead & Hoag Co., balance on Medals	42	26.77
		\$744.55

July 31, 1914, Balance per books of General Secretary ----- \$246.23
Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1914.

We have audited the books and accounts of the General Secretary and find report as above to be correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HARRY E. MONTGOMERY,
Audit Committee.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1914.

Report of the General Secretary account THE NUMISMATIST for the year ending with July, 1914.

REMITTANCES MADE TO THE MANAGER.

August, 1913, by Check -----	\$ 14.25
September, 1913, by Check -----	5.25
October, 1913, by Check -----	5.75
November, 1913, by Check -----	.75
December, 1913, by Check -----	0.00
January, 1914, by Check -----	255.00
February, 1914, by Check -----	396.00
March, 1914, by Check -----	51.00
April, 1914, by Check -----	63.00
May, 1914, by Check -----	13.50
June, 1914, by Check -----	13.50
July, 1914, by Check -----	9.75

Total remittances for year ending July 31, 1914 ----- \$827.75
Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 1, 1914.

We have audited the books and accounts of the General Secretary and find report as above to be correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HARRY E. MONTGOMERY,
Audit Committee.

THE NUMISMATIST'S REPORT.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1914:

August 1, 1913, balance on hand ----- \$203.85

RECEIPTS.

From subscriptions -----	\$1453.89
From advertising -----	1414.11
From sale of back numbers -----	62.06
From sale of list of members -----	31.50
From appropriation Detroit Convention -----	60.00
From anonymous contribution -----	10.00
From miscellaneous small items -----	7.84
	\$3039.40
Receipts for year -----	\$3243.25

DISBURSEMENTS.

For engravings and electrotypes -----	\$ 444.50
For printing NUMISMATIST and expressage on same, Federal-	
burg, Md., to Brooklyn -----	1419.20
For addressing and drayage to post office -----	73.50
For postage on same (including foreign) -----	78.98
For expenses five trips to Federalburg -----	63.60
For letterheads, bill heads, and envelopes -----	17.72
For Office postage (including parcels post) -----	63.49
For salary Business Manager and Editor -----	720.00
For telephone and telegraph -----	11.43
For printing list of members in booklet form -----	24.65

For refund advertisements cancelled -----	10.75
For purchase of back numbers to fill orders -----	9.00
For sundry small items, stationery, etc. -----	7.89
Disbursements for year -----	\$2944.71
Leaving a balance on hand -----	\$ 298.54

ASSETS.

Accounts receivable -----	\$164.35
Cash on hand -----	298.54
Cash in transit from General Secretary -----	9.75
Advance deposit with Brooklyn Post Office -----	7.00
Total -----	\$479.64

LIABILITIES.

Advertising paid in advance -----	\$ 70.09
Number of pages published Sept. 1913—Aug. 1914 -----	670
Number of pages published Sept. 1912—Aug. 1913 -----	662

Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Business Manager.

We have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST and find them, together with the above statements, correct.

JUDSON BRENNER,
HARRY E. MONTGOMERY,
Audit Committee.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1914.

Mr. H. E. Montgomery of the Audit Committee (committee composed of Messrs. Brenner and Montgomery) reported that the committee had carefully examined the books, vouchers and records of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Business Manager, and found same as read to be correct. He further emphasized the importance of the publication of the Association, and stated that a great deal of credit was due to the Business Manager for the way in which he had handled that publication. This was heartily received by all present.

A committee composed of Messrs. Wurtzbach, Stone, Gray, Merritt, and Mehl was appointed to report on the President's report. As Mr. Wurtzbach was absent his report was turned over to Mr. Stone. It was read and accepted.

Some time intervened before the reading of the papers, and the members were privileged to speak.

Mr. Sears brought up the subject of purchasing wall cases for display, and desired to know the members' attitude. Mr. Sears made this motion finally, that the Association provide additional show cases, and same was referred to the Board of Governors.

Mr. Henry Chapman discussed at some length his difficulty in connection with the packing box keys, and this matter was also referred to the Board of Governors. Another member brought forth the fact that the majority of members left when the Convention was ended, and that the local committee took care of the cases and arranged for their storage. Mr. Fraser suggested that the Board of Governors make a set of fixed rules concerning this, and the same was accepted.

Mr. Bauer suggested that a committee of the Association be appointed at the next Convention to prepare data and illustrations for publication by the local press, and given to the various local committees for publication in the papers of the city where the convention is to be held. That is—information and illustrations only which would be of interest to the general public, as the newspapers' reporters, not being familiar with the work, do not always get things quite straight. It is to be understood that the committee in charge so appointed to

have full charge of the exhibits and publicity. The idea is not to describe every piece, but simply those which in the judgment of the committee are of general interest, and to have this work in the hands of someone who understands numismatics.

The above was a subject of very lengthy discussion. A motion was made and seconded; then Mr. Montgomery made an amendment in that the committee be known as a Committee on Exhibits and Publicity, having full power to act, and that this committee be appointed by the President at each succeeding convention. Same accepted.

Mr. Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., was absent on Saturday, and was called upon today to read his paper on "Private and Territorial Gold Coins." This follows:

Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

The subject of the Private Gold Coinage of the United States is one that can be treated only in the most general manner in the space of fifteen minutes which has been allotted. Therefore no endeavor will be made to refer to particulars.

It is curious how little detailed information is now obtainable regarding the operations of the various private mints which struck gold coins of different denominations at certain periods from 1830 up to 1861, when the last gold coins of private manufacture were struck in Colorado at the establishment conducted by Clark, Gruber & Co. at Denver.

We know that in 1830 a private mint, owned by Templeton Reid, began to strike gold coins of original design, of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10, somewhere near the gold mines at that time being worked in Georgia. Up to the present time, however, the exact location of this private mint has not been brought to the attention of numismatists, and nothing in the design of the coins above-mentioned indicates the place of manufacture. From a contemporary newspaper I have learned that the amount of gold coins struck at the Reid mint totaled \$230,000 for about the first six months of its operations. This amount seems extraordinarily large when the excessive rarity of the five and ten dollar goldpieces bearing the Reid stamp is considered. Just when the Reid establishment began to strike coins is not known definitely, but it was probably about September, 1830, and it may not have operated after the year 1831. At any rate no coins bearing his stamp, known to have been made in Georgia, show a date other than 1830. The only other metallic records known of Reid are the \$10 and \$25 goldpieces, dated 1849, and bearing the name California, which indicate that he commenced to strike coins in that year from the gold derived from the newly discovered mines in the Golden State.

In 1831 Christopher Bechtler began to strike gold coins at Rutherfordton, N. C. As his coins do not bear a date, it is not known positively just what denominations were first struck, but \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 pieces bearing his name are known. The operations of Bechtler are better known than those of Reid, and from time to time interesting information has been published in THE NUMISMATIST. Also Mr. William E. Hidden of Newark, N. J., has made an especial study of this subject, and has under preparation a detailed account of the Bechtler establishment, which is expected to be published in book form, and which will undoubtedly be greeted with intense interest on the part of all who are devoted to American numismatics.

The Bechtler establishment operated in the forties almost up to the time of the beginning of the California private gold coinage, which began in 1849, and lasted until 1855, inclusive, during which period goldpieces of private stamp of the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$25, and \$50 were struck, all of original design, of various dates, altogether comprising the richest series of American private gold issues, and a never-ending source of delight to the collectors of that particular series.

Quite a good deal of information pertaining to the fifteen private gold coining establishments of California has been brought together, but nevertheless numerous obscure points still remain which it is hoped will receive light in the future.

During the same year of 1849 the coinage of gold pieces of the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20 was begun at Salt Lake City under the auspices of the Mormon authorities. These coins were of interesting and unusual design, and all struck from gold which had been brought from California by members of the Mormon Church, who were among the very first in the discovery and devel-

opment of the marvellous California gold fields, which had their real beginning with the finding of the gold nugget by Marshall at Sutler's Mill in January, 1848.

In 1850 the Mormon mint continued the coinage of goldpieces, but only of the denomination of \$5. This piece differed in design from the piece of the same denomination dated 1849. The issue probably was much less voluminous also, for the piece dated 1850 has much greater variety than that dated 1849.

No gold coins were issued in Salt Lake City until 1860, when a five-dollar piece, bearing familiar Mormon emblems, was struck. The circumstances which brought about this coinage are not now known, but the issue was undoubtedly connected with the Pike's Peak gold development.

In 1849 gold coins were also issued in Oregon Territory. These were made from California gold, and were of the denominations of \$5 and \$10. The design of both pieces was very original, and bore as a chief emblem a representation of a beaver. The details in regard to the issue of the Oregon pieces are well known, and an especially illuminating article on the subject was written by ex-President Farran Zerbe, which was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* of 1906, on Pages 11, 42, and 71.

The last of the private gold coinage—that issued in Colorado during the Pike's Peak gold excitement, during the early sixties—was by no means the least interesting.

The first coins known to have been struck from the Pike's Peak gold were those bearing the stamp of Clark, Gruber & Co., and dated 1860, which were made at the establishment of this firm, located in Denver, or Denver City, as it was at first known. The issues of this private mint were of the denominations of \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20, and were issued in considerable volume.

In 1861 the same firm issued coins of identical denominations, but of slightly differing design, which were very closely similar to the regular Government issues. During the same summer two other private mints began to strike gold coins, these being J. J. Conway & Co. and John Parsons & Co., who conducted coining plants in the South Park district of Colorado. Conway & Co. issued pieces of the denomination of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10, all of original design, while Parsons & Co. issued \$2.50 and \$5 pieces. All of the last-mentioned coins are of exceptional rarity, with the possible exception of the \$2.50 piece bearing the stamp of Parsons & Co., and even it is of great scarcity. Only one specimen of the \$10, four of the \$5, and two specimens of the \$2.50 piece issued by Conway & Co., are known.

Very little information can now be obtained in relation to the operations of the Conway and Parsons establishments, although a good deal is known regarding the Clark, Gruber & Co. plant.

The close resemblance of the pieces issued by Clark, Gruber & Co. to the United States coinage led to the abolishment of the right of a private individual to strike gold, or, in fact, any kind of a coin intended to pass as money.

It is said that upon one occasion E. H. Gruber, one of the members of the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., paid a visit to Salmon P. Chase, at Washington, then Secretary of the Treasury. During the course of their conversation Mr. Gruber took from his pocket one of the double eagles issued by his firm and showed it to Secretary Chase. The Secretary examined the piece with astonishment, and demanded of Mr. Gruber by what right he made such coins. The latter replied that there was no United States law forbidding any private individual from making gold coins were he so resolved, and this Secretary Chase found upon investigation to be the truth. He declared, however, to Mr. Gruber that there soon would be a law forbidding such a practice, and within a short time the law was passed by Congress taking away from individuals such a privilege; and this act ended the issue of private gold coins in this country.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Mr. Lyman H. Low of New Rochelle, N. Y., was passed over on account of absence, his subject being "Hard Times Tokens."

Mr. Farran Zerbe of Tyrone, Pa., was to have read on "Coins of Mexico," but owing to his inability on account of illness to prepare same, delivered a few remarks on "A Better Understanding of the Word 'Numismatics'".

A motion was made and seconded that the President appoint a committee, to report back to the Convention on Wednesday morning a better and more liberal definition of the word "numismatics". There was one vote against this, offering the argument that it was impossible to change the English language at

will. This was not sustained, it being pointed out that custom and usage changed various words. In this connection Mr. Stone said, "As many of you know, Webster's Dictionary is made right here in Springfield, and, no doubt, the editors would be very glad to make a change in the word, and be guided by your conception of same." A committee was appointed composed of Messrs. Zerbe, Dr. Comparette, and Wood.

President Duffield was scheduled to read a paper on "Coins of Central America," but requested to be excused, as it was past time for adjourning, but those present overruled this, and Mr. Duffield was obliged to read his paper. President Duffield's paper follows:

Little seems to have been published in numismatic journals on the coins of Central America, especially in the English language, and the collector who desires to know something of their history will have to seek it elsewhere. In preparing this paper I have not attempted to cover much ground nor to go very far into detail, and will refer to only certain features of the subject. Some of the historical matter that I have incorporated here is from notes relating to the mints and coinages, taken a few years ago from works of history and travel in Central America by writers of note. Most of these works were written between the independence of Central America (1821) and 1865, and deal largely with events during that period, and it is principally to the coins of that time that I shall refer.

THE MINTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

That the establishment of the mint in Guatemala City under the Vice-Royalty was an event of more than ordinary importance is shown by Juarros in his "History of Guatemala in Spanish-America," written in 1823. He says:

"The Guatemala mint, located in Guatemala City, was built in 1731. On the 17th of February, 1733, the dies and other implements for the coinage of gold money arrived from Mexico, and were received with great ceremony. The chief officers of the city, accompanied by the nobility, etc., proceeded as far as the village of Jocotenango to meet them. The cases containing the dies were placed in the President's coach, which was escorted by the cavalry guard, preceded by the magistrates of the neighboring villages, and followed by the Ayuntamiento and the nobility in carriages. On arriving at the great square the procession was saluted with the ringing of bells and a discharge of artillery. The President and officers of the Government then advanced to receive the cases and deposit them in the proper offices. A similar ceremony was performed on the 28th of the same month to introduce other dies that arrived on that day with Don José de Leon, Director of the Mint, and other officers. On the 1st of March the exportation of silver was prohibited by proclamation. On the 4th officers were appointed to the vacant situation of the establishment, and on the 19th the first money was coined, viz., five doubloons. At this first official act the President, the Bishop, the Ayuntamiento, the regular prelates, and many persons of distinction assisted. At night the city was illuminated, and on the following day a proclamation was issued to give currency to the new money. In the space of six years all the necessary buildings were completed at a cost of \$19,000, which was defrayed out of the produce of the coinage, which in the same period gave a surplus to the King of \$20,000. The solidity of the building was put to a test by the earthquake of 1773, and, when most others of recent construction were most seriously injured, this sustained but very little damage. When the new city was built in the Valley of the Virgin a new mint was erected adjoining the Governor's palace. The principal part of the money coined in the mint at the commencement of its operations was that called the cut, or macaca, although a portion of the round coin had always been worked. In 1771 a new die was introduced for the silver coins, that the coinage from the mints both of Spain and America might be uniform."

The mint for Honduras was located at Tegucigalpa, although the capital of the State was Comayagua, and was established about 1830. Wells, in his "Explorations and Adventures in Honduras," written about 1854, refers to the mint as follows: "The mint at Tegucigalpa is a fair illustration of the reign of terror which, in successive administrations, has blighted the prosperity of Honduras. My old friend Don José Ferrari, a naturalized Italian, is the Director. By his invitation I visited the establishment, which is a portion of the cuartel building. The machinery is simple and rude, consisting of a perpendicular screw, on the

lower part of which is affixed a stamp of the coin intended to be made. A horizontal bar passes through the upper part, forming two levers or handles, like capstan bars. A couple of black men were alternately setting up and unscrewing this bit of mechanism, a copper coin of the value of a cent dropping out at each heave. The rim of the coin is made by an equally simple process. The room was bare, dark and silent, the walls shrouded with cobwebs and black with dirt. On a table near the coining apparatus were heaped up several thousand bright pieces of copper money, in which, as Don José informed me, was a considerable percentage of silver, the exact amount of which he is prohibited from divulging. In an adjoining room were the remnants of some valuable coining machinery of English manufacture, made under the direction of Morazan. Amid the turmoils of the country the mule train bearing it to Tegucigalpa from Omoa was waylaid by the opposite party and the apparatus thrown upon the road, where it lay for months subjected to the weather. Some years afterward it was brought to its place of destination, but utterly ruined. The material is now piled up in inextricable confusion, some of the copper boilers filled with grease, and others melted into coin. It is now a mass of rusty and broken iron, piled into the dark corners, covered with rubbish and cobwebs. Senor Ferrari showed us with great pride a set of books kept by himself and son, which he stated were the first ever used in the establishment. About \$10,000 in copper is annually coined at the mint in Tegucigalpa."

The mint for Costa Rica was probably located in San José, the capital, and is said to have been established in 1830, the necessary machinery having been purchased of and installed by a Mr. Lawrence, a native of Middletown, Conn., and by occupation a silversmith. In 1822 Mr. Lawrence went to Peru, where he carried on his legitimate business on a large scale, and where his knowledge of the precious metals brought him into prominent public positions. In 1830 he sold to the Costa Rican Government the machinery for the mint and became its Director. His business in Peru had been left in the hands of a partner, who had died during his absence in Costa Rica, and he returned to Peru. In the meantime the machinery of the Costa Rican mint became worn out, and other machinery was imported from Europe, which was so complicated that no one in Costa Rica could operate it, and Mr. Lawrence was induced to return. How long afterward he remained with the mint is uncertain.

If Nicaragua ever had a mint its location and any facts concerning it seem to be unknown to collectors. Spanish-American coins bearing the letters "N R" as a mint mark have been attributed to Nicaragua, and are still so attributed by some cataloguers both in the United States and in Europe. Others claim that those letters stand for "Nuevo Reino" (for Nuevo Reino de Granada) and that they constituted the mint mark for coins issued from the Bogota mint.

It is quite probable, also, that Salvador never had a mint owned and operated by the Government. Most of the coinage for that country has been minted abroad, though in recent years a mint has been established there, owned and operated by private parties.

CENTRAL AMERICA'S COUNTERMARKED COINS.

But few of the writers on Central America make any reference to its countermarked coins, and even these few dismiss the subject with the statement that "the currency throughout the country is made up largely of foreign coins, and that these circulate freely, a local stamp being impressed on them to make them current." We look in vain to these writers for any information as to when, by whom, and under what circumstances they were stamped, and where they were intended to circulate. Of a few of them some bits of information have from time to time been given to us in numismatic publications, but as a series we are almost completely in the dark as to their history and origin.

Costa Rica is credited with having used five different countermarks during its existence as a State.

The first countermark is that of a radiant star, without any inscription, impressed on different denominations of the coins of Peru, Spain and Mexico, as well as on some Costa Rica's own coins. This is called Carrillo's stamp, because during his term as President, in 1842, he issued a limited number of gold escudos and silver half reals for Costa Rica, the device on them being a radiant star, which he also decreed should be the principal device of the coat of arms and flag of the State. This countermark is supposed to have been used about the same time.

The second countermark is the female head and tree, with the inscription "Habilitada por el Gobierno" (the latter word abbreviated) on one side and "Costa Rica," and "2 R" on the other side, stamped exclusively on two-real pieces, always from Spanish mints, never from Spanish-American mints. The date usually assigned to this stamp is about 1845.

The third countermark is that used in 1846, or at least so dated, and is similar to the design of the coins which had been issued for several years, and has the inscription "Habilitada en Costa Rica." This stamp is found without exception, I believe, on the cob money that had long formed a part of the currency of Central America.

The fourth countermark is that of the little lion within two concentric circles with the inscription "Habilitada por el Gobierno," said to have been stamped about 1850, and which is found on a few United States quarter dollars, English shillings and sixpence, but principally on Costa Rica's own coins, both gold and silver. It is sometimes found impressed two or three times on the same coin.

Here are four different countermarks used in the space of about ten years. Further than what the coins themselves tell us, and the approximate date assigned to the stamps, which varies with different cataloguers, we know but little regarding them. It seems to be the opinion of collectors generally that these stamps were in the nature of a reissue by the State of the coins in circulation there, after the dissolution of the Central American Republic. Three of the stamps have inscriptions which show that the coins were supplied, or provided, or put in condition, by, or for, the Government, or for Costa Rica.

If we accept this theory, and agree that it was the only purpose of the stamp, I would like to suggest this question: What was the status of the unstamped coins of the same issues after a correspondingly small number of them had received the stamp? I refer particularly to the coins issued by Costa Rica as one of the States of the old Republic, many of which, both in gold and silver, received the stamp of the little lion. Did the unstamped coins cease to be current? If they did not, and there is good reason to believe they did not, why go to the trouble to countermark any of them? The Spanish two-reals and cob money, as well as the United States quarter dollars and English shillings and sixpence, all of which were stamped by Costa Rica during this decade, were of silver of equal or greater fineness than the coins of the old republic, and circulated freely in all parts of Central America, and would continue to circulate whether stamped or unstamped, because of the scarcity of small coins.

With the exception of Carrillo's stamp, which is without any inscription, the little lion stamp is the only one with which the name of Costa Rica is not coupled, although I do not recall ever seeing it attributed to any other State. The lion is the only device it bears, and for that reason I believe it is significant. Events in Nicaragua in the early 50s, and particularly in the city of Leon, in which William Walker and his filibusters played such a prominent part, make it possible, and even probable, that this stamp may have been used in Nicaragua, and not in Costa Rica.

We might more readily accept this theory were it not for the fifth and last of the Costa Rican stamps, which occurs exclusively on silver coins of half-dollar size of the United States of Colombia. This consists of a small round stamp containing the words "Costa Rica" above the arms of the State on one side, and a very similar design of the little lion stamp on the other side. The date assigned to this stamp is 1890, and no explanation for its use, further than that it was to make the coins current in Costa Rica, has been given to collectors.

The most modern countermarked coins of Central America are the pesos of Chile and Peru stamped on both sides with the dies of the Guatemala half real of 1894, with which most of you are familiar. I believe this stamp does not occur on any coins except those of Chile and Peru, and only on the pesos or sols. The pieces were so stamped, we are told, to keep them in Guatemala, as the two former countries will not receive or redeem their own coins if countermarked or defaced. Guatemala has prohibited by law the taking of its coins out of the country. This law is rather facetiously commented on by one writer as follows:

"The fluctuating value of the currency of the country is an unfortunate condition. There is absolutely no silver or gold money in circulation. A customs examination of my baggage upon leaving the country caused me to inquire the purpose of it. The reply was that the law forbade the taking of silver coins out of the country. As I had not seen a silver coin in circulation, this explana-

tion made the examination seem like a jest. Paper certificates issued by the banks, together with minor coins of alloy, constitute the sole currency. The value of these dollars fluctuates from six to eight cents on a gold basis."

In another chapter the same writer, in the same humor, says: "The process of landing (at Champerico, by means of a crane and basket over the side of the vessel into a small boat) is probably less dangerous than it looks, but the passenger breathes freer when the operation is over and he is safely landed in this land of political disturbances and make-believe money. It cost me seven dollars to land, but when they exchanged six dollars for one Mexican peso, it was not so expensive, for the Mexican eagle on a silver dollar was worth only half as much as the proud bird of Uncle Sam in the same place."

At two different periods Salvador has utilized the coins of other countries by countermarking them. The first occasion is said to have been about 1839 or 1840, when small coins of other countries were countermarked with the arms of Salvador. Whether the time attributed is correct I am unable to say. But as I have in my collection a Bogota 2-real piece dated 1844 bearing this countermark, it may be questioned.

The second series of countermarked coins for Salvador were stamped about 1862 or 1863, during the war between Carrera and Barrios, Presidents, respectively, of Guatemala and Salvador. This countermark consisted of the letter "R" within a beaded circle, impressed invariably upon the portrait of Carrera upon all denominations of the coins of Guatemala.

A countermark that is variously attributed to different Central American States is the small circular stamp containing the rising sun behind three mountains. This stamp usually occurs alone, but is sometimes found in combination with another stamp of the same size containing a star, bow, arrow and quiver. The latter stamp, so far as my observation goes, is never found alone, but always in connection with the former stamp. Although sometimes attributed to Guatemala or Nicaragua, it is usually credited with being an issue of the confederation of Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras formed about 1851, which enjoyed a very short existence.

There are two or three features of the Costa Rican coinage that are worthy of special mention. The first attempt of the State to provide a coinage was the adoption by the Junta Gubernativa, in May, 1823, of a design for gold coins. The earliest gold coins of Costa Rica known to collectors are the escudos, dated 1825. These have a radiant star on the obverse and a tree on the reverse, and do not correspond in detail with the dies agreed upon two years previously, but the principal device, the radiant star, was retained. Although Costa Rica had joined the Central American Republic in 1823, this issue of coins is evidence that it was the intention of the State to have a distinctive coinage of its own.

This type of gold coin was not used again until 1842, when President Carrillo issued a small quantity of escudos similar in every respect to the first issue except the date. I have mentioned above that Carrillo adopted the radiant star as the principal device for the flag and coat of arms. Carrillo was opposed to the idea of a federation of the Central American States, and a believer in the complete independence and sovereignty of the State of Costa Rica. In addition to the gold escudos of 1842, Carrillo issued a small number of half reals in that year of a very similar type. The rarity of these is not appreciated by collectors.

A table showing the coinage of the Costa Rican mint from 1830 to 1886, published in one of the histories of the State, records the coinage of two denominations that are perhaps unknown to collectors; at least, I do not recall ever seeing mention made of them in numismatic works or catalogues. These are the gold $5\frac{1}{2}$ peso pieces, of which nearly 7000 pieces are reported coined in 1874, and the silver quarter real, of which about 14,000 pieces are reported coined in 1845. The gold $5\frac{1}{2}$ pesos are reported as having been coined as an experiment and soon discontinued. Perhaps but few, if any, of these were placed in circulation. But what has become of the 14,000 quarter reals issued in 1845?

On August 30, 1848, Costa Rica declared itself a sovereign and independent State under the title of "Republica de Costa Rica." In the following year, 1849, the State issued a one-real piece, the obverse bearing a half-length female figure with her right hand upon her breast. This type resembles in some respects a portion of the second shield adopted by the State in 1824, which Calvo says contained in the center an arm and the left half of a breast, indicating

that "it gives a heart to its brethren and maintains an arm for the defense of its country."

Central America has the distinction of being one of the few countries of the world where money literally grows on trees. This money is the cacao bean, which for years was used throughout the country, particularly in the markets of the towns and cities in place of small coins. The fruit of the cacao tree is a large coriaceous capsule having the form of a cucumber, from the seeds of which the buttery and slightly bitter substance called cacao, or chocolate, is prepared. Each capsule or pod contains about 50 beans or seed. The value of the bean varied in different localities from 100 to 600 to the dollar.

One writer mentions another form of "small change" current in some portions of Guatemala. This consisted of pieces of obsidian, each piece having a stated value according to its size and shape.

The fact that many of the small coins of Central America are found with holes in them is explained by one writer, who says that "the riding-habit of the ladies is often loaded with small silver coins fastened through holes to the bottom of the skirt."

Civil war throughout the greater part of Central America for half a century after her independence converted that rich section, wonderfully endowed by nature, into one great battlefield, and as a result writers tell us that there is almost a total lack of printed books or public documents bearing on the history of the country during that period, which makes conditions unfavorable for every kind of local research. There are many features connected with the Central American coinages which make them interesting to the student. We are compelled to draw many conclusions from the coins themselves. But from these alone we cannot solve all the problems. Unfortunately, these coins do not appeal to the average collector. They do not have antiquity to act as a stimulus. Many of them do not have beauty of design or execution, nor did they form the currency of a cultured or progressive people. But to the collector to whom these features are not necessary factors in numismatics, they offer, as do the coins of Mexico and South America, a numismatic field for study that is almost virgin soil. As collectors we should try to divorce ourselves from the idea that the only coins of the Western Hemisphere worthy of our attention are those of the countries lying north of the Rio Grande.

It was voted that all papers be turned over for file, and a vote of thanks be given those who had read them.

Meeting adjourned about 12:30.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25, 1914.

The meeting of the American Numismatic Association was called to order about 10:30 A. M. by President F. G. Duffield, and General Secretary W. C. Moore in attendance. Meeting was well attended, and the business taken up immediately.

The President stated that the first matter to be brought before the meeting was the subject of next year's convention, as to where it was to be held, further stating that at their convention in Chicago in 1911 an invitation had been extended to the Association from the Exposition people in San Francisco to hold the convention there; also reaffirmed at Rochester in 1912, and at Detroit in 1913, and that it had been practically decided to go to San Francisco in 1915, although it was possible to revise that decision. Mr. Duffield read two very cordial letters from Mr. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company. The matter stands that the convention is to be held the week beginning September 6 in case it was finally decided to go to San Francisco.

A very lengthy discussion of the matter followed.

Dr. French remarked as follows: "The probability of the Convention in San Francisco in 1915 is an open one; we can't tell whether or not the exposition will be held, but we have what is known throughout the universe as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and, a great Convention City—Rochester. Gentlemen, as a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, I am asked to give you an invitation to hold your convention in 1916 in the City of Rochester, and Rochester bids you a hearty welcome." This was warmly received, and the President in behalf of the Association extended thanks.

A straw vote taken as to whether San Francisco was the place to hold the Convention in 1915, resulted 9 in favor and 21 against. It was finally decided to turn the matter over to the Board of Governors, but the matter would again be continued after the reading of the papers.

The first paper scheduled for reading was "United States Pattern Coins," by Mr. Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio, but, as Mr. Brenner was obliged to leave town, same was omitted.

Mr. S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia, Pa., next read a paper on "State and Continental Coins," which was most heartily received. As a preliminary to reading of the paper he referred to the splendid exhibition of the old Continental Currency by John Morse of Hadley, Mass., laying particular stress upon the historical documents relating to the early coins of the United States.

The next paper on the program was "National Coins of United States Mints," by Dr. T. L. Comparette of Philadelphia, Pa., which was not read owing to Dr. Comparette's illness.

Mr. Zerbe had not been able to prepare his paper on "Coins of Mexico," so same was postponed until later.

Mr. Duffield read a letter from Mr. Lyman H. Low, who was to have read a paper on "Hard Times Tokens" at Monday's meeting, offering his excuse for not reading same or attending the Convention. This letter reads:

MR. FRANK G. DUFFIELD,

President American Numismatic Association.

My dear Mr. Duffield:

I very much regret finding it impossible to reasonably condense what I have prepared on the subject of Hard Times Tokens, to read within the prescribed limit, indicated in the official program.

The assembling of this large Association, having a wide-spread influence and the co-operation of nearly all of our States, and Provinces of Canada, with its hundreds of coin lovers and devotees to the general science we salute, is verily the "open door" of numismatics. May there be in this, and in all of its conventions, a free, full and grand interchange of thought and observation on the magnet subject, which annually draws our members together, forming a friendly, active and useful body. Real substantial good, an increase of numismatic knowledge and satisfaction, is the harvest that follows such a gathering.

One and all should embrace the opportunity to extend their acquaintance in the fraternity, and to better and ripen that which has already been formed.

I hope there will be a large attendance; extensive, imposing and fruitful exhibitions, with papers communicated of interest to all, a fitting and just reward for those who have responded to the call.

With pleasant remembrances for all and kindest regards to members present, I am, cordially and fraternally yours,

LYMAN H. LOW.

New Rochelle, N. Y., August 20th, 1914.

Mr. Granberg's accident at his mine was referred to, and a letter of sympathy was sent him by the Secretary.

Mr. Adams presented the following resolutions on the death of Mr. S. S. Crosby of Cambridge, Mass.:

WHEREAS, We think it highly proper at this time, at the annual gathering of our numismatic Association, to refer to the recent death, on August 18, of our distinguished honorary member, Sylvester Sage Crosby, of Cambridge, Mass., who was in many ways the most prominent numismatist in the United States, both as a numismatic student and as a writer of important numismatic works; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That this Convention, in annual meeting assembled, herewith expresses its deepest regret at the loss of our fellow-member, and that a page in the minutes be set aside as a memorial.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family.

The resolutions were adopted.

General Secretary Moore read the following resolutions upon the death of Ben G. Green of Chicago:

WHEREAS, It is fitting at this convention that we take action upon an event which happened some time ago and which has had a marked effect upon this Association and its members. I refer to the death of our much-esteemed fellow-

member, Ben G. Green of Chicago—whose kindly face and friendly personality we greatly miss upon this occasion. This is the first convention in many years from which he has been absent, and it is desired to offer the following resolution as being expressive of our keen sense of loss.

Resolved, That the American Numismatic Association at its annual meeting herewith expresses its sincere sorrow at the loss of its valued member and officer.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed upon the minutes, a page to be specially devoted to that purpose, and that the General Secretary transmit them to his family.

The resolutions were adopted.

After this the discussion of next year's convention was resumed. Practically the same opinions were voiced as in the opening. Washington and Pittsburgh were suggested; also Baltimore, but the President did not think it a favorable time to go to Baltimore on account of inadequate means of entertaining the convention. It was moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the Board of Governors for their consideration, with the statement that if San Francisco was not to be the meeting place, Washington, Pittsburgh, or Baltimore were preferred.

A motion was made that the Board of Governors be requested to publish a booklet containing the Constitution, By-Laws, and list of members, and such other matters as would be of interest, and distribute to the member gratis. Motion was seconded. Quite a little discussion followed regarding it, but it was finally decided to refer it to the Board of Governors with power to act when there were sufficient surplus funds.

Meeting adjourned at 12:25.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1914.

The last meeting of the American Numismatic Association Convention was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock A. M. by President Duffield. The first thing on the program was the report from the committee appointed to take action on Mr. Zerbe's remarks (Monday) on a better understanding of the meaning of the word "numismatics."

The following is a short report as given by Mr. Zerbe, Chairman of Committee appointed.

The American Numismatic Association, in annual convention assembled, at Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22—26, 1914, hereby declares that numismatics, particularly in America, includes the study and collecting of all forms and kinds of money, including medals, and consequently is not confined to that kind of money expressed by the word, "coin," which word is the one most generally used in dictionaries giving a brief definition of the word "numismatics." It is ordered that a copy of this declaration be sent to the editors of dictionaries and encyclopedias of the English-speaking language. Signed Messrs. Zerbe and Howland Wood, Committee."

It was moved and seconded that this paper, or report, should be accepted, and was so ordered.

After quiet had been restored there arose a general discussion in reference to the use of the words "as well as medals," Mr. McLachlan contending that "including medals" would be better.

It was moved by a member of the Association that this declaration receive the endorsement of the President and Secretary, and that the Secretary be instructed to mail copies to the editors and publishers of the English dictionaries and encyclopedias for the benefit of the English-speaking people.

President Duffield stated that Mr. Mehl, publisher of *Mehl's Magazine*, had offered the Numismatic Association a page or half page in his *Monthly* for the purpose of advertising the Association.

It was moved and seconded that the offer of Mr. Mehl be accepted, and that the Secretary and President be instructed to prepare such copy for the page or half-page advertisement for each month. So ordered.

Ex-President Augustus G. Heaton then read the following verses:

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Fred Jones and Eddy Brown were known
As very keen numismatists
Which broadly means they sought with zeal
For any coin not on their lists.

One day they met and soon began
To talk about their means and ends
And those of coin collecting tastes
Whom they considered foes or friends.

Quoth Jones "They say that Parson Smith
Has gleaned from his communion plate
A good collection, mostly dimes
And quarters of nigh every date."

Said Brown, "I can't endure the man.
My wife goes to his Bible class,
He thinks I am conceived in sin
And I think him a bloated ass."

Just shun that Parson like a snake,
I know you my advice will heed.
Pray call instead on dealer Rice,
Who's sure for something one may need.

"On dealer Rice!" Fred Jones exclaimed,
"He is a scamp past all belief.
I'll not be found with such a sneak,
A fraud, a liar and a thief."

"And if you are a friend of mine,
I'm sure you'll see that man no more,
You certainly have been in luck
Not to be cheated long before."

A week passed on. They met again,
And both were joyfully content.
Brown cried, "I've got a ninety-six."
And Jones called, "I've secured the cent."

"How did it happen?" chimed the pair.
"You really mean't it?" "Is it true?"
"You surely are a lucky dog."
"Where did you get it?" "Where did you?"

Both sparred a little then for time,
Somewhat embarrassed, somewhat mute.
At length Jones, hesitating, said,
"My story's queer, beyond dispute."

"Well, hearing how that dealer Rice
Had found a cent I've searched so long,
I asked him to a champagne lunch,
And got it, rather for a song."

"Because, I couldn't dodge, you know,
Perhaps you think me quite a cub.
I promised him before I left,
That I'd propose him for the club."

"But how did you secure your piece?"
Brown hesitated for a bit.
"Dam! Hearing that the Parson owned
My need, I gambled high for it."

"I had my wife, one Friday night,
Conduct me to the Bible class,
And let the Parson knock me out
Without a counter or a pass."

"For when I asked to see the piece,
It proved to have no scratch or smirch.
And, in my joy, to make it mine,
I evened up and joined the church."

Mr. Heaton's verses were greeted with much laughter and applause.

Mr. Stone stated that he had got into communication with the publishers of Webster's Dictionary and a Mr. Merritt, representative of the publishers, was present, and willing to explain the definition of the word "numismatics."

Mr. Merritt stated that "some people have an idea that the dictionary publishers throw a lot of letters into a box and if they come right they grind out a word, and that a certain following will use that word. But such an idea is all wrong. Now the word 'numismatic' is defined, of course, in all the dictionaries. In Webster's New International, which is published here, it has defined all words after some very interesting and hard work. This word, 'numismatic', comes to us from the Greek *numisma*, which means any coin sanctioned by the usage of high persons, particularly a king. When Mr. Stone called me up the other day, he said there was a discussion as to making the word more inclusive. It is fair to suppose the Greeks had no paper money, and had never heard of any. If they had had paper money, then the word 'numismatic' may have been meant, and covered also the paper. And this etymology is the same in all dictionaries. It has come down to us in the Greek. The definition today, what we call the primary definition of 'numismatic' as of pertaining to or consisting of and relating to numismatics, is defined as the assigns of coins and medals. That definition has been written as a record of the good usage of the word in reputable publications by people who have a standing in their different writings. Now if any society such as yours should wish to resolve that the meaning of the word be changed, the resolution could be passed and forwarded to the dictionary publishers, and very likely, especially in our case, it would be recorded in the dictionary as your definition, but not authorized by the dictionary people. Of course, most references in the standing publications where the word 'numismatic' is used, if this resolve is passed, would have a larger meaning, of coins, scrip, or anything else you want to add to it. Of course, as that filters down through the different courses it would be the definition which appears in the dictionary. I took occasion to look up this word in the most extensive dictionary in print, Murray's Dictionary of Oxford University. While their definition is practically the same as ours, their first definition is relative to or pertaining to coins, and the study of coins and medals."

After a long discussion regarding the use of the word "numismatics," it was voted to leave the vote as made earlier in the meeting and heretofore described.

Mr. Wurtzbach, Chairman of the Committee on Allocation, then spoke of a resolution on the part of each and every member to try to bring in one new member to the Association during the next year. He also spoke regarding the arrangement for associate members, i. e., if the same did not conflict with the constitution of the Association. These were to consist of the younger set, just starting collections, and they were to pay a fee of 50 cents a year. Then, as they advanced and became eligible, they would be taken into the Association proper, when they would be charged the regular initiation fee of \$1.00, which would entitle them to the privilege of voting; also they were to subscribe for THE NUMISMATIST. He concluded by saying that he thought, with a little interest on the part of each member, they could increase the number of the Association members materially.

Mr. Wurtzbach also spoke regarding the opening of Branch Associations, and recommended that a large part of this work be left in charge of Mr. Duffield, who, he stated, has been very active in this part of the work. He also recommended that the President and Secretary get out some form letters, either printed or manifold, which ever was advisable, and send to the members in different cities asking that they lend their co-operation in the formation of branch associations. He also suggested it would be a good plan to try to get some

active member of the local association or club to take charge of the same, and look after the society in general.

It was also resolved that *THE NUMISMATIST* be sent to different towns or cities and placed on the reading tables of public libraries and libraries in colleges, where people know nothing about what it means, or what our aims are, etc. It was resolved that a list be gotten out of these places and the Secretary mail copies to same each month, for the benefit of the public. Also that the Association would pay the cost for same, as it would be small, and it was not thought necessary to have any private subscriptions for same. It was stated that probably fifty copies would be sufficient for this purpose. It was suggested by one member that these publications especially be sent to agricultural colleges, as they draw all classes of young men who would be likely to be more interested in a subject of this nature.

It was moved and seconded that these resolutions be adopted, and was so ordered.

The matter of offering prizes for the largest attendance of individual associations at conventions was given consideration, and this was discussed at length, some contending that as certain local societies were larger than others, and had members that belong to more than one association, it would not be fair to count them on all the associations which they represented. This was compromised by the convention deciding that in the case of awarding prizes it would only include the members of the home associations, or the association of their own local city.

It was mentioned that probably Rochester would have taken the banner here this year, had there been one offered, as they without doubt had the largest number in attendance.

Secretary Moore then read a resolution, suggesting that "in recognition of a long and distinguished career as a student and writer on numismatics, and as an active and loyal member of the A. N. A., we propose the name of Mr. R. W. McLachlan for honorary membership of the A. N. A." This was signed by Harry E. Montgomery, Edgar H. Adams, F. E. Merritt, John W. Prevost and Victor Morin.

Mr. McLachlan stated that he wished the Association would allow him to remain as an active member a little while longer, and refused to be put on the list as an honorary member, although he thanked the Convention for their thought of him in this respect. No action could be taken, as Mr. McLachlan refused to accept the honor.

Mr. Zerbe was then called upon to report for the Committee on Resolutions, and said: "It was my pleasure to report for the Committee on Resolutions at our last meeting in Detroit, and it is with the same spirit that I shall report for this convention—a spirit of appreciation of what we have enjoyed here."

He read as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. President and Members of the Convention:

It is the pleasure of your Committee on Resolutions to make the following report:

This, our first convention in New England, the cradle of numismatics in America, has been of particular pleasure and profit to our Association, particularly for the reason that it has been an opportunity for some of our members to meet, for the first time, brother members from this section, whose affability and courtesies give us many desires for a future convention in New England.

We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of the fourth volume in Italian numismatics by our esteemed Honorary Member, His Gracious Majesty, King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

We again invoke the interest of our members with their representatives in Congress for greater governmental interest and financial aid for the National Numismatic Cabinet.

We renew the recommendation of last year that for the great International Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915, the Association and its members use their influence for special recognition, and provision for a comprehensive medallic art and numismatic exhibition.

The extraordinary special exhibitions of the American Numismatic Society, New York, are recognized as large contributing factors for a greater popular interest in our subject.

The administration of President Duffield and our other officers is sincerely endorsed. We hereby register our gratitude for their effectual services for the advancement of the Association and pledge them our hearty co-operation for the coming year.

The continued high standard of our official organ, *THE NUMISMATIST*, deserves our collective commendation of the ability and interest of its editor and manager.

The progressive spirit and metropolitan attainments of the city of Springfield have made our convention one of unusual satisfaction and pleasure.

For the general success and enjoyable entertainments we are particularly indebted to the officers and members of the Springfield Coin Club and their wise choice in the personnel of their local committee. Particular thanks is extended to the ladies of the local committee for their attention to the ladies of the convention party.

For the safeguarding of our exhibits our thanks are recorded to the Police Department of the city.

For the use of the Auditorium, in one of the most notable group of municipal buildings in the country, we extend our sincere thanks to the city administration.

For the use of their rooms and for other favors, our thanks are expressed to the Springfield Board of Trade.

The Springfield Automobile Club has made us particularly indebted for an enjoyable afternoon's tour of the city.

We record our thanks to the local press for advance notices and reports of convention proceedings.

It is pleasing to note the growing interest of our members in contributing to the success of convention exhibits, this feature improving each year in the number of exhibitors and character of exhibits. We hope that this interest, for which we all feel indebted, shall continue and be deserving of special note at each succeeding convention.

Our convention is notable for the number and meritorious character of the papers that have been read. Good convention papers are of special value to our organization for the reason that they carry by later publication to our large non-attending membership that which permits them to partially participate in the good fruits of our annual meetings. In thanking those who have given this convention its papers, we hope they will have some reward in having established an example that will be emulated at our future conventions.

Respectfully submitted,

FARRAN ZERBE, Chairman.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB.

ELMER S. SEARS."

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted, and it was so ordered.

Upon motion the convention adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Exhibitions.

JOHN E. MORSE, of Hadley, Mass.—The most important feature of this exhibit was the collection of paper money, of all denominations and periods, ranging from the earliest Continental money to the latest issues of the private banks and fractional currency series, including many foreign specimens; also the regular United States notes of one and two dollar denominations, National Bank notes—all in superb condition. An interesting series exhibited was a set of eight notes issued by the Easton & Wilkesbarre Turnpike Co. in 1816 of the denominations of two, five, six and one-quarter, ten, twelve and one-half, twenty-five and fifty cents, and, one and two dollar pieces. Among the valuable fractional paper notes in this collection is a series of five notes in denominations of three, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents issued by Holmes' Market of Yarmouth Port, Cape Cod, in 1862-63. This is the only set known of this issue, and was given to Mr. Morse by the son of the issuer. Another rare one is a five-cent note issued by the New York and New Haven Railroad in 1862. A much-valued note is a one-dollar piece issued by the Granite Bank of Exeter, N. H., which is a very fine specimen of engraving. Another attractive note is a three-cent fractional piece issued by Eastman College Bank of Poughkeepsie, of original design. There were two notes, of the denominations one dollar and a half and two dollars issued by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern in 1861.

Another railroad note of early issue was of the denomination of twenty-five cents, issued by O. & P. River Railroad of Southern Carolina in 1841. An early note, well engraved, was issued by the Lumberman's Bank of Warren, Pa., in 1836, one dollar denomination. There was also a one-dollar note issued by the Lehigh Coal Mines in 1836 upon which is inscribed, "On demand we promise to pay at our Office on Summit Hill, for five tickets of this denomination, a five dollar note of the Northern Bank, dated Summit Hill, May 1st, 1836." The note was engraved by E. Morris of Philadelphia; the principal emblem at the top in centre represents a horse dragging two coal cars. There was a series of seven notes issued by the State of Missouri in the sixties inscribed "Missouri Bond" of the denominations of one, three, four, four and one-half, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars, each one bearing the seal of the State, and other emblems, all representing the highest type of engraving art. These were engraved by Keatinge and Ball of Columbia, N. C. Another series of rare notes was issued by the State of Florida in 1863 at Tallahassee, of the denominations of ten, twenty-five and fifty cents. These were apparently type-set notes. Two very unusual notes were of the denominations of one and two dollars, type-set, issued at Philippi, Va., on May 1, 1862. It was around the town of Philippi that the first engagements of the Civil War were fought, and it was this part of the State of Virginia which remained loyal to the Union, and took the name of West Virginia. There were also shown two notes of the Bank of Philippi dated 1861, of the denominations of five and ten dollars. Among a series of interesting New York notes was a five-dollar bill issued in 1862 by Doughty, Wilkinson & Co., inscribed, "Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank." In Mr. Morse's collection were very many other interesting items of small fractional paper money.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—Probably the most important exhibit in this collection was the first one dollar issued by the Government. It is numbered one, series one, plate one, and letter A. There was also a full pack of one hundred one-dollar notes of the same, but of a higher number. The next unique feature was a full sheet of ten-cent fractional currency of the third issue with the gold figures ten on the reverse inverted. There was also a demand note of five dollars and one of ten dollars, which are in pretty fine condition, and issued by New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Sub-Treasuries. These demand notes are in denominations of five, ten and twenty dollars, and were issued in 1861, soon after the firing upon Ft. Sumter. At first they were received with suspicion, but the Government placed them on a par with gold, and afterwards they bore a high premium. Another interesting item was a sheet of the present issue of one-dollar silver certificates, and also sheets of the first issues of fractional currency, complete, which were used during the Civil War in place of small silver. Also a five-dollar Chinese note, bearing the autograph signature of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first provisional president, to whom it once belonged, and who is now in exile in Japan. There were two other notes issued by the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, the only National Bank in the United States which is permitted to drop the word "National" in its title, and done so by special act of Congress. These notes are still redeemable. There was also in this collection a fifty-dollar note on the first Bank of the United States in 1798, also a one-pound paper note issued in the former South African Republic. The gold piece bears the portrait of Oom Paul Kruger.

FARRAN ZERBE, Philadelphia, Pa.—The principal part of Mr. Zerbe's exhibition consisted of the various paper money notes issued by the Constitutionals in Mexico, some of which were very nice specimens of the engraver's art, while others were much more crude, and evidently had been made in local printing offices. There were quite a few fractional pieces in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty centavos, and several other notes of the value of five, ten, fifty and one hundred pesos. He also showed two National Bank Gold notes, issued in California in 1870 and 1872, respectively, by the First National Gold Bank of San Francisco, and the National Gold Bank and Trust Co. of San Francisco. Two very interesting fractional notes were issued by A. & L. Zeckendorf, and Burgoyne & Co. of San Francisco, Cal., a well-known banking firm in the early fifties, of the denominations, respectively, of 12½ and 25 cents.

JOSEPH A. KOEB, Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Koeb, who is a well-known medallist of Rochester, showed quite a number of specimens of his own workmanship, among which were the medals of Dr. French, and of Mr. L. J. Woolsey,

Past Presidents of the Rochester Numismatic Association, both struck in silver. He also showed a specimen of a medal which has recently been issued by Bastian Brothers Company, of that city, made of bronze recovered from the Maine. This medal is of interesting design, and will be reproduced in *THE NUMISMATIST*. In this exhibition there were quite a number of samples of trial dies made by Mr. Koeb, representing studies of various kinds.

LAWRENCE C. BOLEN, Springfield, Mass.—This collection was loaned for the exhibition, and it is the first time Mr. Bolen has publicly exhibited these specimens, which are from the dies made by his father, the well-known die cutter, John A. Bolen, so well known in numismatic circles. So far as is known, this is practically a complete representation of all the dies that Mr. Bolen made. Of especial interest are specimens of the different imitations of the Colonial coins, such as the Clinton cent, the New England cent, the Excelsior cent, the Higley threepence, and various others. These medals are of silver, bronze and brass, and are of great rarity, especially those struck in silver. There was also a complete series of Mr. Bolen's personal store cards, bearing his portrait, issued at various times, and from different dies. Among the store cards were two specimens issued by Moore Brothers, photographers, these being struck in tin and copper, both being excessively rare. There was a complete series of portrait medals—Washington, Lincoln, Webster, Jackson, Jefferson and Grant—struck in white metal, brass and copper. There was also shown a plate of bronze, upon which had been stamped on the obverse and reverse sides, the Clinton, Excelsior and Constellation cents. In conjunction with the exhibit was shown a very fine portrait of Mr. Bolen, which is the only one known. There were also shown three dies, being the obverse and reverse dies of Fort Pynchon and the hub of his large Washington medal. Fort Pynchon was the name given the first brick house erected in Springfield by Major John Pynchon, son of William Pynchon, founder of Springfield.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Springfield, Mass.—The principal part of Mr. Stone's collection was paper money, which included a set of fractional paper notes, issued in 1862 by the Pynchon Bank, of the values of ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents, bearing as the chief emblem a sewing machine. These were checks on the Pynchon Bank issued by C. M. Lee, who was an agent of the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine. There was also a series of five, ten, and twenty-five cent pieces issued by H. Alexander, Jr., on the Cashier of the Springfield Bank; also were shown a one and two dollar bill of the Springfield Bank, bearing the name of Mr. Alexander as President. There were quite a number of fractional notes on the Chicopee Bank, all dated 1862. These were denominations of five, ten, fifteen, twenty-five and fifty cents of varying designs and signed by well-known business firms. Of the larger notes there were two varieties of three-cent bills issued on the Chicopee Bank in 1841 and 1862. There were also one, two and three dollar notes issued by the Agawam Bank in 1846, 1861 and 1863, and a five-dollar note of the Pynchon Bank, dated 1850, and two notes on the Western Bank of Springfield, dated 1850 and 1853, of the denominations of one and two dollars.

E. H. ADAMS, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—This exhibit consisted largely of the issues of Central and South America, among which were quite a number of rare and interesting coins, which are not very often seen, and all in a very fine state of preservation. There was also shown a miscellaneous lot of store cards and medals issued for use in the New England States, quite a number of which were the production of the engraver Joseph H. Merriam of Boston, representing a series of portraits, and a set of store checks issued by S. Smith of Providence, R. I., twelve in number, of different denominations. There was also a store card of Moore Brothers, the photographers, struck in tin. In the collection was a very rare Spanish two-real piece counterstamped "Consult Dr. Darbey, Boston."

J. W. PREVOST, Springfield, Mass.—This exhibit contained a type series of the coins of the French, beginning with the coinage of Louis IX. The collection was fairly representative of Louis VI. The Napoleonic series was very comprehensive, showing a fine series of the coins of Napoleon himself, as Emperor of France and King of Italy; his brothers and sisters. Among them were series of the coins of Jerome, King of Westphalia; Joseph, King of Naples and Sicily; Joseph of Spain; Murat, husband of Caroline, King of Sicily; Louis, King of Holland; Marie, Duchess of Parma, second wife of Napoleon; Felix and Delisa, Prince and

Princess of Lucca and Piombino. There was a five-franc piece of Subalpine Gaul and a series of three copper coins, 2, 5, and 10 centimes, patterns for a coinage of Naples, bearing the head of the King of Rome, who never reigned. A five-franc piece of Louis, 1814-15. This was followed by a five-franc piece of Napoleon issued between March 20th and 24th, 1814, called the "Hundred Days Crown." The modern French coins were fairly complete and of all types. Especially interesting was a series of eight satirical pieces of Napoleon III., three of which were made from original dies, while five were re-engraved on the coins of the regular issue. In most cases the Prussian helmet was placed on the head of Napoleon. On the reverse the inscription of Emperor Francaise was changed to Vampire Francaise. On the reverse of one of the pieces struck from dies was the inscription in French: "Not having the courage to die at the head of my army, I ask a hiding place of the King of Prussia."

H. A. GRAY, Roxbury, Mass.—Broken bank bills and fractional notes issued by private persons formed the principal part of Mr. Gray's exhibit, among them being four notes on the Lafayette Bank of Boston, all dated 1837, of the denominations of \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00. This bank is supposed to have failed the same year. The former note of this series is quite rare, also the three and five dollar notes of the Roxbury Bank of Roxbury, Mass., which is said to have been in existence only one week, and yet the five-dollar bill exhibited showed a date of 1837, while the three-dollar bill is dated 1838. Also one three-dollar bill of the John Hancock Bank of Springfield, Mass., issued in 1857. This is supposed to be extremely rare. Also an exceedingly rare sheet of nine fractional notes, issued by the Parker House of Boston, of the denominations as follows: three five cent, two ten cent, two twenty-five cent, and two fifty cent, all signed and cancelled. There are only two of these sheets known, one of which is in the lobby of the Parker House at Boston. A sheet of twenty-nine fractional notes of the denominations, 5, 10, and 25 cents, issued by Blake & Alden, 59 Brattle St., Boston. A set of fractional notes of Young's Hotel, Boston, in denominations of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 cents, issued in 1862. A set of four fractional notes of Spencer, Vila & Co. of Boston, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, issued in 1863. A set of four notes of David Cornwell of Provincetown, Mass., in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. The New England Glass Co. of Cambridge, Mass., 5 and 10 cents, the only denominations known, issued in 1862; 10 and 25 cent notes of Sewall House of Boston. Charles P. Ponier of Boston, 5 and 10 cent notes, issued in 1862. Four notes, two signed and two unsigned, on Mt. Pleasant Apothecary Store of Roxbury, Mass., issued by W. Elliott Woodward, the well-known numismatist. These notes are of the denominations of 5 and 20 cents, each showing a representation of the old building in which Mr. Woodward conducted his business, which is still standing. A set of sutlers' notes of the 14th Massachusetts Regiment, Heavy Artillery, of three denominations, 25 and 50 cents and one dollar, and a large number of other extremely interesting notes connected with New England States.

ROBERT BIRD, Canton, Mass.—An extremely fine set of Hard Times Tokens, in all numbering 140 pieces, including many of the rarities, among which may be mentioned excessively fine Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 16. One of the best known No. 17s, which is uncirculated, with some red. Splendid Nos. 21, 22 and 23, and a very fine No. 57. A No. 77 shown by Mr. Bird is undoubtedly one of the best in existence. He also showed an excessively fine No. 87, which is in a fine state of preservation. This is the well-known Boutwell token of Troy, N. Y. He also showed a very fine No. 105; and extremely fine Nos. 114 and 118. His set of Smith tokens was also very fine, and included all the varieties of this set; Nos. 141, 142 and 145, were as fine as could possibly be obtained. The No. 156 was very fine, and he showed, in uncirculated condition, Nos. 171 and 175.

ERWIN G. WARD, South Weymouth, Mass.—This exhibit consisted of a set of paper notes commencing with an extremely fine set of the first, or Montgomery, Ala., issue of \$1000, \$500, \$100 and \$50 notes.

F. W. POTTER, Camden, N. J.—A fine set of Swedish plate money of the denominations of four dalers and downward.

F. J. LOER, Chicago, Ill.—This exhibit consisted of nine brilliant proof cents of early dates and three half cents; also a gold dollar dated 1861 of the

Dahlonge Mint. Also a 1796 quarter eagle with stars, being in very fine condition. Also an 1888 proof \$3 piece and a Krueger 5-shilling piece, in brilliant proof condition. A set of brilliant proof dollars and a set of fractional currency of the regular issue, complete. Aviation medals of the Chicago Numismatic Society in silver and bronze, the Nashville medal in silver, and several green backs.

JUDSON BRENNER, Chicago, Ill.—Set of dies for the Confederate cent, specimens in gold, silver, nickel and copper; also a number of extremely rare and interesting pattern pieces, among them being four steel nickels, 1866, 1869, 1870, 1871. Three Lincoln 5-cent pieces in nickel, copper, and bronze, and 1800 half-dime and Martha Washington half-dime; 1818 cent uncirculated and an 1885 silver set. 1856 pattern cents, Nos. 204, 205, 205-A, 206, 207, 208 Adams-Woodin, 251 in nickel (1856) no date. A. W. 212, 213, nickel and copper; 1858 (no date) A. W. 329, A. W. 333, double-head cents dated 1859-1860 in copper-nickel. Double head cent 1858, flying eagle, 1864 Indian head, in copper-nickel. Also a piece showing the head of Jefferson Davis and being an extremely fine specimen. Four 2-cent pieces, struck in native Lake Superior copper-silver ore in 1865 and 1870, and a piece dated 1867, showing the reverse of a 5-cent piece and the reverse of a five-dollar goldpiece, A. W. No. 333. Thought to be unique.

G. C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.—Mr. Arnold showed several Hard Times tokens in a fine state of preservation, among which was a specimen of the Mavnick Coach piece in copper-nickel. Also a fine specimen of the 1879, flowing hair stella, or \$4 piece, and several other interesting specimens.

FRED JOY, Boston, Mass.—A silver specimen of a medal recently issued at the opening of the Cape Cod Canal. This beautiful piece of work was produced by the firm of Reed & Barton of New York City.

J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus, Ohio.—A set of six notes issued by the Kirtland Safety Society Bank of Kirtland, Ohio, under the auspices of the Mormon Church. These were of the denominations of 1, 3, 5, and 10 dollars. This is an extremely rare set, and in an unusually fine state of preservation.

DR. J. H. CORNELL, Philadelphia, Pa.—The beginning of a set of cents each in uncirculated and red condition. These numbered 54 pieces in all, a large proportion of which were in uncirculated and red condition, ranging from 1793 to 1857, forming a most remarkable and interesting exhibit.

R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada.—A set of Canadian war medals relating to the war of 1814. The large and medium Indian Chief medals. Also a war medal for Chateaugay and Krysler's Farm, Canada Preserved medal, a Laura Second medal, a Battle of Lundy's Lane medal, and a Brock medal. The Gloriam Regni money, first struck for use in Canada in 1670. A series of money of Canada, issued during the French régime. A specimen of paper money, dated 1756; a set of the first coins struck under the British régime, beginning with the Copper Company of Upper Canada in bronze, dated 1794. The next were two different varieties of the Vexator Canadensis, dated 1811. Anonymous medals issued in all Canada from 1814 to 1816. A series of store cards issued from 1814 to 1816, most of them bearing the name of the merchants who had issued them. A series of tokens issued in Upper Canada, 1816 to 1832, consisting mainly of Brock and Sloop half pennies. The Thistle series, issued by the Province of Nova Scotia in 1823 to 1856; of New Brunswick 1843 to 1854. A set of Prince Edward tokens from the Sheaf of Wheat, 1840, to the silver Free Trade tokens of 1857. The bank issues, including the rare set of side views 1837 to 1857; also a series of the rare Montreal Bridge tokens, including all of the varieties. Also a series of shimplasters of 1837. Then followed the regular coins issued by the British Mint for the Province of Canada in 1858; the Province of Nova Scotia in 1861; New Brunswick in 1861; Prince Edward's Island in 1871 and Newfoundland in 1865. After confederation the regular issues of Canada in 1870, and continued until the present time.

S. H. CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Chapman exhibited a series of United States coins from 1776 to the present time. Specimens in all series in-

cluding 1776 dollars in pewter; the early cents of 1783-1785; set of rare patterns of the *Immunis Columbia*, 1786, in proof condition; collection of the chain cents and Liberty cap cents—1799 in very fine condition, 1804 in circulated, and later dates in circulated condition. Rare half cents, originals, 1836 proof; 1847 proof; 1852 proof. Silver dollars, 1794 (two specimens); two in 1858 in uncirculated or proof condition; half dollars of 1794, including the 1796 proof varieties and 1797. Quarter dollars, 1796, in proof condition. Gold eagles from 1796 to 1804; half eagles from 1794 to 1826—the latter in proof condition. Quarter eagles, first at 1796, including 1798-1802, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1826, extremely fine, one of the best known; 1830, 1831, 1834 and later dates. Gold dollars from 1870 to 1880, including 1865 and 1870. Gold dollars of the first type, octagonal. The shekel of Simon Maccabaeus of the first year, B. C. 140. Pattern pieces, 1836, dollar signed by Gobrecht in the field. Half dollars of 1838 with the eagle seated, eagle standing, and excessively rare. Silver proof sets, 1856, 1857 and 1858.

CARL WURTZBACH, Lee Mass.—Mr. Wurtzbach exhibited a great many of the rarest of his collection of Washington pieces, which is regarded by many as the best exhibited. Among the rarest of these pieces may be mentioned brilliant red naked bust Washington, two varieties of silver half dollars, two copper half dollars, two *Non Vi Virtute Vici*, which is one of the best known; Washington, President, 1792, with the 10-line reverse, in uncirculated condition. There were shown eighteen varieties of the early Washington cents dated 1783, and the only known specimen of the Perkins Mortuary medal in gold, in beautiful, uncirculated condition. A full set of Philadelphia Mint gold dollars, all brilliant proof, from 1854 to 1889, including also a brilliant proof, 1849. There was also a very fine set of Hard Times tokens shown, which embraced many of the rarest pieces, and all in exceptional condition. For the first time Mr. Wurtzbach has exhibited his full set of United States cents, which is, without a doubt, a wonderful collection—a brilliant original red, 1794, and one of the best known 1809 cents. The whole set is remarkable for its fine preservation. He also showed a beautiful set of half cents dated from 1793 up to 1851, including all the rare pieces, mostly original, these including two varieties of the excessively rare and valuable 1796 half cents, one with the staff and the other without. He showed a large part of his Colonial collection, which included all the great rarities. It was particularly strong in the Massachusetts issues. Among the great rarities a New England shilling, the best known Willowtree, a Maryland shilling, a sixpence, a Standish Barry threepence, a proof silver Mark Newbie farthing; uncirculated silver centre cent, dated 1792. Complete set of Myddleton tokens in brilliant proof condition; complete set of Continental Currency dollars; an uncirculated Martha Washington half disme in silver, and a very fine disme in copper, and perfectly uncirculated Annapolis threepence and also sixpence and shilling. Mr. Wurtzbach's collection embraced not less than fifty-five varieties of Massachusetts cents and half cents. His *Rosa Americana* coins include the farthing of 1723 and also 1724, uncirculated. Also fine New York *Excelsior* cents, with eagle to right and left.

B. MAX MEHL, Ft. Worth, Texas.—Mr. Mehl had a very comprehensive exhibit of all kinds of United States coins and medals in different metals. There was a very fine series of private gold pieces of all the different issues and denominations, which included a very fine specimen of the very rare double eagle of Clark, Gruber and Co., issued in Denver, 1860. There was a complete set of the coins issued at the latter private mint in 1860 and 1861. There were three \$50 pieces, one of them round, the latter issue of the firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. Also an uncirculated \$10 piece issued by the Miners' Bank in San Francisco in 1849. A Mormon \$5 piece, 1849; a Bechtler \$5 piece, 134 grains, and a set of \$3 pieces in uncirculated condition; an 1827 half eagle, and a set of miscellaneous \$5 pieces from 1795 to 1834, including a very fine specimen of 1823 and 1834 with motto. Mr. Mehl showed nineteen specimens of the flying eagle dollar of 1836, nearly all in brilliant proof condition. Of the half dollars there were shown two dated 1797 and 1794, and one dated 1802, and an uncirculated 1815. There was a nice series of twelve \$10 pieces of various dates, from 1795 up to 1907. Two specimens of the three-rouble platinum coins of Russia. A very rare 1794 silver dollar was shown and a nice pattern 20 cent piece of 1875, and quite a number of other rare and interesting patterns. Of the silver Indian peace medals there were five, the rarest of which is the one of Martin

Van Buren of the small type. He also showed several very nice cents of the early dates, beginning with 1793. An attractive part of this exhibit consisted of all known varieties of metallic money issued by the Mexican Constitutionalists of the one peso and 50 centavo in silver and two specimens of the two different varieties of the 5-centavo pieces, issued in Durango and Chihuahua. He also showed a one-peso piece bearing the inscription "Death to Huerta", issued by the Constitutionalists. In connection with the exhibit of Constitutionalist money was a series of paper notes issued under the same auspices, including various denominations from 5 centavos to 10 pesos. A very fine specimen of the Cromwell crown, dated 1758. A quarter eagle, 1806 over 5—a very fine specimen. A first bronze issued by Rome in commemoration of the capture of Jerusalem, inscribed "Judea Capta."

GEORGE J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Bauer's collection consisted almost entirely of ancient Greek silver coins and the different forms of metallic pieces used as money issued in China from the earliest times almost up to the last Chinese dynasty. The collection of Greek coins consisted of tetradrachms, didrachms, and smaller denominations. They were in an exceptionally fine state of preservation. Among the Chinese pieces were quite a number of fine specimens of the early razor money, uncirculated. Also two specimens of the very rare bridge money, being the first metallic money made in China, and possibly in the world. Also a number of amulets and temple pieces of very curious design and in uncirculated condition.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB, Detroit, Mich.—Mr. Newcomb's purpose in showing his coins was to fill out the exhibition of the minor series. The pieces exhibited consisted of a full series of the silver 3-cent pieces from 1851 to 1873, inclusive. Then half dimes dating from 1794 to 1873, including all of the mints, in uncirculated to proof condition, forming a most remarkable series, lacking only the 1801-1802. An early series of dimes dating from 1796 to 1843; series of quarter dollars dating from 1796 to 1840, all in proof condition. He exhibited quite a number of his collection of cents, particularly of the early dates, 1793, 1794, and 1797, inclusive, many of which were among the finest specimens known. He showed almost a complete series of half cents in splendid condition, which embraced nearly all of the rarities. An interesting series of coins shown in this collection was a set of pieces issued for use in the leper colony in the Philippines, being of the denominations of one peso, 25, 10, and 1 centavos, struck in aluminum. This is the only set of these pieces known to be in this country. There is still another piece in this series, being of the denomination of 50 cents, which was not shown.

FRANK H. SHUMWAY, Boston, Mass.—Mr. Shumway showed only his collection of Hard Times Tokens, which was an extremely fine and comprehensive one, and included many of the rarities. The collection as a whole was noted for the superb state of preservation. In this collection No. 72, the Brigham token, which is rare in almost any condition, is shown in almost perfect condition, containing much of the original red and being undoubtedly the best specimen of this variety known. The No. 105 undoubtedly also is the finest specimen of this variety known, being in mint condition and containing nearly all of the original red. The No. 118 of the Feuchtwanger series, so far as known, is the best specimen extant, it being in practically uncirculated condition. Mr. Shumway showed a very fine and uncirculated series of the Smith tokens, two fine specimens of the Sweet tokens, Nos. 140-141; fine specimens of No. 150 and No. 162. The collection was also remarkable as showing both specimens of the Gustin & Blake tokens, Nos. 175 and 176, in splendid condition. All of these tokens are very rare, and it is not often that a collection shows both of these varieties. Mr. Shumway obtained these two specimens by order from a member of the Gustin family. He also showed No. 181 in uncirculated condition. In this collection also were shown three specimens, in silver, brass, and copper, of the medal issued by the Boston Numismatic Association in 1875.

ELMER S. SEARS, Swansea, Mass.—In this collection was shown a large variety of United States goldpieces, including the rare early half eagle, 1797; fifteen varieties, 1820, 21 and 23, and a line of quarter eagles, the early ones all complete, including all of the rarities in mint state. A few beautiful octograms of Arsinoe, Queen of Egypt, together with several ancient goldpieces; the finest

specimen of the Bermuda 3-pence, the first money made in America, that there is known. There was also a complete collection of United States gold dollars and \$3 pieces, including all of the branch mints, in the mint state. Early silver dollars in uncirculated condition and several extremely rare pieces of the Territorial gold coinage. There were shown two fine specimens of Celtic gold from among the earliest medium used as money in Ireland. A line of Oak and Pine Tree money of Massachusetts, together with a New England shilling, and a set of currency made and used by Young's Hotel of Boston, with one unique note. One specimen worthy of mention was a tiny goldpiece weighing exactly one grain from Northern India, of the year 1800. There were also exhibited specimens of money made of glass, porcelain, bamboo, platinum, gold and silver and the baser metals.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Chapman's exhibit was a general one and embraced coins and medals from different parts of the world. There were very rare and beautiful Greek silver and gold coins; also Roman gold coins of Julius Caesar, Nero, and other Emperors; a very fine tetradrachm of Egypt; a Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, B. C. 52; large gold coins of England and Europe in general; a remarkable series of large Brunswick silver coins, 1 to 6 thaler, the latter being the celebrated one with the Pilgrim working; two superb silver medals, one of the Coronation of Christine of Sweden and the other of Wadislaus of Poland. The Grand Commander's cross in gold of Legion of Honor. A large silver piece of Charles I., of England, struck at Oxford in 1644. Some very beautiful dollars, including 1838 to 1839, to 1852. A beautiful line of United States cents from 1793 in a remarkably fine state of preservation. In 1792 a pattern cent of Birch in pewter. Mr. Chapman also showed half cents in uncirculated and proof condition, including originals of 1836, 1842, 1843, 1846 and 1847. Very superior example of American Colonial coins, Massachusetts shillings and sixpences; Mark Newbie farthing in silver. Granby Higley copers, Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts coins. The finest collection of Massachusetts Colonial and State notes extant, including the first note issued in America in 1690 and the 1, 2, 3-pence notes of 1722 in parchment. Massachusetts bank bills for the past 100 years. Confederate \$500 note of the first issue at Montgomery in perfect condition. United States gold coins of many rare issues, including eagles of 1797, reverse small eagle, 1798. Quarter eagles of 1804, 1807, and 1824. Gold dollars of 1797, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1875, 1876, 1877, etc., etc.

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.—Four varieties of the 1793 chain cents, central periods. The finest known and some red. Rare cent known as Crosby's 6-F, full amount of red. Crosby's 9-G, with some red and a Liberty Cap 12-K, in uncirculated condition. The only one with this reverse known in anywhere near this condition. Four varieties of 1795, including the one with some red, and also an extremely rare one with the reverse of 1796, in uncirculated semi-proof condition. The only proof known of the Liberty Cap cent of 1796, the finest specimen known. Four varieties of the 1797, including the large stemless wreath and the M cut over E in America, all in uncirculated condition, and the only specimen known in such condition. The other specimen is proof. The only uncirculated specimen of 1798 over 97; also the milled edge of '98, uncirculated, and the one struck from the rusted die in uncirculated condition; '99 over '98, probably the finest known; 1800 over 1798, one of the finest known; 1800 over 1799 in mint red condition, excessively rare and by far the finest specimen known; 1800 over 1790, and two other varieties of 1800, in uncirculated condition; 1800, 1/100 over 1/000, uncirculated, part red. An 1800, one of the finest specimens known. Two other varieties, uncirculated. 1802, 1/000, uncirculated, stemless, and the other variety in red condition; 1803, 1/100 over 1/000, bold and uncirculated, and the finest specimen known; 1803, stemless, uncirculated, and 1803, large 3, one of the finest specimens known. 1804, perfect die, uncirculated, with some red and 1804, broken die, extremely fine. 1805 pointed and blunt 1s, uncirculated. 1806, uncirculated, and the boldest specimen known. 1807 over 6, large, and 1807 over 6, large, uncirculated, the finest specimens known of these varieties. Two other specimens of 1807, uncirculated, one with red. 1808, uncirculated, and one of the finest specimens known. 1808, 12 stars, half red, and the finest specimen known. 1809, uncirculated, with much red; 1810 over 9, uncirculated, and almost full red; 1810, perfect die, semi-proof; 1811 over 01, half red; 1811, perfect die, uncirculated. Dr. French also showed

a complete set of 1794's, a full set of over fifty varieties, the only complete set in existence, the most of which are in extremely fine and uncirculated condition. He also showed about 140 varieties of Hard Times tokens, including the Nos. 1, 6, 11, 14, 15 (the finest specimen known), 17, 24, 26 and 27; 41, 42, 43, 57, 61, 66, 77, 81, 89, 93, 116, 128, 129, 130, 134, 142, 143, 151, 154, 155, 156, 167, 171, 175, 176, 179 and 181. All the pieces in the collection were very fine and uncirculated.

W. C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio—The Burnet House scrip, Cincinnati, Ohio, 5, 10, and 25 cents, the only complete set known. See THE NUMISMATIST for 1913. Mr. Moore also exhibited the Washington medal by Bolen. Reverse, Washington's letter to Hamilton. Tin. Very rare. Baker No. 257. One reverse, Hughes & Foster, Cincinnati. Unknown to Baker. Unknown in the Levick, Mason and Betts collections. Woodward says the die broke on the third impression. Two were struck in tin and one in bronze. (During the Civil War this firm had a planing mill at Cincinnati, John and Augusta Streets). He also showed a Bolen medal, 1864, reverse Liberty cap in sunburst. Silver. Very rare.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS.

F. G. Duffeld, Baltimore, Md.	Harry A. Gray, Roxbury, Mass.
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada.	Ebenezer Beesley, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.	C. N. Hinckley, Springfield, Mass.
Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.	W. S. Fuller, Westfield, Mass.
Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.	George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.
Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.	J. P. Hale Jenkins, Norristown, Pa.
Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.	Henry Chapman, Philadelphia.
Edgar H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Joseph A. Koeb, Rochester, N. Y.
John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.	H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
Edgar D. Curtis, Springfield, Mass.	Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
G. L. Tilden, Worcester, Mass.	N. E. Converse, Worcester, Mass.
F. J. Loer, Chicago, Ill.	Geo. A. Larned, Spencer, Mass.
F. H. Shumway, Mattapan, Mass.	Wilson C. Emery, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.	T. J. Champagne, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.	Samuel Thyberg, Springfield, Mass.
Oscar Engstrom, Smethport, Pa.	L. J. Woolsey, Rochester, N. Y.
Louis G. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.	F. G. Simpson, New Haven, Conn.
J. Everett Alden, Torrington, Conn.	Preston C. Pond, Chicopee, Mass.
A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y.	J. T. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, O.	J. W. Sullivan, Springfield, Mass.
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	Howland Wood, New York, N. Y.
Dr. T. Louis Comparette, Philadelphia.	Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.
Robert Bird, Canton, Mass.	W. B. Williams, Newark, N. J.
Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y.	A. G. Heaton, New York, N. Y.
George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.	Thos. L. Elder, New York, N. Y.
Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.	Geo. C. Arnold, Providence, R. I.
Wm. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.	C. O. Trowbridge, Framingham, Mass.
E. G. Ward, South Weymouth, Mass.	Victor Morin, Montreal, Canada.
W. H. Amberg, Rochester, N. Y.	Carl E. W. Welcome, Westfield, Mass.
S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia.	H. Herbert Clark, Westfield, Mass.
Frank Swanstrom, DeKalb, Ill.	Foster Lardner, Providence, R. I.
John W. Prevost, Springfield, Mass.	Charles A. Frazer, Springfield, Mass.
John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass.	A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.	W. Harold Manning, Brookline, Mass.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The serious accident which befell Mr. H. O. Granberg, Chairman of the Board of Governors, on Aug. 11, at Columbine, Colo., is keenly regretted by all the members of the Association. Mr. Granberg was in his reduction mill at the Hahn's Peak mine when a sixteen-inch belt came off the pulley and knocked him down into a pit sixteen feet below. His right leg was broken in two places and he received serious bruises. He has been ever since in the Sanitarium at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, and expects to be out soon. Mr. Granberg has

always taken the greatest interest in A. N. A. work; attends every convention, when possible, and usually exhibits a large part of his great collection. His absence was much noted, and THE NUMISMATIST feels sure of the unanimous accord of the Association in extending to him its deep regrets at his unfortunate accident and the wish for his speedy recovery.

Four Past Presidents attended the Convention. These were Messrs. Heaton, Zerbe, Henderson, and Brenner.

A gratifying feature of the Convention was the presence of an unusually large number of ladies—the greatest number, in fact, that has ever attended one of the A. N. A.'s annual meetings. Their names appear under the Convention photograph. As a result the social side of the Convention was very successful, and many agreeable acquaintances were made and renewed among the members and their families. It is hoped that this will continue to be a prominent feature of our annual meetings.

Past President Judson Brenner was able to spend but a short time at the Convention, owing to the serious illness of his mother and his son. Nevertheless he managed to spend a number of hours with the Convention, and completed, with Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, of Buffalo, the duties of auditing the books of the officers for the fiscal year. His many friends keenly regretted the family sickness, which compelled Mr. Brenner to stay away from the greater part of the meetings.

A fact emphasized at this Convention, which should be very pleasing to every one as showing the great interest now taken in the important exhibition adjunct of the Conventions, was the early exhaustion of the display facilities for the exhibits. The twenty cases owned by the Association soon were used up, and quite a number of exhibitors not only did not have sufficient space, but some were compelled to forego their exhibit altogether. This is a matter which should be speedily rectified, and more cases should be ordered now, in order that there will be a sufficient number on hand next year. The exhibits represent a very important part of the annual meeting, and are looked forward to eagerly by the most of the members, and everything should be done to encourage this interest.

No better place for meeting and exhibition could possibly be devised than the magnificent Municipal Group of buildings at Springfield. Every visitor expressed his surprise and pleasure at the splendid city headquarters, which were perfect from every point of view. These buildings compare favorably with the civic centre of any city in the country, and the people of Springfield are justified in the great pride they feel in them. No better exhibition room could be desired than the magnificent auditorium, where the facilities and light were such that every specimen on exhibition could be examined without trouble.

The official badge designed by the local committee was also a splendid piece of work, and showed on the medal, as a principal design, the Municipal Group of buildings.

Springfield can also congratulate herself upon the possession in the Kimball House of one of the very best hotels in this country. Up to date in every respect, with every facility known to modern hosteleries, with a dining service beyond criticism, and a courteous and active personnel, it was a pleasure to be under its roof, and the A. N. A. could not have selected better official headquarters.

Every one was sorry to note the illness of Dr. T. L. Comparette, Curator of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Dr. Comparette stayed a day or so at Springfield, and expected to read a paper, but felt so badly that he had to leave, and went up into the New Hampshire mountains. We believe he is now quite recovered, and we trust that he will favor the Association with his paper through the medium of THE NUMISMATIST, since it was deprived of the pleasure of hearing him read it in person.

Many of the members motored to Springfield. Among these were Mr. H. H. Yawger, who was accompanied by Mrs. Yawger and their son, Foster, and Mr.

F. E. Merritt and Miss Ruth Merritt; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Shumway of Mattapan, Mass.; Mr. Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Arnold of Providence, R. I.; Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Adams, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rochester was represented by the largest number of visitors to the convention. They were Dr. George P. French and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Woolsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Yawger, and son, Foster; Mr. Fred. E. Merritt and Miss Merritt; and Messrs. Joseph A. Koeb, W. M. and L. G. Amberg, A. H. Plumb, and Geo. J. Bauer. They formed a jolly party.

The smoker held at the Board of Trade rooms on Saturday evening was largely attended, and the members had a good opportunity to meet and talk over common matters of interest.

A splendid feature of the entertainment programme was the trip to Mount Tom, and the dinner there. A large special trolley car was comfortably filled with the members, who hugely enjoyed the ride through the various places en route to the summit—Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke, &c. Many of the participants had not before visited the mountain, and were much pleased with the splendid view to be obtained, and the telescopes with which the observatory was liberally provided were kept actively working as long as the daylight lasted. This was brought to a close by a magnificent sunset, and the cool of the approaching evening, together with the appetites sharpened by the afternoon's adventures, made very welcome the call to dinner, to which sat down about seventy persons. The dinner was greatly enjoyed, and was one more evidence of the good work of the local committee.

The automobile ride was very pleasant, and afforded the visitors a good opportunity to see a large part of the more interesting section of Springfield. Among other points of interest visited were the beautiful Forest Park and the Springfield Arsenal. Altogether about fifteen automobiles took part in this trip, the most of which had been loaned by the Springfield Automobile Association, while the cars of the local members and visitors also carried full complements of passengers.

The Birthplace of Wilberforce.



In view of the part played by William Wilberforce in the abolition of slavery, American readers will be interested to learn that the Hull Corporation a little while ago purchased the birthplace of Wilberforce at Hull, and turned it into a museum and memorial to the emancipator. The building is a fine old Elizabethan mansion situated in the centre of the city of Hull, and still contains the oak panelling, fine fireplaces, etc. In connection with this event, Mr. W. Sykes and the present writer arranged for the striking of a medal in bronze,

which is illustrated herewith. As a rule the portraits of Wilberforce are not particularly pleasing, but we have been successful in selecting a likeness which has the double advantage of being one of the most charming in existence, and at the same time one which has not previously been published. It is taken from a miniature of Wilberforce in the possession of the Rev. J. B. Harford, son of the Rev. Mr. Harford, author of "The Life of Wilberforce". This miniature was exhibited at Wilberforce House, and while there the owner kindly permitted a copy to be taken, and from it the obverse of the medal was made. On the reverse is a very carefully executed view of Wilberforce House, which is accurate in the most minute detail. The following is a description of the medal: Obverse: Three-quarter profile to right, beneath in two lines, "William Wilberforce, born 1759, died 1833". Legend, "Slave Trade Abolished by Act of Parliament 25th March 1807". Reverse: Front view of Wilberforce House. Legend, "Birthplace of William Wilberforce M. P." and beneath "High Street, Hull; opened as a public museum, 24th August 1906." WS and TS in monograms.—T. SHEPPARD, F. G. S.

Catalogues Received.

Fixed Price Catalogue No. 9, of gold coins and medals, from Hans Meuss, H. Nerong Nachfolger, Hamburg, Germany, containing gold pieces from all parts of the world, with definite prices affixed, among which are quite a number of the gold coins of the United States, Mexico, Central, and South America.

New Coin Book, issued by Stevens & Co., of Chicago, giving a list of prices paid for rare coins and paper notes, which contains numerous illustrations.

Catalogues of sales by Thomas L. Elder at New York City on Oct. 2 and 3, the first sale consisting of miscellaneous coins and medals, and the second being devoted almost entirely to the sale of a collection of gold coins of all countries.

Coins and Coinage Mechanism.

The oldest coins (from *cuneus*, a punch) are assigned by Herodotus to Lydia and by Mionnet to Persia; but if the word is intended to cover cast or hammered metallic money, then coins are 12 or 15 centuries older than the Persian darics; for we have Chinese bronze "knife" coins of Sung, 2257 B. C. inscribed "Tong King Ho," or good for gold, also numerous allusions to metallic money, not weights, but "current money with the merchant" (Genesis xxiii., 16), as the Hindu *ramatenkis* and *siccas*, Babylonian brick money, Hyksos ring money (*baugs*), cowries and other very ancient testimonies.

These evidences prepare us to trace the metals from which these moneys were made.

The oldest gold mines for which we possess literary evidence are the auriferous of Hyperborea (Thibet) in Herodotus; the oldest by inference are the alluvious of India; the oldest by inscriptions and modern survey are the Bisharee alluvious of Egypt, nineteenth century B. C. A comparison of all the evidences leads to the conclusion that the knife money of China is the oldest of all moneys, the *ramatenkis* of India, bricks of Babylon, ring money of Egypt and the punched coins of Asia Minor following successively in the order of time.

Between the rude issues of Asia Minor and the most perfect coins of the Greek states is an interval of three centuries, during which all that is known, or probably ever will be known, in beautifying a steel die was achieved. So

far as design is concerned the Greek coins were simply perfect. No modern coins can compare with them in beauty.

Among the early Roman coins the *ace* or *aes*, *AE*, was of cast bronze, the others were of gold, *AV*, for *aurum*; silver, *AR*, for *argent*. Though mostly designed by Greek artists, they betray a decadence of the fine arts. The daggers of Brutus and Cap of Liberty on his silver coins are especially interesting. They were struck in the field near Philippi, where he met his fate. On the other hand, the Roman coins evince a practical improvement in the art of coinage; for the designs are surrounded by a line of dots, or a raised circle, to guard against clipping; a Greek invention, popularized by the Romans.

Roman coins of the imperial period are of the greatest historical interest. From the sad and furrowed face of Julius to the self-satisfied effigy of Domitian extends an interval of 100 years, filled with the most noteworthy events in the history of Rome.

With the removal of the capital to Byzantium (Constantinople) began that rapid decline in the arts characterized by the "Dark Ages" and feudal system, the coinage faithfully reflecting it, for the arts cannot flourish in serfdom or slavery.

This decadent period lasted until the Arabian Renaissance of the twelfth and Italian Renaissance of the fourteenth century afforded, through the agency of commerce, encouragement of the arts.

The discovery of America and its influence in ameliorating the social conditions of Europe is the greatest event in the history of the world. In little more than a single century, 1504-1650, were made nearly all the great discoveries in science and art which afford the basis of our existing industries, scientific attainments and mechanical inventions. Here again the coinage reflects the revolution. Compare the pennies of the Normans with the Italian effigies of Mary and Elizabeth, or the groats of Henry VI. with the guineas of Charles II.

This brings us from coins to coinage; from the fine arts to mechanisms. Leaving cast coins, and brick and ring moneys, out of view, the ancient method of making a coin was to hammer out a thin plate of metal, cut it into circular disks with the shears and strike it with a steel punch, incused with a design, the blow being delivered by hand in much the same way that we would now put a punch mark upon a metal plate. The coin was then finished with a file. The next improvements were to roll the metal between two small cylinders, so as to produce a plate of uniform thickness and to cut it into disks with a punch. At this point invention stopped and retrograded for practically a thousand years, during which time the population of Europe declined from 120,000,000 to 40,000,000, and commerce retrograded to barter, or to payments in kind.

The metallic plunder of America was the tremendous lever that converted the decay of Europe into an era of progress. In the fifteenth century a skilled coiner, of whom there were but few, might be able to turn out by hand 50 or 60 coins a day; a result totally inadequate to cope with the vast quantity of treasure, chiefly silver, that shortly began to arrive from America. To multiply coiners was to multiply forgers; and thus the coining machine became a necessity of state. A laminating mill and screw coining press was invented in Italy, 1547; Spain, 1548; France, 1553; England, 1561, reign of Elizabeth.

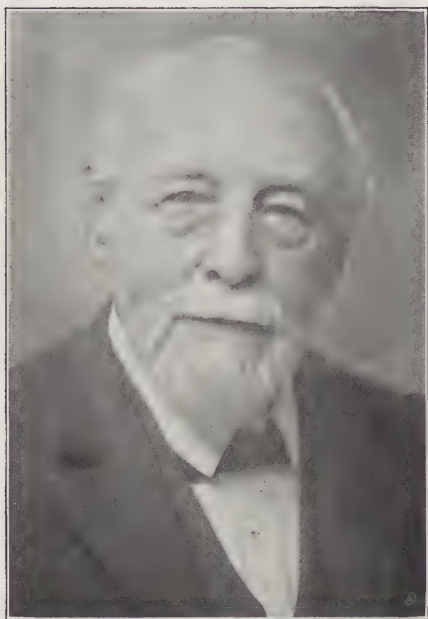
After several trials and abandonments the mill and press were established permanently under Charles II., whose golden guineas, struck in 1662, were the first regular issues of machine coins made north of the Channel.

The laminating machine is sufficiently explained in the illustration showing the rolling mill, where a sheet of metal is made to pass between two rollers, which reduce it to a uniform thickness. Circular disks, exact size of the coin to be made, are then punched out by the machine.

Finally the disks are submitted to a double punch, the upper one being a steel die incused with the obverse, and the lower one incused with the reverse of the coin to be produced. When subjected to this double process, with a pressure of 50 to 75 tons, the inert disks, no matter what their commercial value, are transformed into money, with the legal value conferred upon them by law. The double punch constitutes the seal of the state; and it is that, and the mint law behind it, which converts metal into coins and coins into the "dollars" or other monetary denominations described in the legal-tender law.—

Scientific American

Sylvester Sage Crosby.



We have just been able, through the kindness of Mr. Robert Bird, of Canton, Mass., to obtain a photograph of Mr. Crosby, who died at Cambridge, Mass., on Aug. 18, 1914, which we reproduce. Evidently the photograph is a late one.

The Cape Cod Canal Medal.



Above is illustrated, through the kindness of Mr. Fred Joy, of Boston, the medal recently struck in commemoration of the canal recently completed across Cape Cod. It is understood that only two were struck in gold, one of which was given to the Governor of Massachusetts, while the second was given to Mr. August Belmont, the financial backer of the enterprise. Twenty-four specimens were struck in silver, and an unknown number in bronze, those in the latter metal having been placed on public sale. The medal was designed by Mr. O. Uhlman, and struck by Reed & Barton, the New York silversmiths, at their establishment located at Taunton, Mass.

Dedication of the Maine Memorial Medal.

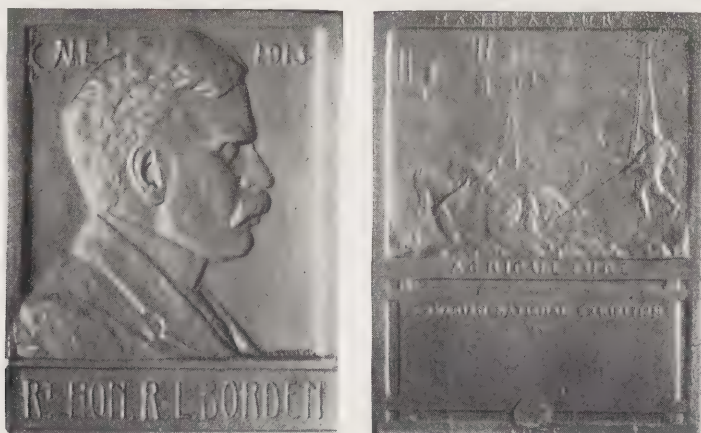


In commemoration of the dedication of a memorial for the reception and preservation of the relics of the battleship Maine, obtained for Pittsburgh, Pa., to be erected in the West Park, on the North Side of that city, the above medal has been struck. The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh and the County Commissioners each appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of the memorial, which it was expected to dedicate during the fifteenth annual reunion of the Army of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico at Pittsburgh, on Sept. 14-17, 1914.

The committee in charge of the reunion secured a portion of the debris from the wreck of the Maine, which was melted and placed in the medals as above illustrated, and a medal will be given to every person subscribing \$10 or more, or obtaining subscriptions of \$10 or more.

The designer of the medal is a member of our Association, Mr. Joseph A. Koeb, of Rochester, N. Y., and the medal was struck at the establishment of Bastian Brothers Company of the same city.

Toronto Exposition Placquette.



Through the kindness of First Vice President McLachlan we show our readers this month an illustration of an award placquette recently issued by the Toronto Exhibition Company, which bears the portrait of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

THE NUMISMATIST desires to congratulate the Springfield Coin Club upon the splendid manner in which it brought off the 1914 convention. Although the organization is but two years old, its members took charge of the convention and managed it in an efficient manner from every point of view, leaving not a single thing undone, and insuring the completest satisfaction of every one who had the pleasure of attending. President PREVOST and the committees, made up chiefly of MESSRS. STONE, FRAZER, OLIVER, and CHAMPAGNE, together with every other member of the local organization, was constantly on the lookout to insure the convenience and comfort of the members of the convention. Every arrangement was well thought out and resulted in a thoroughly enjoyable and satisfactory meeting.

Meetings of Societies.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB, Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, Sept. 11, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Hidden, Imhoff, Jaegg, Kennedy, Nangle, Proskey, Sears, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

There were also present as guests of Mr. Frey, Mr. White, and as guest of Mr. Smith, Mr. Davidson. After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were accepted, with some slight corrections.

The Treasurer submitted an informal report.

The Executive Committee recommended J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for election to corresponding membership, and Mr. Ralph was unanimously elected.

The Executive Committee also announced as topic for the October meeting an address by Mr. Howland Wood on "Bryan Money," and for the November meeting a paper by Mr. Wormser on "Historic Side Lights on Some Coins of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, exhibited the official large-sized bronze medal struck to commemorate the Plattsburg Centennial and reported that a bronze medal had been struck to be issued shortly in commemoration of the Star Spangled Banner Centennial at Baltimore.

Mr. Heaton, in behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, called attention to the badge issued by the Springfield Coin Club, which could almost be classed as a medal, showing the very splendid group of the municipal buildings at Springfield. Mr. Heaton also reported a very delightful time at the Springfield Convention.

Mr. Proskey offered the resolution "that the practice of offering anything for sale or putting a price on anything shown at meetings of the Club should be strictly prohibited." The resolution was unanimously carried, with the general approval of all members present.

Mr. Boyd presented by proxy, through Mr. H. Wood, a token of the esteem of the Club to Miss Elizabeth Wood who had arrived on Aug. 14th, 1914, the date of the last meeting of the Club, with a very appropriate speech of presentation, which was gracefully accepted for the recipient by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Wood called attention to the exhibit of the American Numismatic Society, illustrating current topics in the shape of current coins of the war countries—coins of Liege and Kiao Chau, emergency currency of England, (10 shillings and one pound) and France (5 francs, 10 francs), and the orders of the war nations.

The President extended the welcome of the Club to the guests of the evening, Messrs. Davidson and White, and called for "three claps" from the regulars in honor of the attendance of the less frequent members, Messrs. Sears and Imhoff.

The business meeting then adjourned for the purpose of hearing Mr. A. R. Frey's address. A summary of the ensuing discussion following below.

Four years ago at a town in Virginia I was compelled to wait five hours for a train to the North. In order to amuse myself, I discovered there a local museum charging 25 cents admission, and which claimed to have an exhibition of very attractive coins. I discovered that it consisted only of a few battered United States coins, and the usual common French, German, etc., varieties. I also found there a piece of stone from the Pyramids, a bottle alleged to contain water from the River Jordan; a lock of hair of Bonaparte, and wood from the frigate Constitution. It occurred to me that they might have as well included in their exhibit an original nail from Noah's Ark, some shell from the egg of Columbus, and a pit from Washington's cherry tree. All this may seem amusing, but it serves to show the difference between such objects in general and the safeguards the coin collector has against substitution or fakes, as the device and date of a coin will generally furnish a proof of its genuineness.

Coins always bear historical or topographical representations, and the later coins bear a date as a distinguishing mark. But such attractive coins as the Roman series, those of Galba, Justinian, and Nero are not distinguished by dates and the novice is compelled to look up the dates of the reigns of these rulers. For that reason, later dated coins appeal more to the beginner.

There were several systems of dating used by the ancients as illustrated by

the silver coins of the Ptolemaic Dynasty of Egypt and those of the Seleucid Dynasty of Syria. There are also a few specimens of very early dated European coins, viz., some Moorish-Spanish coins of the eighth and ninth century, and some Swedish coins of the thirteenth century; but dating of coins did not become general until the years between 1400 and 1500, the year 1375 marking the earliest dated groschen.



A Short-Cross Groschen of Aachen, dated 1419.

To fix in our minds this period, it is necessary to look back upon the historic events of that period, such as the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, the struggles between France and England, the civil wars in England, the expansion of France under Louis Eleventh, the union of the Scandanavian King-



A Thaler of Tyrol, dated 1484, issued by Sigismund, Archduke of Austria, 1439-1496. This coin receives the name "Dick Thaler" from its small and thick fabric. There are minor varieties.

doms, the rise of the Low Countries, and also of the House of Hapsburg; the religious revolution of the followers of Huss; the foundation of the Czardom of



Another Thaler of Tyrol, dated 1486, frequently known as the Guldengroschen. The piece was struck under the superintendence of Bernhard Behaim, a goldsmith, who was made mint-master by the Archduke in 1482. There are varieties with and without bands on the helmet.

Russia, the union of Castile and Aragon; the discovery of America and the passage around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, and of the literary,

artistic, scientific, and theological achievements of the period of the Renaissance, and of the invention of printing by Guttenberg.

At the beginning of this period the coinage of Europe was in a wretched condition, there being hardly any gold, and the currency of the realm consisting in the wellknown bracteates—thin, brittle, uniface and unattractive pieces of silver being the medium of exchange.

The first attempt to improve the coinage was made by Wenceslaus of Bohemia who struck the first grosso or "large coins", and by Louis the Ninth who struck the "gros tournois" at Tours.



A Dicken of Berne, dated 1492, showing St. Vincent standing, holding a pen in his right and a book in his left hand. There is a double dicken of the same type and same date (Lohner 262.) Jenner states (P. 23) that two of the dicken were struck in gold.

The latter became a favorite, and was imitated throughout Europe, this well-known design showing a castle on the obverse and a cross on the reverse. The cross appears in two varieties, the long cross with feet at its bottom, and with inscriptions between the arms of the cross and the small cross with the inscription around the edge of the coin. The advantage of this coin was that clipping became difficult, as it would necessitate either cutting into the feet of the cross or into the letters.



A Thaler of Saxony, showing John the Baptist. This coin was issued by Friedrich III., Albrecht, and Johann of the Ernestinian main line.

In Germany the gros tournois was imitated in the Turnos Groschen; in Poland in the "Groszi," in Italy in the "Grosso", and in England in the "Groat." Fractions of these also made their appearance, in North Germany, the pfennig, and in South Germany the kreuzer. Dated coins began to appear, and were of three types. The earliest type was dated with Roman numerals which soon proved very cumbersome, therefore the second type appeared, showing only the final figures in Arabic numerals, such as "68" for 1468, "83" for 1483; finally the third type developed, showing the full date, as the Thaler of 1477 and the later issues of 1484 and 1486. Gradually the demand grew for larger silver coins as a better medium of exchange, and we then have the Thaler of the Tyrol of 1477, 1484, and 1486 and of Saxony of 1500; also the famous Joachim's Thaler, the series of Thick Thaler or Dicken, and the Gulden Thaler.

The fifteenth century does not furnish many dated gold coins, most of which are excessively rare.

Almost every issue of new coins of that period is characterized by nick-names. In this category, we have the "Copper Noses" of Henry Eighth, so called from the fact that, as they had a considerable admixture of copper, although supposed to be silver coins, and the silver rubbing off, the nose of the face on the coin would gradually wear through and appear prominent, with a copper lustre.

Similarly we have the "Turnip Coins" of Salzburg, so called after the turnip in the coat of arms appearing on them; the "schinderling", literally "offal", on account of their miserable execution and being poorly struck; and the gold coins known as "Knackkuchen", so called on account of the trefoil or three shields which they show as a device and which was supposed to resemble certain kinds of cakes.

[All of the coins illustrated in Mr. Frey's paper are described in his recently published book entitled "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501," which first appeared in Volume XLVII. of *The American Journal of Numismatics* and Proceedings of The American Numismatic Society of New York for the year 1913. It is hoped to publish a review of this important work in the near future in THE NUMISMATIST.—Ed.]

In the course of the ensuing discussion, Mr. Proskey furnished the following interesting information:—

"While the small coins described by Mr. Frey are despised by many collectors, at the same time we must remember that they were of great significance and purchasing power, and in illustration of this let us follow a countryman who came to London at that time to make his purchases. They were as follows:—A pair of shoes, 7c; a chicken, 1½c; 25 big cod fish, 10c; cloth for a suit, 9 3/5c per yard; a sheep, 10c; 10 pounds beef, 5c; a bushel rye, 15c. All this was loaded on his wagon, from which he had just sold a load of wood for 12c. These were the prices at the beginning of the 16th century, but the happy days came to a conclusion in the next century, as prices rose 400 per cent."

Mr. Wood also added some interesting remarks in regard to the dating of coins as follows: "The Arabs dated their coins from the year 77 of their era, i. e., about 700, and always did so. For some reason, probably owing to scholastic decay, counting proved difficult for the Europeans, and, although introduced about 1100, the use of Arabic figures did not become general until about 1400. Before this time the very cumbersome Roman figures had always been used. The system of numbering of the Chinese also is very cumbersome, as they did not omit the terms "100", and "10's" in the same manner in which we do, writing down a separate type indicating the thousands, hundreds and tens. The Japanese method is much simpler and more modern. Europe had no zero until it was introduced by the Arabs. While we use Arabic figures now, the Arabs themselves have now changed and are using different types."

Mr. Wormser called attention to the interesting practice of dating of especially German coins struck in commemoration of various events, which obtained at later periods beginning with the 17th century. It consisted in striking certain letters of the legend of such coins in capitals, the addition of such capitals giving the date of the coin in Roman numerals.

Messrs. Heaton and Valentine also made remarks in connection with the discussion of Mr. Frey's paper.

Mr. Frey exhibited a large series of earliest dated European gold and silver coins in illustration of his address, and Mr. Proskey likewise had an interesting series of exhibits in connection with the address of the evening. Other exhibits of the evening were as follows:

By Mr. Wood—Two coins of Kiao Chau, ½ and ¼ rupee struck by China for Tibet, Mexico 10 pesos gold, with head of Hidalgo; emergency paper currency, England, 10 shillings and one pond; France, 5 francs and 10 francs.

By Mr. Blake—The first \$1 bill ever issued by the United States. It bears the date of 1862, first number, 1, Series 1, plate 1, and plate letter A; it was formerly the property of Salmon P. Chase, whose portrait it bears.

By Mr. Sears—Territory of Oregon, Oregon Exchange Company, \$5.00 gold, 1849; Silesia, ducat, George, Ludwig and Christian.

By M. Swanson—Bronze medal upon the centenary of the founding of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, 1814-1914; obverse portrait of Adoniram Judson, the first American Baptist Foreign Missionary; reverse insignia of the society and inscription.

M. WORMSER, Secretary.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., with Mr. Calderhead in the Chair, the president, Mr. Shinkle, being absent. Members present: Messrs. Calderhead, McKnight, Gies, and Dr. Wilharm. Mr. Wm. W. Sheriff was present as a visitor.

Exhibited: By Mr. McKnight—The following United States silver dollars: three of 1795, two of 1796, two of 1797, three of 1798, four of 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1840 to 1849; two of 1850, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857; two of 1860.

By Dr. Wilharm—Two varieties \$20 gold pieces, 1854, Kellogg & Co.; \$2.50 goldpiece, 1862, proof; 1825 half dollar uncirculated; 100 corona goldpiece, Austria, Francis Joseph I., 1848-1908; England gold noble of King James I.

By Mr. Gies—Two varieties of 1793 wreath cents, Crosby 6F and 7F; 1794, Hays, No. 36; two Hard Times tokens, Low No. 22 and 92; silver dollar, 1872, C C Mint; 1858 dime, proof; 1793 chain cent.

By Mr. Calderhead—Cochin China, Annam, dragon dollar; 1860, Cambodia, 1 piastre, head of Norodom I; 1903 French Indo-China, 1 piastre, Liberty seated; 1687, Great Britain, 1 Crown, bust of James II.; Siam, 2 tikals, elephant on obverse; 1725, Russia, 1 rouble, bust of Peter I.; 1813, Great Britain, 3 shilling token, head of George III; 1802, Dutch Indies, 1 gulden, ship in full sail and crowned shield; 1888, British East Africa, 1 rupee; medal of Republica Bernensis, bee-hive and bear on crowned shield; 1907, Jamestown, Virginia, medal, bust of Pocahontas; 1906 Pike's Peak medal, bust of Zebulon Montgomery Pike; 1876, centennial medal, obverse shows head of Washington in wreath, two flags, stage coach, ship, and Indians galloping over the plains, reverse shows seal of California, steam cars and ocean steamer.

By Mr. Sheriff—Three ancient Roman coins.

Adjourned to meet the first Tuesday in October.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1914. Sixtieth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order, President Geo. J. Bauer in the chair. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Koeb, and Borradaile.

Dr. French presented our library with a copy of the catalogue of the American Numismatic Society Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins, held in New York Jan. 17 to Feb. 18, 1914.

Motion made and carried unanimously that the Secretary write the Springfield Coin Club, thanking them for the many courtesies extended the members of the R. N. A. while in their city attending the 1914 Convention.

Members were requested to bring their duplicate half-cents to add to our collection of exhibition at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Publications, etc., received: Lyman H. Low's 178th Sale; Edward Michael Sale; *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*; *Philatelic West*.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, October 6th.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Auction Sales.

- Oct. 2. Sale of rare coins, medals, tokens, paper money, &c. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
- Oct. 3. Sale of rare gold, silver, and copper coins and paper money. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
- Oct. 15. Extensive collection of Canadian coins formed by William E. Hidden. United States Coin Co., New York City.
- Oct. 24. The miscellaneous collection of Mr. A. H. Duncan of Humboldt, Iowa, consisting of a series of \$3 goldpieces, rare silver dollars, &c. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 28. Hessian coins and medals, the collection of Mr. Alexander Florino. Sally Rosenberg, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.

A Notable Italian Medal.



Above we show a reproduction of the medal commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Rome, 1851-1911, struck at the Royal Mint, which was modelled by Sculptor G. Orsolini. This medal was the one selected in the national competition proclaimed by the municipality of Rome. The metal is bronze, and the size 60mm. We are indebted to Sig. Mario Lanfranco, Director of the Royal Italian Mint, for the opportunity to illustrate this interesting medal.

Limited Edition.

Only a limited edition of the October, or Convention, NUMISMATIST, has been published, consisting of eighty pages. Any one desiring extra copies may obtain them for fifteen cents a copy by immediately addressing THE NUMISMATIST.

Prices Brought at Low's 178th Sale.

Herewith are given a number of prices realized at the sale held by Lyman H. Low at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Sept. 11, 1914:

No. 68. Elephant Cent. Carolina. PROPRIETORS. Crosby Pl. IX., No. 2. Very good -----	\$38.00	No. 193. Necessity 5 pesetas of Ferd. VIII. 1809. Fine -----	\$3.45
No. 75. Vermont Cent. (1785). Very good -----	\$10.00	No. 245. 1870 CC quarter dollar. Very fine -----	\$12.25
No. 83. Eagle. 1795. Very good -----	\$26.00	No. 360. Washington Medal. Ecceston. Very fine -----	\$3.00
No. 85. Gold dollar. 1840. Unc. -----	\$22.00	No. 390. Canadian Confederation Medal. Victoria. 1867. Fine -----	\$12.50
No. 90. New England N E shilling. Fine -----	\$57.00	British War Medals—	
No. 94. Oaktree Twopence. Very good -----	\$3.70	No. 446. Peninsular Wars. Very good -----	\$5.20
No. 99. John Quincy Adams silver medal. Very fine -----	\$10.00	No. 447. Waterloo. 1815. Fine -----	\$4.70
No. 184. Cromwell Half Crown. 1658. Fine -----	\$7.75	No. 459. France. Legion of Honor. Fine -----	\$10.25
No. 185. Do. Crown. Very fair -----	\$5.00	No. 478. Cent. 1807 over '06. Very fine -----	\$5.20

Two Recent Medals.



We show this month the illustrations of two important medals issued recently. The first medal was struck in commemoration of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg. The above medal is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and was struck in bronze. There were a great number of small medallions also struck, which were of a diameter of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, gold plated, and made from the same models as the larger ones. The latter were intended for general distribution as souvenirs during the celebration. Commissioners' badges were also issued, bearing this same design, for a medallion $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The models were made by J. M. Swanson, and the dies by the Whitehead & Hoag Company of Newark, N. J.



The second medal was struck in commemoration of the recent celebration in Baltimore of "The Star Spangled Banner Centennial." The diameter of this medal was 2 inches, struck in bronze, and also produced by the above-named company.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 15, 1914.

1789—W. S. Strickland, Proctor, Colo.

1790—Charles H. Wyack, 7520 Crandon Ave., South Chicago, Ill.

1791—William F. Hammond, 89 Hicks St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following application have been received prior to September 15, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to November 15, 1914, they will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue.

APPLICANTS

Emil Plachitka,
Cazenovia, Wis

Claude T. Borradaile (U. S.)

145 Pinnacle Road, Rochester, N. Y.

PROPOSED BY

F. G. Kessler

Waldo C. Moore

Fred E. Merritt

H. H. Yawger

WALDO C. MOORE,

General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1914.

A New Mexican Variety.



Above we show another variety of the peso struck by the Constitutionalists, which bears as a chief motto, MUERA HUERTA, or, Death to Huerta. This has been brought to our attention by Mr. Howland Wood, Curator of The American Numismatic Society, who has kindly loaned the specimen to be photographed. The obverse of this piece is evidently from the same die as the other variety, which was illustrated on Page 341 of the July NUMISMATIST. The reverse, however, is from another die, although generally similar. It shows a crack across its face, which probably soon made the die useless, and it was re-



placed by another from which the coin illustrated in July was struck. The above variety probably was the first made, and is likely to be more rare than the other on account of the breakage of the die. In order to facilitate comparison we reproduce the first-mentioned variety together with the one recently discovered.

A New Canadian Medal for Sorel.



The City of Sorel, Quebec, Canada, situated at the confluence of the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers, forty-five miles below Montreal, was selected for the sixth convention of the Federation des Chambres de Commerce, numbering twenty-five. Mr. A. Petitclerc, one of the A. N. A. members, being the Secretary of the Sorel Board of Trade, suggested that a bronze medal be struck on this occasion, which was done. The medal on its obverse, in an inner circle, shows the coat of arms of the City of Sorel, viz., on crest, a boat, (Sorel being a maritime port and a shipbuilding center), a tower, (Sorel being located where Fort William Henry was built), a beehive, (standing for the many industries and good workmanship in our city), an ancient paper printing press, (meaning that in 1860, when Sorel was erected into a city, it was then an important center for newspapers in Canada). The Latin legend on the ribbon surrounding the crest reads ARMA CONDIDERUNT LABOR ET INTELLIGENTIA SUSTINENT, meaning "Labor and intelligence preserve what arms have conquered. The flowers at the bottom, eight clover leaves, mean Ireland; 1 rose, England; 4 thistle, Scotland, and 4 maple leaves, Canada. The whole is surrounded by the inscription "Convention held at Sorel the 18, 19 and 20th days of Aug. 1914." On the reverse is found the coat of arms of the Federation, incorporated in 1910, at Montreal, with the signs of Navigation and Commerce.

These medals were made by Caron & Frere of Montreal, 303 in bronze and 5 in silver.

The convention was postponed to a later date on account of the war, but the medal will nevertheless be used when the convention takes place.

European Coin Issues for 1914.

THE NUMISMATIST is desirous of publishing an illustration of any coin that has been issued in any of the warring countries of England, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Roumania, and Montenegro during the year 1914, other than have already been published, and will be very grateful to any of its readers who will bring such pieces to its attention, with the loan of the specimen wherever practicable.

New Five-Mark Piece for Anhalt.



A recently issued coin of the German Empire is shown above that will have especial interest at this time, this being a five-mark silver piece of Anhalt, bearing on the obverse the portraits of the Frederick II. and Marie, Duke and Duchess of Anhalt, with the dates 1889-1914, commemorating their silver wedding. We are indebted for the loan of this piece, which is a beautiful proof, to Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland of Paterson, N. J.

German Coins for the Colony of Kiao Chao.



The American Numismatic Society has placed on exhibition an extensive series of coins of the various sections of Europe which are now engaged in war, and is also showing specimens of the colonial coins of some of the countries. Among these are two pieces issued by Germany for circulation in the Province of Kiao Chao, China, which has of late been attracting much attention on account of being the object of the Japanese attack in the East. Curator Wood has courteously loaned these two pieces to THE NUMISMATIST, which we now reproduce for those interested.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

Following are given a number of supplementary tables to the above-entitled article, which comprise varieties which have come to the attention of Dr. McGirk since the publication of his tables of varieties:

SUPPLEMENT TO 1793 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.												
XX	2G2	WRATH	11	Small, Close	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 is high.	Top of 3	Same as 2G.	Narrow			
XX	3D2	LIBERTY CAP	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	7	Distant.	Curved.	Blunt end.	Base of l.			
XX	3D3	"	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	7	"	"	" "	" "			
SUPPLEMENT TO 1794 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.												
XX	1A2	5	6	15	1m.m.	Dist.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 94	Dist.	Distant.	Point.	Center of fig.1.
XX	202	6	5	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1m.m.	V.Clo.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 794	V.Clo.	Touche	Point.	Base of fig.1.
XX	3A2	6	6	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1m.m.	V.Clo.	7	1 794	V.Clo.	Touche	Point	Edge under fig.1
XX	3D3	6	6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Dist.	8	1794	Dist.	Distant.	Point.	Top of fig.1.
XX	3G3	6	6	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1794	Touche	Touche.	Point.	Edge back of head
XX	4A2	6	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close,	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq.wide	V.Clo.	Distant	Blunt pt.	Middle of fig.1
XX	4G2	6	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	V.Clo.	8	Equal	Distant	Distant	Curl.	Lower lock of hair
XX	4H2	6	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close.	8	Equal	Distant	Distant	Curl.	" " " "
XX	4J2	6	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close.	8	"	"	"	"	" " " "
XX	4L2	6	7	14	Touch	Touch	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 94.	"	"	Point	Border to left 1.
XX	4L3	6	7	14	Touch	Touch	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 94.	Distant	Distant	Point	Border to left 1.
60	4N.	6	7	R over highest point of hair.				1 794	V.Clo.	V.Close	Small curl	Lower lock hair.
XX	5A3	7	6	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 794	Touch.	Touche	Point	Rim back of head.
XX	502	7	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	V.Clo.	7	Equal	Touche	V.Close	Point.	Center of fig.1.
XX	503	7	6	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	V.Clo.	7	Equal	Touche	V.Close	Point.	Center of fig.1.
XX	5E	7	6	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Dist.	7	1 79 4.	Close	Close	Blunt pt.	Base of fig.1.
XX	6B2	7	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	Close.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wide	Close	Distant.	Blunt pt.	Center of fig.1.
XX	7D2	9	6	14	$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.	V.Clo.	7	Equal	Close	Touche.	Point	Base of fig.1.
SUPPLEMENT TO 1795 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.												
XX	3B	5	5	14	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irreg.	Dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Between RT	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.	Distant.	High in. One
XX	7C	5	5	14	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irreg.	Dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Between RT	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.	Distant	High in One
XX	7A	4	3	17	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Irreg.	Dist. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.	Between RT	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Merge.	Central. One

SUPPLEMENT 1793 CENTS.						
11	2	12	2	NONE - - - - -	McGIRK -	11
5	7	14	16	Same as 3D, Except in LIBERTY, upper half of L is wanting T deficient at top and a K instead of an R was used. - - - - -	A.C.GIES -	14
5	7	14	16	Same as 3D, but has thin planchet and plain edge. G.A.R.A.T. -	-	14
SUPPLEMENT 1794 CENTS.						
Distant	3 1/2 Last 0 low.	Edge thru E of STATES to left wreath; Defect thru O of OF; Right ribbon thru left ribbon, lower left leaves thru N of UNITED; Upper three right leaves to base of O OF, another to base of F of OF. - - - - -	A.C.GIES -	12		
Distant	2 1/2 Num. touches.	NONE - - - - -	McGIRK -	10		
Distant	3 "	Border close first A of AMERICA thru wreath to 6th. berry on right wreath. - - - - -	CORNELL -	12		
Distant	2 1/2 Num. touches.	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	11		
Dist.Kno Large.	3 1/2 Num. distant	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	9		
Dist.Kno Medium.	"	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	10		
Clo.Knot Large.	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -	CORNELL. -	8		
Dist.Kno Medium.	2 1/2 Slants to left.	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	9		
"	2 1/2 Num. Distant	Edge between T & Y to forehead to cheek. - S.H.CHAPMAN- " Obv.H51.Rev.H54."	-	11		
Clo.Knot Small.	2 1/2 Num. Touches.	Border thru I of UNITED to wreath, thru right stem, left ribbon to numerator, thru right ribbon, left stem, leaves to field below I of AMERICA: Border thru D of UNITED thru 5th. berry to wreath stem at 6th. berry. A.C.GIES. -	-	11		
Clo.Knot Small	2 1/2 Num. Touches.	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	11		
Clo.Knot Small.	2 1/2 Num. Touches.	NONE - Lower half of pole all but touches bust. Point of forelock under center of T. - - - - -	E.GILBERT -	13		
Dist.Kno. Medium	3 1/2 Num. Touches.	Obv. crack as in 5A. No reverse crack. - A.C.GIES. -	-	10		
Dist.Kno. Medium	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	13		
Dist.Kno. Medium	2 1/2	Same as 5C. plus, Crack from border thru last A of AMER. to wreath. - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	14		
Dist.Kno. Medium.	2 1/2 leans to left.	Obv. as in 5B. Border thru D of UNITED to border bet. D and S almost obliterating D, Base of D of UNITED thru base of ST of STATES to top of A. - - - - -	S.H.CHAPMAN. -	14		
Dist.Kno. Small.	3 1/2 Slants to right.	NONE - - - - -	A.C.GIES. -	9		
Clo.Knot Medium.	2 1/2	NONE - - - - -	McGIRK. -	8		
SUPPLEMENT 1795 CENTS.						
Letters	One at left none at right.	Break between R and T of LIBERTY; Slight break @ tail of R. Obv. as in 3A rev. different. WALKER. -	-	12		
Letters	One at left none at right.	Same as 3B. plus, border above Y thru field before face to point close pole above point of bust; U. of UNITED thru base of NI to base of D. - - - - -	A.C.GIES -	13		
Plain.	One at left none at right.	NONE - - - - - Obv. 2A. Rev. 5A. - E.GILBERT -	-	12		

SUPPLEMENT TO 1796 CENTS "FILLET HEAD", CHAS.E.McGIRK M.D.												
XX	6B2	4	4	19	18	15	Forelock to right of T. $\frac{1}{2}$ under T.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Close.	Fig.1 Dist.	One leaf	Two
XX	6D	4	5	19	17	15		8	Distant.	Fig.1 Close	One leaf	Two
XX	6E	4	5	18	18	$15\frac{3}{4}$	Under T.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Close	Fif.1 Dist.	One leaf	Two
33	8C	5	5	16	19	$14\frac{3}{4}$	ER Close hair.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Close	17 Wide.		
26	9G	6	5	16	19	$15\frac{1}{2}$	TY Close hair.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Close.	17 Wide.	Two leaf	Two
35	6C2	4	5	19	17		Forelock Under T.		V.Close	17 Wide	One leaf.	
34	6F	5	4	19	18	$14\frac{3}{4}$	ER close hair	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Close.	17 Wide.	One leaf	Two
32	12L	7	7	14	18	14	Forelock under T.	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Close	Curved.	Two leaf	One.
XX	12M	7	7	14	18	14	Forelock under T.	$7\frac{3}{4}$	Close.	Curved.	Two leaf	One.
XX	12N	7	7	14	18	$14\frac{3}{4}$	Forelock under T.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	Distant	96 Close.	Two leaf	One
XX	13B	7	6	14	18	$14\frac{1}{2}$	ER Very Clo.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	V.Close.	96 Close	Two leaf	One.
SUPPLEMENT TO 1797 CENTS, CHAS.E.McGIRK M.D.												
XX	1E	5	3		R.Single	14m.m.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	7	Eq. bet. bust & bord.	2	2 $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	4B	5	5		No stems	15	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7 touches bust.	3	3 3
XX	9D	5	5		L.branch disconnec.	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 7 on a line.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	9E	5	5		,,	14	4	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 7 on a line.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	10B.	5	5		L.branch disconnected	14	4	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Fig.1 high, curved date.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	12C.	5	4		$3\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 9 low eq. dist. bust and border.	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 2
XX	15A2	6	6	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	15	$3\frac{1}{2}$	15	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Top of 7 touches.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 3
XX	19B.	6	6		$4\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7 very close bust.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	19C.	6	6		$4\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7 Touches.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$
XX	20A.	5	5		$3\frac{1}{2}$ 4	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Top of 7 touches.	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$ $3\frac{1}{2}$
XX	21A.	5	5	4	4	$14\frac{1}{2}$	4	15	7	1 Distant, 7 Close.	2	2 3

SUPPLEMENT TO 1796 CENTS "FILLET HEAD",				
Central.		RTY connected at top; Raised border opp. face; TAT con. at feet. -		11
Central.		NONE - - - - - A.C.GIES -		12
One high.		TAT and AMER connected at base. - - - - - A.C.GIES.-		12
Central.		TAT and AME connected at base. - - - - - GILBERT & ELDER.		11
Central.		6 of dart double cut; U to wreath to F. O, 16, R, 11. GILBERT & ELDER.		10
		STA & AME conn. at base; Under last A of AMERICA there is a sprig of three leaves, right leaf pointing to right foot of A. C of CENT small; NE of ONE connected at top. - - - - - E. GILBERT, -		13
Central.		In UNITED 1 is dist. from N & T. Final S of STATES is dist. from E and larger than the other letters. Left stem end distant from U, While in G11.2 it almost touches. GILBERT & ELDER.		12
High.		Large break at E of UNITED; Obv. 6. Rev. 5. - GILBERT & ELDER.		10
Central.		Top of fig. 6 thru tops of 971 to curl. - - - - - McGIRK -		11
High.		As in 12 C. plus, LIBERTY connected at top; T to forelock; TY connected to border by wide break; Field close lower curl thru curl and base of 179; Drapery to right of 6 to border. GIES. -		13
High.		Four dots in field between E of UNITED and two berries; Right upper leaf to O of OF. Rev. 13A Obv. New. - A.C.GIES. -		12
SUPPLEMENT TO 1797 CENTS.				
Under E.	Sm.	As in 1A. Shoulder thru hair to border. No breaks thru LIBERTY Milled Edge. - - - - - A.C.GIES. -		12
Under S.	Lar.	NONE - - - - - A.C.GIES. -		11
Under S.	2.	Same as 9B. plus, Border at F thru top of AM. Right stem connected to U of UNITED. - - - - - S.T. Millard. -		9
Between E&S.	2½	Same as 9B. plus, Border where first crack starts thru field, neck below chin to border opposite: LIBERTY connected at top. Right stem to U. Right end of regula to ribbon. A.C.GIES -		11
Between E&S.	2½	As in 10A. plus. Right stem to U. - J.H. CORNELL. -		10
Between E&S.	2½	Obv. as in 12A. Border at F thru right wreath, tail of R of AMERICA to border over U of UNITED. - J.H. CORNELL. -		10
Under S.	2½	Same as 15A. but there is no crack over STA. CORNELL. -		10
Between E&S.	2½	NONE - - - - - CORNELL. -		10
" "		F of OF to A of AMERICA. - - - - - GIES. -		10
Just under S.	3	No Knot; NT, AM connected; Regula to right ribbon. GIES.-		12
Under S.	2½	Left foot of A of STATES thru left arm of T. - GIES.-		10

SUPPLEMENT TO 1798 CENTS CHAS.E.McGIRK M.D.													
XX	1D	R.Branch ends in a single leaf.	14	4	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	Under left stant of T	8 V.Close.	5	4	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	1E	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Bet.R & T.	8 Touches.	4	4	2	2	2
XX	2D	98 / 97	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bet.R & T.	8 Distant.	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	2E	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bet.R & T.	8 Distant.	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	2F	.. ..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Under T.	8 Touches	5	5	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	3A3	Large 8 of date.	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER.V.Clo.	8 Distant.	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	3A4	..	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	ER.V.Clo.	8 ..	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	3C3	..	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Bet.R & T.	8 ..	5	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	3C3	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ under T.	8 ..	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	4F8	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under T.	Curved date.	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	4F9	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under T.	Curved date	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	4F10	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Under T.	.. ..	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	5C	..	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ under T.	9 low, 8 Clo.	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	10A2	Small 8 of date.	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ under T.	8 Distant.	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	11A2	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Under T.	8 Distant	5	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	11A3	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	.. T.	8 ..	5	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	18D	..	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bet.R & T.	Eq.Distant	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	21C	..	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under T.	Touch bord.	6	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	22F	..	15	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under T.	179 Touch.	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	26A	..	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under T.	8 Distant	5	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
XX	27A	..	15	5	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under T.	Close border	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	28A	..	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Bet.T & R	1 & 8 Eq.dis	5	5	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
XX	29A	..	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under T.	.. ..	5	5	3	2	2
XX	3C	Large 8 of Date.	14	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	$\frac{1}{4}$ Under T.	1 & 8 Dist.	5	5	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUPPLEMENT TO 1796 CENTS.					
4½	4½	2½	Border below drapery thru drapery, bust to base of neck thru shoulder and hair into field to left; Border thru right stand of Y to eye: Border above E of STATES thru field to tops of OF. - - - - -A.C.GIES.-	11	
5	4½	3	Border thru 7 to hair close to bust. a 1796 rev. -A.C.GIES.-	13	
4½	4½	3	Border to hair ribbon: Left stem thru num. to regula. - Millard. -	11	
4½	4½	3	Crack from curl under ribbon to border. - - -A.C.GIES.-	11	
4	4½	2½	Point of hair ribbon to curl; another in field back or head parallel to first; Wreath connected by crack extending to border bet. F & A; Left lower leaves thru right stem; left ribbon, numerator, right ribbon at point, to border at A. -GIES.-	10	
4½	4½	2½	As in 3A2, plus bust conn. to border by wide crack. - Millard. -	10	
4½	4½	2½	As in 3A, plus crack connecting TED STAT at top. - GIES. -	11	
4½	4½	3½	As in 3C2, plus triangular break in field before neck-Millard. -	11	
4	4	3	As in 3E2, plus reverse legend connected at top. - McGIRK. -	9	
4	4	2½	As in 4F3, plus border thru B. hair, joining first crack at ear. Border thru 8, drapery and bust. T of UNITED to base of E, E to wreath. Heavy break thru upper two right leaves. Slight break thru right ribbon opp. regula. I of num. to right ribbon. GIES. -	11	
4	4	2½	Border thru 8, drapery to bust, (the only crack) - - GIES. -	10	
4	4	2½	As in 4F8 plus, First T of STATES thru wreath thru O of ONE to N of CENT. E of UNITED thru wreath to O of OF. Base of U of UNITED to wreath. Top of U thru N to wreath. NIT connected. Right end of regula to right ribbon. M of AMERICA recut. -GIES.-	12	
4½	4½	2½	As in 5B plus, Point of bust to border under 8, base of 7I thru curl thru field to a point back of hair ribbon. - - GIES.-	11	
4½	3½	2½	As in 10A plus, Obverse border broken from point of bust to a point back of hair ribbons. A of AMERICA to right ribbon-GIES.-	11	
4½	4½	3	As in 11A plus NIT at top; Base of T to base of OF. - McGIRK.-	9	
4½	4½	3	As in 11A plus, E of UNITED to wreath thru ST of STATES; TES of STATES con. at top; Top of OF to top of A; RICA to ribbon to last o of 100; E of STATES to base of O of OF. - - GIES. -	12	
4	3½	2½	As in 18A plus, Drapery on shoulder thru hair; Border bet D&S thru D to wreath, thru field below ES of STATES to base of O of OF; Crack above ATEB extending along border to F. - GIES. -	10	
3.	4	2½	As in 21B plus, Shoulder thru hair to border; Both hair ribbon ends to border; Y to forlock; Border thru T to hair; RT connected at top; Border to right of 8 to drapery. - - GIES. -	13	
4	3½	2½	As in 22A plus, Large crack on border opp. face 9mm. - GIES. -	11	
4½	4½	2½	Wide milling. Crack thru O of AMERICA thus 8 - - GIES. -	11	
4	4	2½	ICA connected to border by wide crack; Border to top of S; Top of S of STATES is broken. - - - - -MILLARD.-	11	
4	4	2½	Border thru drapery, thru drapery to a point above 8, Border thru drapery to bust. - - - - -KRAFT -	10	
4½	4	2½	Border thru A of STATES to top leaf. Wide break uniting U of UNITED to border. - - - - -KRAFT -	11	
4	4½	3½	Right end of regula thru right ribbon end. - - GIES. -	11	

SUPPLEMENT TO 1800 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.											
XX	1D	800 cut over 798	14½	4½	15½	7½	R Close hair.	Last O Glo. bust	3½	2½	2
XX	4F2	Perfect	14½	5	15½	8	Eq. Distant.	00. perfect.	3½	2½	2
XX	4L2	Perfect	14½	5½	16	8½	ER Distant.	Eq. Distant.	3	2½	2½
XX	5A	Perfect	14½	5	16	8½	ER Distant.	1800 touches border	3½	2½	2½
XX	6A	Perfect	14½	5½	14½	8½	ER Distant.	Equally Distant	2½	2½	2
SUPPLEMENT TO 1801 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.											
XX	1I	$\frac{1}{000}$	14	5	15	6½	Stand of Y missing.	Both Ones are blunt.	4½	2½	4
XX	1J	,,	14	5	15	6½	,,	,,	3½	3½	4
SUPPLEMENT TO 1802 CENTS by CHARLES E. McGIRK M.D.											
XX	1C	$\frac{1}{000}$	14	4½	15½	7½	Under T.	E of LIB. large	4	3	4
XX	2D	NO STEMS to WREATH	14½	5	16	8	Under T.	I of LIB. small.	3	1½	4½
XX	7A2	5 berries each wreath	14½	4½	14½	8	Bet. R and T.	Right stand of T's wanting.	3	2½	3
XX	10C	,, ,,	14½	4½	15½	8	½ under T.	T Cut over Y.	2½	2½	4½
XX	10D	,, ,,	14½	4½	15½	8	½ under T.	T Cut over Y.	2½	2½	4½
XX	10E	,, ,,	14½	4½	15½	8	½ under T.	T Cut over Y.	2½	2½	4½
XX	13A2	,, ,,	14	5	14½	8	½ under T.	O & T touch.	3	2½	2½
XX	14E	5 left. 4 right.	14	5	15½	7½	Under T.	One berry under R of AMERICA.	3	2½	2½
XX	14B2	,, ,,	14	5	15½	7½	Under T.	,, ,,	3	2½	2½
XX	14A2	,, ,,	14	4½	15	8	½ under T.	,, ,,	3	2½	2½
XX	19A	,, ,,	14	4½	14½	7½	Bet. R and T.	,, ,,	3	2½	3
XX	20A	,, ,,	14	4½	15½	7½	½ under T.	,, ,,	3	2½	2½

SUPPLEMENT 1800 CENTS						
4½	4½	3½	Border thru E of UNITED partially obliterating E. Border thru D, third berry; STAT connected at top: Border above R thru IO to base of A to right lower leaves: Border above C thru A to right ribbon end: Numerator, regula and both oo of 1/100 almost obliterated. ON of ONE connected @ base. GIES. -			12
4½	4½	2½	No obverse cracks, Reverse as in 4P. - - - GIES. -			10
4	3½	2½	As in 4L. plus Field below chin to border above bust. GIES. -			10
4½	4	3	Wide break border to left of L of LIBERTY extending thru field to ends of hair ribbons. Wide border break back of head 2 m.m. wide 12 m.m. long. - - - G KRAFT. -			12
4	4	3	Center of R thru base of IC to base of A - GIES. -			11
SUPPLEMENT 1801 CENTS.						
4½	4½	2½	Same as 1G. and 1H combined. - - - GIES. -			13
4	4½	2½	NONE - - - - - GIES. -			13
SUPPLEMENT 1802 CENTS.						
4	5	3½	Same as 1B. plus crack border thru D of UNITED, wreath thru E of ONE: Right wreath to border bet. F and A. - GIES. -			12
NONE.			Obverse as in 2B. No rev. cracks, date con. at base. - GIES. -			12
4	4½	100 wide	As in 7A. plus, Crack from border to N of UNITED. - MILLARD. -			11
4	4½	4½	Wide break on border under date. - - - GIES. -			10
4	4½	4½	A distinct double chin. - - - GIES. -			11
4	4½	4½	Wide break on border under date; U of UNITED thru left ribbon close to stem thru knot, following wreath to 4th. berry, passing thru stem 5th. berry to O of OF to border. GIES. -			10
4½	4	3	NONE - - - - - GIES. -			10
4½	4½	3½	As in 14D plus Crack from lowest berry thru I of AMER. to border. - - - GIES. -			10
4½	4½	3½	As in 14B plus, Base of E of STATES to crack between E and S: Tip of left wreath thru top of right to border to right of F of OF. Border bet. ME of AMER. to wreath. GIES. -			11
4½	4½	3½	NONE - - - - - GIES. -			11
4½	4½	3½	BERT of LIBERTY joined to border by crack 12m.m. - GIES. -			12
			NT and AME connected at their feet; Border over RTY connecting TY to border. - - - GIES. -			10



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The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

In connection with The American Numismatic Society's exhibition of the current coins of the countries now at war, which was mentioned in the September NUMISMATIST, a case has been devoted to decorations of these countries, selected from the Society's collection.

Some of these decorations are exclusively military; others are awarded to civilians as well. Military decorations have been selected when possible.

The great ambition of the British soldier or sailor is to receive the Victoria Cross, which was established in 1856, and is awarded for "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of the enemy." Two specimens are exhibited, one for the navy, which is suspended from a blue ribbon, and the other for the army, the ribbon of which is red.

According to accounts which have appeared in recent newspapers, the Emperor of Germany has revived the Prussian Iron Cross, and has awarded it to a number of officers and soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the present war.

The Iron Cross was established in 1813 by the King of Prussia, as a reward for personal bravery in the war with Napoleon. It bears the initials F. W. (for Frederick William III.) and the date 1813, with a blank reverse.

At the time of the Franco-Prussian war the Iron Cross was re-established, the design being changed by the addition of the initial W (for William I.) and the date, 1870, on the reverse. Those exhibited are one of the first class of 1813 and one of the second class of 1870, and with them is the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, fourth class. This order was established in 1705, and is second in rank of Prussian orders.

With the exception of a few comparatively recent campaign medals, the German decorations are awarded by the various principalities, not by the Empire. There are a large number of these decorations; one each has been selected of the three other German Kingdoms—Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg.

As neither of the military orders of Bavaria are in the Society's collection, the cross for twenty-five years' military service has been placed in the exhibition.

The military decoration of Saxony is the Order of St. Henry, this not being in the Society's collection. The civil order of Albert the Valorous is exhibited.

For Wurtemberg is shown the Order of Olga, which was established in 1871 by King Charles X. in honor of Queen Olga. While it was founded as an order for women, it is bestowed, for special services in the field, on either sex.

The celebrated French Order of the Legion of Honor was founded by Napoleon in 1802, being first known as the Order of the Eagle, and it has remained, up to the present time, the principal French decoration. Originally it bore the portrait of Napoleon in the centre of a Maltese cross with five arms. Louis XVIII. changed it by substituting the portrait of Henry IV., which was continued until the second Republic—1848—when the portrait of Napoleon, as First Consul, appeared on it, to be followed by Napoleon as Emperor, similar to the design of the first Empire, during the reign of Napoleon III. With the establishment of the Third Republic the head of "Republique Francaise," similar to that on the coins of the same period, replaced the portrait of Napoleon, and the crown, from which the cross was suspended, gave place to a wreath. The specimen exhibited is the officers' cross of the Third Republic.

Russia is represented by the Military Order of St. George (Fifth Class), which was established by the Empress Catherine II. in 1769.

The Order of Leopold of Belgium is both civil and military. It was founded by Leopold I. in 1832. The military decoration of the fourth class is exhibited.

There are two purely military orders of Austria-Hungary—The Order of Maria Theresa and the Order of Elizabeth Theresa, neither of which is in the Society's collection. The Order of Francis Joseph was instituted, by Francis Joseph, in 1849 as a reward of distinguished merit in all classes. The third class decoration is exhibited.

Luxemburg has one order, The Order of the Oak Crown, founded by William I. of the Netherlands in 1841 for all classes of society. The decoration of the fourth class is on exhibition.

Servia is represented by the Order of Takova, fourth class, which was instituted in 1865 on the fiftieth anniversary of the war of Servian Independence, and was named after the village of Takova, where the Serbs took up arms in 1815.

There being no military order of Montenegro, the civil order of Danilo the First, fourth class, is exhibited. This order was established by Prince Danilo I. in 1852.

Japan concludes the list with the Order of the Golden Kite, seventh class, which was instituted in 1891.

In selecting these decorations for exhibition, in most cases, where the Society had more than one, that of the lower class was taken because the decorations of the lower classes are more apt to be awarded to the rank and file, and the object of the exhibition is to show as far as possible what decorations might be conferred upon those at present engaged in the war. The Society's entire collection of decorations and war medals is on exhibition at all times, and those that were not selected and placed in this special case may be seen in the cases that are regularly provided for them.

The coins of the German province of Kiao Chao in China have also been added to the exhibit. These consist of 5 and 10 cent pieces in nickel. The obverse shows the Imperial German Eagle with the inscription in German, while the reverse bears simply Chinese legends.

Of especial interest is the new emergency paper money issued in France and England early in August. The British notes are for ten shillings and one pound, the former in red, the latter in black. They are printed from ordinary process plates on common water-marked paper, and show by every feature the great hurry in which they were issued. Probably they will soon be retired in place of more carefully executed notes, as counterfeiting would be a simple matter. These notes were issued by the Government, which heretofore has not issued paper money, the Bank of England performing this function. The notes show a small portrait of King George as on the postage stamps. This is in an ornamental scroll at the left. Across the centre in a panel is ONE POUND and at the right behind the panel £1. The wording which is at the top is as follows: "These Notes are a Legal Tender for the payment of any amount. Issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury under Authority of Act of Parliament."

The French notes were issued by the Bank of France, and are for 5 francs and 20 francs. They present about the same appearance as the previous higher denomination notes. In fact, these notes had been printed for some time but had not been put in circulation.

The Chinese Rupee and Its Divisions for Tibet.



THE RUPEE.

Ever since the Chinese, during the reign of the illustrious Emperor known to us as Kien Lung, conquered Tibet in the latter part of the 18th century, they have held more or less of a sovereignty over that inaccessible mountainous country, and have spasmodically issued coins based on the Tibetan standard. (Vide. *The Coinage of Tibet*. By Howland Wood. *American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1912, and *THE NUMISMATIST*, May, 1913). But as Tibet has been influenced for centuries by trade and travellers coming from the South, the Chinese have not been wholly successful in maintaining paramount influence in this remote land. For years English influence and goods have been slowly gaining ground, and the British Indian rupee has been steadily working its way into public favor.

In order to regain their losing prestige, the Chinese have made several attempts to impress upon the Tibetans the great and glorious sovereignty of China. One of these was in the matter of coinage. In 1903 Chao Erh Feng, Warden of the Tibetan marches and Viceroy of Sze Chuan, proposed a coinage for use in Tibet, doing away with the old Tibetan standard and making use of the coin, gradually growing in popularity, the British Indian rupee bearing the head of the late Queen Victoria. (*American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1906. *THE NUMISMATIST*, August, 1913, Page 431). The size, weight and design



THE HALF RUPEE.

of the piece was fairly faithfully copied, as can be seen from the illustrations. This was a political move, done with the intention of driving out a foreign coin bearing the head of a foreign ruler and substituting a coin similar in appearance with the head of the ruler on the Dragon throne. Never before in the annals of the Middle Kingdom had the Emperor's portrait been placed on public gaze,



THE QUARTER RUPEE.

much less on the coinage. Probably no great violation of old sacred customs was done, as a glance at the three different denominations will certainly convince any one that the head on the coins is no faithful portrait of the late Kuang Hsu.



THE ENGLISH RUPEE FROM WHICH THE DESIGN WAS COPIED.

Rupees, halves, and quarters were issued, but, as the two smaller denominations received no encouragement, they were soon discontinued. The rupee has gained some headway in the northern and eastern parts of Tibet, though from the start it has been playing a losing game against its prototype.

Medal Issues and Awards.



The above illustration represents a jubilee jeton by Ivaar Throndsen to commemorate the foundation of the Norwegian Constitution, 17th of May, 1914. The obverse represents the likeness of Prince Christian Fredric of Denmark and King Haakon VII. of Norway. The reverse shows the building where the Constitution was drafted and the likeness of the drafters, with the inscription *Enig og tro til Dovre Falder 1814—17th May—1914*. Mr. Throndsen has struck a similar jeton with the exception of the likeness of Prince Olav of Norway on the obverse. This jeton was presented by the Queen Olav of Norway to 23,000 school children of Christiania. A space is reserved on the jeton to have the name of the recipient.



Above is illustrated a graceful medallion recently struck by the Ladies' Sanitary Society in Norway.

J. DE L.

United States Coin Co. Bulletin.

The United States Coin Company of New York City has just issued No. 1, Vol. I., of the above-entitled publication as an advertising medium, to be sent free to all persons on its mailing list. This promises to have, however, a value to numismatists in general beyond its avowed purpose, for in this first number is published an installment of Mr. John W. Haseltine's "Type Tables," embracing a detailed description of the varieties of the denomination of half dollar of 1794 and 1795, totaling thirty-two varieties for these two years. It is the purpose of the company to bring this table up to date, and they request collectors to bring to attention varieties not listed. This should result, if properly handled, in the compilation of a very comprehensive list of the half dollars and its varieties. In addition to the foregoing the *Bulletin* contains quite a list of coins, of various countries and denominations, at fixed prices.

An Interesting Mexican Coin.



We illustrate this month a coin of Mexico, which, while it bears a date seven years back, still no doubt has been seen by very few of our readers. It is a ten pesos gold piece, bearing the portrait of Hidalgo, the great Mexican patriot, who is held in such esteem by his compatriots that a State of Mexico has been named for him. We understand that there has also been struck a five pesos gold piece of the same design. We are indebted to Curator Wood of The American Numismatic Society for bringing this piece to our attention.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was born in Penjamo, Province of Guanajuato, Mexico, on May 8, 1753. He became a priest and took charge of the parish of Dolores, the full title of which was Congregacion de Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, (Congregation of Our Lady of Sorrows.) Hidalgo was much interested in industrial pursuits, and made a close study of science and political economy, and was one of the first to actively engage in an effort to bring about Mexico's freedom, which had its first noticeable effect in the Fall of 1810. At this time a band of revolutionists met and armed at his gate, and, after a short speech, Hidalgo raised the cry of "Viva Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe!" (Long Live our Lady of Guadalupe,) after which the revolution was actively inaugurated. Upon the arrival of the army at Atotonilco Hidalgo obtained a picture of the virgin of Guadalupe, and raised it high above his forces amid cries of "Viva Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe!" which thenceforth became the banner of the crusade.

His army grew until it numbered at least 80,000 men, and during 1810 and 1811 many bloody combats were fought, chief among which was his capture of the City of Guanajuato. After numerous battles Hidalgo, with the other principal chiefs of the revolution, was captured, on March 21, 1811, near Saltillo, through the treachery of one of his officers, Lieut. Col. Ignacio Elizondo, who had entered into an arrangement with this end in view with Viceroy Calleja.

Hidalgo was executed at Chihuahua, on July 31, 1811, and his head, with those of three other of his principal chiefs, were suspended in iron cages at the four corners of the Alhondiga at Guanajuato, while their bodies were interred in Chihuahua. In 1823 the remains of Hidalgo and his three associates—Allende, Aldama, and Jimenez—were transferred with the skulls to the Cathedral of Mexico by the order of Congress. With solemn honors their bones were placed in an urn and deposited in the Altar de los Reyes, the former burial place of the Viceroys and later that of the Presidents of the Republic. The Mexican Congress on July 19, 1823, passed a decree declaring Hidalgo and the other principal leaders in the struggle for independence to be "benemeritos de la patria in grado heroica," and that their names should be inscribed in letters of gold in the hall of sessions of the National Congress. Also a monument was ordered to be erected in their honor in Chihuahua. In 1863 Benito Juarez, the Mexican patriot, passed a decree elevating the town of Dolores to the rank of city, and ordered that a monument bearing a statue of Hidalgo should be erected in the principal square. He pronounced the house in which Hidalgo lived to be the property of the nation, and provided that it should be protected in its original state as much as possible, at the expense of the Government. In 1873 Congress decreed that the national flag should be annually hoisted on the 8th of May, Hidalgo's birthday, and raised half-mast high on the 30th of July, in commemoration of his death. In 1878 President Porfirio Diaz decreed that a monument should be erected in Hidalgo's honor at Dolores, which had hitherto not been erected, at a cost of \$40,000, to be paid by pro rata contribution levied from the States. In the same year he also decreed that a monument should be built on the spot where he was executed at Chihuahua.

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

A Letter from Major Richard Lambert to B. Max Mehl.

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Grand Secretary

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B Max Mehl, Esq.,
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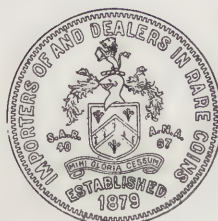
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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 11

The Issues of Alfred F. Robinson.

BY EDGAR H. ADAMS.



Some time ago a new variety of copper store card issued by Alfred Robinson of Hartford, Conn., was brought to our attention by our lamented friend, Mr. J. Coolidge Hills, of that city. This card, which is shown above, bears on one side an inscription showing the nature of the business transacted by Mr. Robinson, which reads, "Alfred S. Robinson, 309 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., Banker, Broker, and Notary Public, Dealer in Stocks, Bonds, Notes, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money, and All Kinds of American and Foreign Specie." The other side of the piece shows the building of C. G. Day & Co., 56 Asylum Street, the business of which is conducted at the present time by Day, Griswold & Co.

So far as known, this is the only specimen of this card extant, although Mr. Robinson was instrumental in issuing other cards and metallic pieces.



The other store card bearing his name shows the design of a deer on one side, in the style of the Higley threepences, while on the other reads "Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford, Conn., 1861, Banker, Numismatist, and Notary Public, Dealer in Stocks, Bonds, Notes, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Money, & All Kinds of America and Foreign Specie." This variety was struck in nickel, brass, tin, and copper.

Mr. Robinson was quite a general collector of medals, autographs, engravings, Charter Oak relics, tokens, store cards, and coins, two different sales of his collections being held in 1861—one by Bangs, Merwin & Co., of New York City, on Jan. 28-29, and the other by Leonard & Co. of Boston on April 16, 1861.

He was responsible for the striking of quite a number of medals and tokens,

in nearly every instance probably the die work being executed by Joseph H. Merriam, the well-known Boston engraver. Among the medals issued by Mr. Robinson were the Stephen A. Douglas "Little Giant," "Intervention Is Disunion," "Fourth of July," and "Jefferson & Adams" medals, which embraced several design varieties and were struck in several metals. Among others he is said to have been instrumental in having struck are the Clinton "Non Vi Virtute Vici," Rosa Americana twopence, Brasher doubloon, etc.

In THE NUMISMATIST, from time to time, there have been published, with illustrations, specimens of coins made in imitation of Colonial rarities. Many of these were the production of J. A. Bolen of Springfield, Mass. Each piece was given a number, as it is intended later on to publish a complete work on coin fabrications. The last one of these was No. 13, a mule of the fabrications of New York cents, which appeared on Page 148, of the March, 1913, NUMISMATIST. Therefore continuous numbers will be given to the pieces hereafter reported, of which there are still quite a number.

As for the Clinton piece, it is not an imitation of any known piece, but we will give the little information obtainable regarding it. The obverse bears the head of George Clinton, with the inscription, while the reverse shows a flying eagle, with shield in talons. According to the sales catalogue of Jan. 28-29, 1861, but sixty of these pieces were struck, and then the die was destroyed. The die work was by Merriam. In the catalogue of April 16, 1861, the statement is made that but six were struck in silver and fifty-four in copper.



No. 14. Rosa Americana Twopence. This piece is a direct imitation of one variety of the Rosa Americana series. It was struck in silver, copper, and brass. It is not known how many were struck in the first two metals, but the statement was made that forty-five were struck in brass.



No. 15. Washington. 1789. This piece is quite similar to some of the authentic pieces associated with Washington, but it is a clear fabrication.

However, collectors may be led to believe that it is of early workmanship and therefore we will give it the number of 15 in our list, and thus draw attention to it.



No. 16. Non Dependens Status. This piece is referred to in Mr. Crosby's "Early American Coinage" on Page 306, Figure 50. We have no information with respect to the number of the above pieces struck.

No. 17. Brasher Doubloon. This piece is a direct copy of the rare and desirable gold piece issued by Ephraim Brasher, the goldsmith, in 1787. It is a fairly faithful copy of the genuine piece, but omits the name of Brasher. It is said that twenty-five each were struck in brass and copper, and the dies then destroyed. (We will furnish an illustration of this piece later.)

No. 18. New England Cent. According to information received Mr. Robinson was also instrumental in issuing this piece, the dies by Merriam. The statement is made that only three or four bronze proofs were struck, while fifteen pieces each were struck in brass and nickel. (This illustration also will be given later.)

If any of our readers can furnish additional information regarding Mr. Robinson and his issues *THE NUMISMATIST* will be pleased to publish it.

Talks About Money.

Mr. W. S. Ware of Jacksonville, Fla., has been contributing popular articles on numismatics to his local paper, thus doing a very valuable work. We take pleasure in reproducing one of these articles, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Jacksonville Times-Union*:

To the average citizen interested in coins the old copper cent probably commands the greatest interest. The copper coinage of England incited the Colonial inhabitants to experiment with the most available material for a medium of exchange. Many of the colonies made copper coins as early as 1737. They were coined largely through private parties or by contract, and after the Declaration of Independence some of the states contracted for their coinage.

During the year 1784 Jefferson laid before congress a report recommending the Spanish dollar as a monetary unit. Upon this basis it was proposed to strike four coins of value as follows: Ten dollars, a gold piece; one dollar, a silver coin; one-tenth of a dollar, a silver coin, and one one-hundredth of a dollar, a copper coin.

This report made by Jefferson was adopted in 1785 and 1786 by congress and made provision for a coinage on the decimal system. By the constitution of 1787 the United States assumed the exclusive right to coin money for the several states. On Friday, July 6, 1787, congress authorized the coining of the first coin, a copper coin known as the Fugio, or Franklin cent, a description of which was given in a former article.

On April 2, 1792, the United States mint was established at Philadelphia, and the building was completed on Friday, September 7, 1792. On the Tuesday following, September 11, six pounds of old copper were purchased at 1s 3d per pound, this being the first purchase of copper made by the government. There

were but four pieces struck, known as "pattern cents," one being in the mint cabinet at Philadelphia, but in 1793 the coinage of copper cents really began.

There were three types and seventeen varieties in 1793. The first recorded report, March 1, 1793, was that only 11,178 pieces had been delivered to the treasurer. Regarding the delay in coinage, it was charged that the people would not sell the copper to the mint so the following act of congress was developed, an act approved May 8, 1792: "The director of the mint, with the approval of the president of the United States, be authorized to purchase a quantity of copper, not exceeding 150 tons, and the said director, as soon as the needful preparation shall be made, shall cause the copper by him purchased to be coined at the mint into cents and half cents which shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, thence to issue into circulation. That after the expiration of the six months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said director, in cents and half cents, a sum not less than \$50,000, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two newspapers published at the seat of government of the United States, for the time being. All copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents that shall pass current as money or shall be paid or offered or received in payment, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid, offered or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, which forfeit and penalty shall and may be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information of the occurrence."

The general type of 1794, the Liberty Cap, and the 1796, the Fillet Head, continued to 1807, but there were many varieties, some of which are exceedingly rare and valuable.

In 1808 there was a complete change to a head of Liberty continuing in 1814. In 1815 no cents were coined. In 1816 we have a different obverse to the head. It is broader than that of 1808 and the hair is put up in a knot at the back part and stars surround the bust at regular intervals. With some variations this type was continued until the large copper cent was abolished in 1857. The greatest interest to the average collector is in the different varieties, dies, errors in coining, condition and rarity of all coins. At some of the recent sales the following prices were obtained: 1793, \$100; 1799, \$29; 1803, \$15; 1811, \$12; 1824, \$30; 1834, \$25; 1841, \$20; 1804, \$30. Of course all were fine specimens of rare varieties.

The flying eagle cent of 1856 was adopted as the regular coinage in 1857. In 1859 the eagle was displaced by the Indian head and was continued until 1909, when the Lincoln head was adopted, changing both the obverse and the reverse of the coin.

There are very few varieties from 1857 to 1913, hence there is very little special interest in the coinage, but the only real valuable cents are those of 1856, which are classed as pattern pieces, and the regular issue of 1877.

The coinage of half cents began in 1793 and up to 1797 of nearly the same type as of the cents. In 1798 and 1799 no half cents were coined, but the coinage was resumed in 1800 and continued until 1908 with some few changes in varieties. In 1809 a complete change in both the obverse and the reverse was made and coined until 1811. From 1812 to 1824, inclusive, no half cents were coined. In 1825 and 1826 the same device as on the cents appeared. In 1827 and 1830 no half cents were coined. From 1837 to 1848 none were coined, excepting a few pattern pieces. In 1849 the device was the same as for the cents, with the exception of 1852 were continued until the coinage of half cents was discontinued by act of congress on February 27, 1857.

The half cent is an unknown coin to many of the younger American citizens, but many of these coins are of great value. At recent sales some of the prices obtained were as follows: 1793, \$11; 1836, \$36; 8156, \$5.50; 1795, \$6; 1796, \$64; 1831, \$34. The pattern pieces from 1840 to 1848 brought: 1840, \$35; 1841, \$31; 1842, \$68; 1843, \$40; 1844, \$60; 1845, \$73; 1846, \$56; 1847, \$45; 1848, \$40.

Most of the choice copper coins and rare varieties have passed into the hands of experts and command prices that are prohibitory to the general collector. When one of these choice collections is placed upon the market these rare coins command a fabulous price. However there are many choice and rare pieces coming to light, and it is one of the incentives of the collector of limited means to discover some rare or valuable coin.

At some future time I hope to take up the dime and the smaller silver and nickel coinage.

Thomas A. Edison.



The accompanying interesting medallion of the celebrated inventor, Thomas A. Edison, by the sculptor, James E. Kelly, was a study from life at Menlo Park, New Jersey, in 1878. The wax model was signed by Mr. Edison, and the work was finished in 1879. This shows Edison, with the first phonograph, at the age of thirty-one, and was modeled when he was at his work. His associates at Menlo Park at the time considered the position of the hand very characteristic, as it indicates that he had been a telegrapher. At this period of his life he was slight and boyish, with dark brown hair and pale face.

He was then much interested in artists and their work, and questioned Mr. Kelly as to the personality of his comrades. At that time he showed his plans for producing electric light, also was experimenting on a moving picture machine, and was looking forward to the time when he could show pictures with persons talking by phonograph records. It is needless to say that these things have all been successfully developed since then.

Thomas A. Edison is now so celebrated the world over that it seems useless to say much more regarding him and his work, but it is interesting to see the man as he looked at the beginning of his great career.

Mr. George E. Gourand on November 5th, 1879, wrote from London as follows: "I consider the medallion admirable, far the best thing I have seen of him, and few people know his face better than I do from my long experience and intimate relations with him. You give him quite as we are used to seeing him at his work".

James E. Kelly, the sculptor, in addition to his many historical tablets and monuments, commemorating important events in American history, has gathered a most interesting and valuable collection of bas-relief portraits, (all of which are signed), of many of the most important men of his day, which will be more appreciated as the years roll by and they are no longer with us.

The letter following, received from Mr. Editon at the time, will be of interest.

J. E. Kelly, Esq.,

Menlo Park, N. J.,
June 25, 1879.

Dear Sir:—

I have received your wax medallion. Being pleased with it and my friends speaking highly of it, I have placed my autograph upon it and return it to you, taking the opportunity to congratulate you on your success.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS A. EDISON.

British West Africa Two Shillings.



Above is shown the illustration of a silver piece of the denomination of two shillings, which was issued in England for circulation in British West Africa. We are indebted to Mr. Rudolph Kohler for the loan of the piece for reproduction.

Mexican Constitutionalist Coinage.

The American Numismatic Society, we are informed by Curator Howland Wood, has recently received from Dr. Francis C. Nicholas of Sonora, Mexico, several crudely cast dollars made by the Constitutionlists. A brief mention of this was made in THE NUMISMATIST a few months ago. The pieces were cast in sand from the old type Liberty cap dollar. The first type was coined at the El Rosario mines, in the State of Sinaloa, by Gen. Rafael Buelna, in June and July, 1913, to the extent of 25,000 dollars. Because of the large percentage of gold, and the great weight of silver, and the low value of paper money, these coins immediately disappeared, as it was found profitable to melt them down and ship the bullion. The piece in the Society's cabinet is very crude, hardly showing any design, and weighs 505 grains, nearly a fifth more than the regular dollars.

Because of the disappearance of these, Gen. Carasca made a new coinage at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, in the late Fall of 1913. These dollars were better molded than the first, but even then they were very coarse productions. The weight of these was about the same as the regular struck dollars, though averaging a few grains heavier. A slight amount of gold due to the bullion being unrefined was in these, also a considerable amount of copper. The assay of one of these pieces resulted as follows: Silver, .895; gold, .007; copper, .098. These later pieces were known as Carasca dollars. They shared the same fate as the first ones, as it was found profitable to melt them down on account of the low value of paper money. Since then the small cards, or tickets, for 5, 10, and 20 centavos have been used. These are known as "bonos," or "vales." It was thought that these cardboard pieces would last longer than paper, but they have proved very unsatisfactory as a medium for circulation.

Norwegian Two Kroner for 1913.



On Page 455 of September's *NUMISMATIST* we showed an illustration of a jubilee two kroner piece recently issued in Norway. This month we show the regular issue of the same denomination, dated 1913, bearing the portrait of King Haakon VII. We owe thanks to Mr. Rudolph Kohler for the opportunity to reproduce this coin.

Some Unpublished 17th Century Tokens.

Collectors in this country have found the tokens issued in Great Britain at the end of the eighteenth century of special interest. They were for the most part halfpennies, and are generally known as "Conders" from the name of an early writer on the subject. Early nineteenth century tokens also excite some interest, but the legends and types are not as interesting as on the earlier pieces, as England was passing through several crises when the "Conders" were issued, and the awakening of the people (brought on by the French Revolution, etc.) was reflected in these tokens, their currency.

Comparatively few people, however, have begun to appreciate the seventeenth century tokens. These were issued in large quantities throughout England, and are replete with odd names and quaint legends. They reflect to some extent the spirit of the times—thus the arms of the Commonwealth (which was not very popular) but rarely appear on the tokens.

I have in my collection a token, which, in the opinion of Mr. G. F. Hill of the British Museum, is unpublished.

1. Derbyshire—Darby—

Obv. TOVCH | NOT | MINE | ANOINTED; in center, WILL | IAME | NEWC
| OME.

Rev. DOE | MY | PROPHETS | NOE | HARME *; in center, HIS | HALFE
PENY.

Two other pieces issued by Newcome are described by Boyne (Derbyshire, Nos. 84 and 85) but both bear the name DARBY and the date 1665. This piece may have been issued as a protest against the "Five Mile Act," which forbade dissenting ministers to come within 5 miles of any city, town, or village, and so doomed them to starve.

The following tokens in the collection of The American Numismatic Society appear to be unpublished:

2. LONDON—Billingsgate

Obv. William | Palleday in | Long Lane (in script) | Billings |
Rev. HIS | HALF-PENY | (a rose). Octagonal.

3. Staffordshire—Sedgely.

Obv. * IOHN | MARSH * * * in center a sausage (?).
Rev. * OF | SEDGLEY * 1666; in center, HIS | HALF | PENY | * * *.

4. Surrey—Godalming.

Obv. ROBERT | CHINTON | *6 * in center, sheaf of wheat.
Rev. GODALLMING | IN | SVRRY *, in center, SALS | MAN *. (Farthing).

T. O. MABBOTT.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Editorial.

IT IS a pleasure to be able to announce that Mr. H. O. Granberg, the esteemed and efficient Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Association, is recovering satisfactorily from the severe accident which befel him in the reduction mill of his mine at Columbine, Colo., last August. A short time ago Mr. Granberg had recovered sufficiently to warrant his removal to his home at Oshkosh, Wis., where he is now confined to his bed, with his right leg, from hip to ankle, due to several fractures, encased in a metallic boot.

Meetings of Societies.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Regular meeting, Park Avenue Hotel, Oct. 9, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Belden, Blake, Boyd, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Wood and Wormser; also Mr. Thomas O. Mabbott, as guest of Mr. Wood.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The Secretary read letter of acceptance of Mr. J. E. Ralph as corresponding member.

The Secretary also requested all members of the Club to furnish names of any friends and collectors who might become interested in meetings and activities of the Club for the purpose of putting their names on the mailing list.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of one magazine.

The Executive Committee reported that the subject of the November meeting would be a paper by Mr. Wormser on "Historical Sidelights on Some Coins of Transylvania".

Mr. Heaton, on behalf of the Medallie Art Committee, exhibited photographs both of the interior and exterior of the Municipal Buildings at the Springfield Convention, and also the convention badge. He also showed a medal which had been given him thirty years ago when he went up in a balloon at Nice.

Mr. Swanson reported that a medal was about to be issued by the Kings County Historical Society to commemorate the Long Island Tercentenary, and exhibited an impression of this medal, showing a sailing vessel and the heads of an Indian and Dutch settler.

A report was read from Mr. De Lagerberg, who was absent, stating that the Swedish Government had recently issued a new one-kroner coin, and that the Spanish mint was considering the issue of gold, silver and nickel coins. He also exhibited a medal commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Finnish Art Guild, showing on the obverse a youth and on the reverse a beautiful wreath, within which appears the inscription, both in Swedish and Finnish. The medal is designed by Wikstrom. He also exhibited the recently issued Masonic badge of the Passaic Lodge, No. 67, F. & A. M., upon its fiftieth anniversary, June 30, 1914.

A Nominating Committee, composed of Messrs. Nangle, Swanson and Dr. Valentine, was elected.

Reading of papers was then in order, and the members followed with great interest Mr. Howland Woods' address on "Bryan Money". In connection with his address Mr. Wood exhibited eighty different varieties of Bryan Money, and Mr. Boyd in connection with this subject exhibited eight specimens.

A rising vote of thanks for his interesting address was then extended to Mr. Wood.

The President extended the welcome of the Club to the guest of the evening, Mr. Mabbott.

Other exhibits besides those already mentioned were as follows:

By Mr. Belden—United States Service Medals of the Indian wars and the Spanish-American war.

By Mr. Wormser—A number of German gold coins and thalers.

By Mr. Heaton—A set of German "Spielmarken", somewhat resembling European coins of the nineteenth century; also the cross of the Legion of Honor during the Bourbon reign, showing the head of Henry IV.

Following is the address by Mr. Howland Wood on the "Bryan Satirical Pieces":

The Bryan campaign medals consist of satirical pieces issued during the first and second Bryan free silver campaigns of 1896 and 1900. The best understanding of these medals can be conveyed by referring to the specimens exhibited. They are not excellent artistically, showing mainly inscriptions referring to the theories of the campaign and their supposed fallacies. They properly belong to the series of Presidential medals which began with Jackson in 1828, but which fell off since the Hayes' campaign, when these kind of medals were gradually supplanted by celluloid buttons, which, of course, do not belong to the field of numismatics.

This series of Bryan medals constitutes a revival in Presidential medals.

The series can practically be divided into two classes, those that are pro-Bryan, and those that are anti-Bryan, the former of which are few and uninteresting. The best of these medals were struck by several silversmiths in silver, chiefly in the East by Tiffany and Gorham. A series issued by Jaccard of St. Louis was made by Tiffany, and several other firms struck their own names on these pieces after erasing Gorham's name. Spaulding's series was also made by Gorham.

There was a considerable quantity of the Bryan satirical pieces struck in the baser metals, mostly of extraordinary size. They were issued in various cities of both the Middle West and East, in Chicago, Ohio, Worcester, and Milwaukee. A man named Tibbetts of Ohio claimed to be the first one to make these medals, and issued a small one giving the denomination of five cents, with the intention to sell it for five cents, which, however, was later changed to a dime. He wanted to have his idea patented, but was unable to do so.

Another specimen was made of aluminum, octagonal in shape, and shows a copy of the head of Liberty of the silver dollar. The publisher tried to have it patented in Washington, but the issue was seized as being an imitation of the United States dollar.

Tiffany's issues show the name on the edge; those of Jaccard, which are similar, show no name.

In regard to the base metal issues, the best-executed were published by Moise in San Francisco; they occur in all possible metals and alloys—brass, tin, lead, iron, aluminum, white metal, copper, and one even of sheet iron. These were frequently cast, and as they became more desirable for coin collections in later years they have been many recent imitations, which can easily be distinguished owing to their faulty and poor casting.

Only one type of the entire series shows a portrait of Bryan, in the caricature of a clown. There are also a series of dimes, with humorous inscriptions, such as "One Dam", "United Snakes of America"; there is also a series of large imitation dollars in base metal carrying the line "In God we trust for the other 47c."

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1914. Sixty-first meeting called to order, President George J. Bauer in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Ballard, King, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Emrich, Koeb, and Borradaille.

Mr. Merritt reported that fourteen different dates of half-cents had been turned in to add to our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. It was decided to again request members to bring their duplicate half-cents to the next meeting, when it is hoped to have one piece of each series and as many different dates as possible.

Mr. Koeb, Chairman of the Medal Committee, brought up the question of our third anniversary medal, stating that he would like more time to do this work, and suggested that we have the medal ready by the first of the year, instead of in March, or later. Motion made, and carried, that the president appoint a committee to proceed with this work and arrange to assist Mr. Koeb in every way. The President appointed the same committee as last year—Mr. Koeb, Chairman; Mr. Ballard and Mr. King.

A committee from the Rochester Philatelic Society, composed of Messrs. Richardson, Hadley, Albright, and Ottley, was present with the proposition that we appoint a committee to meet them with regard to renting a room in some downtown central office building that would be accessible at any time to members of both Associations, each to bear one-half of the expense. The matter was discussed at some length, and it seemed to be the general opinion of our members that as we were so well satisfied with our present arrangements, it would not be policy for us to change at present. The President appointed Messrs. Merritt, King, French, and Yawger as a committee to meet the philatelic committee.

Meeting adjourned to Oct. 20, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting was held in the Carnegie Institute, Forbes street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, with President Shinkle in the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Shinkle, Kraft, Dr. Wilharm, and Gies.

Coins exhibited: By Mr. Kraft—United States cents, 1796, fillet head; two varieties 1820, over dates; seven varieties 1820; 1797 half cent.

By Dr. Wilharm—Kentucky cent, silver proof, 1796, Myddelton; 1836 pattern 2-cent piece; St. Louis souvenir coin of admission, 1904, No. 27899; bronze medal of Washington, 1790; 1829 half dime, proof.

By Mr. Gies—Two 1794 cents, Hays 23 and 47; cent 1816; half dollar, 1835, proof; 1798 half eagle; 1807 quarter eagle; 5-dollar goldpiece A. Bechtler, Carolina Gold; 1804 half cent.

Adjourned at 9.45 to meet Tuesday, Nov. 2.

A. C. GIES, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Report of the meeting held on July 22, 1914. From *The Athenaeum*. Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair.

In continuation of his standard work, "A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.," the President treated the counties of Nottingham and Oxford. Of the mint at Nottingham he was able to record existing silver pennies of all the eight coinages of William I., with the exceptions of types v. and vii.; but the obverse of the latter was present upon a "muled" coin combining that type with number viii. The whole of William II.'s coinages were represented. Of the Oxford mint, pennies of all the types of William I., and of the first three of William II. were known. Following his usual custom, he dealt historically with the origin and early conditions of both the towns and mints under consideration.

Mr. Joseph Young contributed a paper upon the mint and coins of Leicester in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times. Questioning the hitherto accepted opinion that the site of the mint was at the North Bridge, which was more than a quarter of a mile beyond the city walls, he adduced Athelstan's edict which prohibited the coining of money except within the towns, and explained that the authority for this belief was a fifteenth-century transcript of the original schedule of the possessions of Leicester Abbey, in which, he believed, by a clerical error the word *portam* had been rendered *pontem*. Thus corrected, the real site of the mint would be at the North Gate of Leicester, and therefore, as in all other cases, within the town. He adopted the rule laid down by the late Mr. Montagu, that the presence or absence of the letter *x* in the mint name upon the coins determined whether their attribution should be to Leicester or to Chester. A schedule comprising what the lecturer believed to be a complete list of the known readings and types of the money was appended; and he exhibited his extensive collection of the coins of both the mints named.

Among other exhibitions were a penny of Coenwulf of Mercia, with the bust to the left; a penny of David I. of Scotland, similar in type to Hawkins Fig. 255 of Henry I., and minted at Carlisle; and several mediaeval examples, also quite new to numismatics, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence: six coins of the period from William and Mary to George I., on which curious blunders appear in either the legend or the design, by Mr. G. R. Francis; and four unrecorded varieties of the money of William and Mary, by Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine.

Cuba to Coin Own Money.

According to the *New York Herald* of Oct. 14, the Cuban House of Representatives has passed a provision authorizing the issue of a national coinage, to include \$12,000,000 in silver.

Illinois & Michigan Canal Scrip.

Dr. O. M. Barker of Morris, Ill., has brought to our attention a piece of scrip, of typeset design, which was issued in 1840 by the Illinois and Michigan Canal during the course of construction from Chicago to La Salle. It was dated at Kankakee, La Salle County, Ill., 1840, and is for 12½ cents, the inscription reading "Payable in Canal Scrip, whenever the amount of Five Dollars is presented." The note bears the stamp of the *Chicago Democrat Print*.

Franklin Institute Medal.

Charles S. Batdorf of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been awarded the John Scott prize by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for the invention of an automatic coin-wrapping and coin-handling machine, which counts coins and packs them in neat bundles, for the use of banks and large stores. The prize, which consists of a medal and a cash bonus, was established by John Scott, who came to Philadelphia from Scotland in 1812. He left \$4000 in trust with the Franklin Institute, the income of which was to be devoted to the purchase of a medal and for a cash prize to be given each year to the one who had given the world the most useful labor-saving device.

Very Rare Ancient Coins in the British Museum.



THE TIMARCHUS TETRADRACHM.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum we are enabled to show our readers the illustrations of several of the rarest coins in that great institution. First among these is a tetradrachm of Timarchus, which was purchased by the Museum for a high price some time ago, and which was made the subject of an article by Mr. G. F. Hill in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1914, Part II., page 108. Mr. Hill refers to the piece as follows:



This coin, which was procured in Persia, is the third known specimen of the tetradrachm of the usurper who ruled for a few months in Babylon in 162 B. C., having set himself up against Demetrius I.; the others are that which



THE DRACHM OF TIMARCHUS.

was restruck by Demetrius I. and Laodice with their own types (B. M. C., *Selucid Kings*, Pl. XV., 3) and that formerly in the E. F. Weber collection. The

gold stater and the silver drachm are even rarer, being represented by specimens, unique so far as we know, in the Berlin and London cabinets.



THE TETRADRACHM OF EUCRATIDES.

The types and the regal style * * * are evidently inspired by the coins of Eucratides of Bactria. The tetradrachm shows signs of being restruck over older types. The marks outside the fillet border above the head may possibly be the remains of spear heads. Was a coin of Eucratides with the charging Dioscuri used by Timarchus as a blank?

The National Museum Coin and Medal Collection.

The National Museum coin and medal collection of some 6,000 pieces includes several Chinese coins of the earliest type, dating back to about 2254 B. C. The rarest pieces of this ancient coinage are of "spade," "key," and circular form, termed "merchandise" or "cloth" money, some of them more than 4,000 years old. While their face value probably was not more than a few cents, each one is worth a large sum today.

Another odd form of early coin is the Chinese "knife" money, of which several specimens are exhibited. They resemble nothing so much as a set of very old and thin razor blades. It seems that the knife was the first article of trade in China; the aborigines bought their necessities for so many knives, and it was only natural for them to adopt this imagery in their early trade coins. Most of these coins are of iron, and copper, but some are of silver, gold, lead, and bamboo.

These Chinese coins form part of the George B. Glover collection, which includes representative coins from many of the dynasties of China and a set of modern coins dated 1907. Coins from the Ming, Tartar, Tschine, Hsia, Yuen, the Rebellion of Princes, and other periods are arranged in chronological order, ranging from 2254 B. C. to recent issues. Some queer antique amulets and medals are also in this collection, and several old money and medal molds.

From Japan there are several rare old coins of gold, silver, and copper, and an issue of 1870. The Glover exhibit includes 2,025 coins and medals.

The Henry Adams collection of coins comprises many interesting pieces of money and medals struck in various European kingdoms, as well as a number relating to the South American countries.

A remarkably complete Polish series has been presented to the Museum by the Polish National Alliance of the United States.

While the medal collection is representative of nearly every country of the world, a large part of it pertains to the United States. This part is divided into the following divisions: Prior to the Revolution, Revolutionary, commemorating revolutionary events but issued subsequently, and 1812-1814, Mexican, Civil and Spanish American War periods.

Among the foreign coins and medals are a fine series from Great Britain and another from France, while Austria, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are represented. The coinage of Spain and the Spanish possessions is well shown, and from Africa and Asia there are many interesting specimens of ancient and modern moneys.—*N. Y. Times*.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Nov. 15, 1914.

1792 Emil Plachitka, Cazenovia, Wis.

1793 Claude T. Borradaile, 145 Pinnacle Road, Rochester, N. Y.

Changes of Address.

Will A. Monroe, to 1568 Northland Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
John A. Wilkowski, to 506 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1914.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

District Secretaries Appointed.

In accordance with the by-laws and on recommendation of the General Secretary, the following members are appointed District Secretaries:

John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass., for New England States.
Rudolph Kohler, New York City, N. Y., for N. Y. and N. J.
Jos. E. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa., for Pa., Del., Md., Va., W. Va., and D. C.
Robert Hosbury, Toledo, O., for Mich., Ohio, Ind. and Ky.
T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill., for Ill., Ia., Mo., Neb. and Kan.
W. G. Curry, Baraboo, Wis., for Wis., Minn., N. Dak. and S. Dak.
Geo. H. King, Denver, Colo., for Mont., Idaho, Wyo., Utah, Colo., Ariz. and N. Mex.
D. Gates Bennett, M. D., San Francisco, Cal., for Cal., Nev., Ore. and Wash.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., for Southern States.
John A. Wood, Hamilton, Ont., for Ontario.
R. L. Reid, Vancouver, B. C., for Western Canada.
H. L. Doane, Truro, Nova Scotia, for Quebec and Eastern Prov.
S. H. Hamer, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.
H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1914.

F. G. DUFFIELD,
President.

Gold Proof Coins for 1914 on Sale.

We are informed by Dr. T. L. Comparette of the Philadelphia Mint that gold proof coins for 1914 can now be purchased at that establishment.

An Interesting Mexican Medal.



The medal illustrated above was issued in honor of one of the greatest of the Mexican patriots, Vicente Guerrero, who occupied a position that entitled him to be ranked with Hidalgo, Morelos, and Juarez. So great was the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen that, like Hidalgo and Morelos, a State of Mexico was given his name.

Very little information is available with regard to the numerous medals which have been issued in Mexico, except that given in Herrera's valuable

work, but unfortunately, the latter, as the title implies, is devoted exclusively to proclamation medals, into which class of course the above medal to Guerrero does not enter.

Exclusive of proclamation medals there are many others which have been struck in Mexico from time to time, among them this one of Guerrero, which, so far as is known, is herewith reproduced in a numismatic publication for the first time. An unusual feature of the piece is the fact that it bears as a reverse design that of the peso regularly made by the Government of Mexico as currency. This design is the national coat of arms, which was adopted by the Mexican Congress on April 14, 1823, and represents an eagle perched on a nopal growing on a rock rising from the waters of a lake. In the right talon is held a snake and the eagle is in the attitude of tearing it to pieces with its beak. The size of the medal is similar to that of the peso, but somewhat larger, and the metal is silver. The name of the engraver, JOSE GUERRERO, is found below the wreath on the obverse. The latter was a well-known Mexican die cutter, and numerous medals bear his stamp. The inscription on the obverse, AL MERITO Y PATRIOTISMO DEL CUIDADANO VICENTE GUERRERO, DEDICADA POR SU AUTOR EN S. LUIS POTOSI. A. 1828, in substance meaning To the Merit and Patriotism of the Citizen Vicente Guerrero, dedicated by its author in San Luis Potosi in the year 1828.

The medal very probably refers to Guerrero's action in putting down a movement which took place in 1828 on the part of a number of military officers, headed by Vice President Bravo, to cause the suppression of secret societies, dismissal of the Cabinet, dismissal of Poinsett, the American Minister to Mexico, and a strict fulfillment of the constitution and laws. Gen. Santa Anna also was a conspicuous figure in this movement. Vice President Bravo with 600 men established headquarters at the town of Tulancingo, and was assaulted by Gen. Guerrero with 1500 men on Jan. 6, 1828, as a result of which Bravo and the remainder of the chiefs of the revolution were captured.

Vicente Guerrero was born in the town of Tixtla (now in the State of Guerrero), Mexico, in 1782, the certificate of his christening being dated Aug. 10, 1782, wherein he is named Vicente Ramon, according to Bancroft's "History of Mexico." His parents were humble, and his opportunities for education were meagre, it being said that he was so illiterate that he could scarcely write his name. He began his military career at an early age, and is said to have been one of the first to enlist under Morelos, being made a Captain in 1811, and was conspicuous in the latter's campaigns. His advancement was rapid until he reached the rank of General, and he served a short period as Minister of War. He was elected President of Mexico, and installed on April 1, 1829. Although affairs in Mexico were in a chaotic state, yet his administration was progressive, one of its chief acts being the general abolition of slavery, the proclamation being signed by him on Sept. 15, 1829. One of his acts was to pardon the officers who took part in the movement of Tulancingo. A revolution against Guerrero caused him to withdraw from the Presidency on December, 1829, to his private estate near Tixtla, but later he raised an army, which was defeated in January, 1831. A few days later, through betrayal, he was captured by his enemies. He was tried on several charges, and sentenced to death. On Feb. 14, 1831, he was shot at Cuilapa.

The Legislature of Oaxaca in March, 1833, decreed that his remains should be exhumed and deposited in the Church of Santo Domingo, and the town of Cuilapa was created a city under the name of Ciudad Guerrero. The same year the National Congress decreed that his remains be transferred to Mexico, and placed in a mausoleum in the Santa Paula Cemetery. This, however, was not done until 1842. On April 8, 1843, a monument was ordered to be erected in Santa Paula at public expense and dedicated to Guerrero.

A New Variety of Baltimore Store Card.



Above is illustrated, probably for the first time, a variety of store card issued in Baltimore that has not been published up to this time. The size of the piece is that of a twenty-dollar gold piece, the general design of which has been followed out rather closely, with the exception of the inscription. This resemblance undoubtedly explains the scarcity of the piece, which is the only one known, and is the only specimen of the variety that has been seen by President Frank G. Duffield. Mr. Duffield has made a close study of the store cards and other metallic issues of Baltimore, and compiled a list of the pieces, which was published in *THE NUMISMATIST* in March, 1907, Pages 65-87. In this list Mr. Duffield mentions one variety of the store cards issued by Steinbach, which is size 28, American scale. He states: "In 1856 George P. Steinbach and A. F. Russell engaged in the fancy goods and notions business at 77 North Howard Street. In 1859 Mr. Steinbach became sole proprietor of the



business, which he conducted for a number of years, being located successively at 79, 216, and 171 West Baltimore Street and 23 North Charles Street. As an importer of fancy goods he first appears in the directory of 1870. In 1887 he became an extensive manufacturer of children's carriages, and in 1890 was succeeded by the Steinbach Manufacturing Company."

The workmanship of the new variety of card is clearly German, and it is evident that it came from the same source as that of numerous other cards and spielmarks with which those who make a study of this series are familiar. In size, design, and workmanship it closely resembles the card issued by Strassburger, Nuhn & Co. in New York City, which is now also rare. This rarity is no doubt due to the fact that its similarity to the regular Government twenty-dollar piece soon drew the attention of the authorities, who suppressed it.

The variety given the number of 140 in Mr. Duffield's list was composed of copper, while the newer specimen is made up of a brass-like composition.

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

Following are given a number of supplementary tables to the above-entitled article, which comprise varieties which have come to the attention of Dr. McGirk since the publication of his tables of varieties:

SUPPLEMENT CENTS 1803			
Under S	Same as 1A. plus, Border to right of fig. 3 to drapery: Drapery thru base of bust thru hair between lower curls. - - GIES. -		12
Under S	Break connecting bust to border $11\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. long: Wide break joining RIO of AMERICA to border $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. long: - - - GIES. -		13
Bet. E&S	Lump under chin: ST of STATES to border by crack 10 m.m. - GIES. -		12
Just under S	Distinct double regula: - - - - - McGIRK-		10
Just under E	Same as 5A. plus, Border between D & S to left wreath: Point of upper left stem thru S to border: End of left stem broken: - GIES. -		9
" "	Same as 5A2 plus break thru top of A of STATES almost touching T's on either side. - - - - - GIES. -		9
" "	NONE - - - - - GIES. -		10
" "	Border bet. UN of UNITED to a point midway bet. the top of their stands: Left stem end to the left foot of A of AMERICA: - GIES. -		10
Bet. E&S	NONE - - - - - GIES. -		10
Under S	Border bet. D & S to wreath: Point of left upper leaf thru last S: Border at 2nd. T thru upper left wreath to top of N, thru top of E thru wreath to left foot of M: Upper left leaf at base thru field thru right wreath to left field between F & A. - - - GIES. -		12
Just under S	Last S of STATES recut, faint trace of an S seen to the left of its base: Reverse T's deficient at right base. - - GIES. -		11
Bet. E&S	NONE - - - - - GIES. -		9
	NONE - - - - - GIES. -		11
Bet. E&S	Irregular break on neck close curl: Border bet S & O to shoulder, "Lizzard variety" - - - - - GIES. -		12
SUPPLEMENT CENTS 1805.			
Between E&S	Small	Same as 1A plus another outling of a fig. 5 to the left of 5,	8
SUPPLEMENT CENTS 1806.			
Between E&S of STATES.	Small.	Crack in curl near fig. 1. Crack on edge before neck pointing to chin, 2 m.m. long. - - - GIES. -	11
SUPPLEMENT CENTS 1807.			
Between E & S	Small.	Perfect bow and knot. OF perfect: Regula thru right ribbon to A of AMERICA - - - GIES. -	10
Over E.	Small	Field before lip to border opposite: Field before neck toward border 3 m.m. long. - - - GIES. -	11
Over E.	"	Same as 4B, plus crack from junction of neck and bust thru neck and hair: Very sharp comet with a ridge in center which joins a point on milling. G. KRAFT. -	12
5K.	Same as in 5A.	O of date over last A of AMERICA. - - - GIES. -	
5L.	" " " " 5A. O " " "	Over I of UNITED. - - - GEO. ROSS.	
5M.	" " " " 5A. O " " "	Over left ribbon end. - - - McGIRK.	
6B.	" " " " 6A. O " " "	Over 1st. o of 1/100. - - - GIES.	
7C	" " " " 7A O " " "	Over last S of STATES. - - - GIES.	
7D.	" " " " 7A O " " "	Over F of OF. - - - GIES.	
way by which rarity can be determined,			

SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1809 CHAS.E.McGIRK M.D.										
	1B.	Fig's.large.9 cut over 8	9		Under center of 8.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1810,										
	3C. 302	Small figures,ones low.	9 9		To right of 8.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1814,										
	1B	Fig. 4 has a crosslet.	9		Much to right of 8.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2		
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1816,										
	2E2	Directly at	Bet.1 of date & first star.	1-6, not 1.	9	18 1 6	Rec.	At point.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1817,										
	2E	Directly at	Bet.5&6th.10. 6	1-1. 1-7.	9	18 17	Per.	1/2 under.	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	3M2	Just below,	Under 6th.	over 7.	7	1817	"	Under.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6G	15 Stars,	Under 2nd.star.	" 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6H	"	" 11th. "	" 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6I	"	Eq.bet 2 & 3.	" 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6J	"	Under 6th.	" 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	6K	"	Under 4th.	" 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1817	"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1818,										
	1B	Above	Under 10th.	Eq over 1 & 8	9	1 818	Per.	Under	1	1
	1C	"	" 6th.	" " "	9	1 818	"	"	1	1
	1D	"	" 8th.	" " "	9	1 818	"	"	1	1
	2H2	Directly At.	Bet.7&8 010.7th.	1-8, 1-1,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 81 8	"	"	2	2
	2J2	"	" 5&6 010.6th.	1-8, 1-1,	8	1 8 1 8	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	3L2	Below.	" 9&10 , 9th.	over 8	9	1 81 8	"	1/2 beyond	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1819,										
	2A2	AT	Under 5th.	1-1 1-9	10	Small	Per.	1/2 of fig.1 under	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	2H	"	" 6th.	1-1 1-9	9	"	"	1/2 " 1 "	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
	3I	BELOW	" 5th.	over 9,	9	Large 19/18	1/2	" " 1 "	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1820,										
	1K	ABOVE	Under 6th.	over 2,	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large,	Per.	Plain.	Under	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	212	Directly At,	Under 6th.	1-2, 1-0.	9	Small,	20 19	Curled	"	2 2
	2N	"	Bet.5&6th.010.5	1-2, 1-0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Per.	"	"	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1821,										
	1F	Above	Eq.bet. 6 & 7th.	Eq.over 2&1.	9	Large	Per.		Under.	2 3
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1823,										
	20	Above	Bet 6&7 010.6th.	Eq. over 23,	8	Eq. Spa.	Per.			2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1809									
Same as 1A plus, E thru 4th.bunch of leaves to top leaf of 5th.-MCGIRK									12
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1810									
Same as 3B. but no reverse crack thru A of STATES. -								- GIES -	10
Same as 3A. Reverse border broken over RI of AMERICA.								- G.R.ROSS -	12
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1814									
Tripple profile of of nose and chin: I and Y of LIBERTY recut. - GIES -									11
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1816.									
2	2	1½	On a line.	Obv.crack as in 2E. Rev.top of O thru top of F to border above R,of AMER. -				W.B.GOULD -	8
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1817.									
3	3	2½	¾ m.m.to R.of S	Double profile: S of STATES OF AMERICA conn. Obv.2D before break,rev.of 2B.-				N.R.YOUNG.-	6
1½	2½	1½	4 m.m. to R.	Same as 3M but no break coronet to border, "open mouth".				- GIES. -	8
1½	2½	2	¼ m.m. to R of S	NONE - - - - -				- MILLARD. -	7
1½	2½	2	¼ m.m., R, S	NONE - - - - -				- MILLARD. -	7
1½	2½	2	¼ m.m., R, S	NONE - - - - -				J.H.CORNELL. -	7
1½	2½	2	¼ m.m., R, S	NONE - - - - -				J.H.CORNELL. -	7
1½	2½	2	¼ m.m., R, S	NONE - - - - -				N.R.YOUNG. -	7
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1818.									
3	2	2½	½ under S.	NONE - - - - -				- GIES,	9
3	2	2½	½ ,, S.	NONE - - - - -				- GOULD,	8
3	2	2½	½ ,, S.	NONE - - - - -				- EATON,	8
2	1½	1½	On a line.	NONE - - - - -				- GOULD,	4
2	3	1½	¼ m.m.to right	Border bet 7 & 8th.stars, Double cut nostrils upper lip, chin and base of bust. -				GIES,	7
2½	3	2½	To right of S.	S of STATES to F of OF:Compass mark -				GIES,	7
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1819.									
2½	2½	3	¼ m.m.to right	NONE - - - - -				- EATON,	3
2½	2½	2½	On a line.	As in 2F. I of LIBERTY efficient,R of AMER. recut, first R distinctly seen. -				MCGIRK,	9
2½	2	2	Under center	NONE - - - - -				- GOULD,	7
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1820.									
2½	3½	2½	Bet.S & O.	TE of STATES connected. - - -				MCGIRK,	7
2	1½	1½	¼ m.m.under S.	NONE - - - - -				- ROSS,	6
1½	2	1½	¼ m.m., ,, S.	Compass mark 11th.star under date to 7th. ROSS,					9
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1821.									
2½	3	2	On a line.	Border at first star thru 2 & 3rd. to bord. bet. 3 & 4th. stars. -				GIES,	11
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1823.									
2	2	1½	On a line.	Border broken between 5 & 6th.stars. -				ROSS,	12



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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

The present European war, with its investment and capture of cities and the newspaper accounts of the different towns and localities involved in the conflict, are but familiar reminders to the numismatist of a vast amount of coins, especially siege pieces, that were struck in that part of Europe.

The battleground of Belgium and Northern France was an extremely rich field of numismatics. The old Duchies of Burgundy, Brabant, Flanders, Limburg, Hainault, and countless other localities once were prolific coinage centres. Such towns as Antwerp, Tirlemont, Lilles, Valenciennes, Brussels, and Tournai, that we have recently read about, have had their sieges in the past and have issued necessity coins.

The American Numismatic Society has placed on display, in addition to the current coins of the countries now at war, pieces struck by cities in a state of siege, and a special meeting for November second will be held for the discussion of the subject, at which a number of papers will be read.

These siege pieces have always been of especial interest to collectors, not only on account of the history attached to them, but on account of their odd shapes and crude workmanship. In former times sieges were apt to be of long duration and the inhabitants were often driven to desperate straits. The city governments also, shut off from the rest of their country, were hard pressed for money to withstand the sieges, hence the need of a special issue. Often the bullion collected was the gold and silver plate and ornaments belonging to the churches and the townspeople. This was melted down and crude money struck off, or in some instances the plate was cut up into pieces of different weights and stamped. At other times, when the precious metals were not available or called for, copper, brass, lead, cardboard or paper were used, with the promise to redeem when some favorable time presented itself.

This siege money is often called obsidional money from the Latin word *obsidio*, a siege, and many of the pieces have this word or some form of the verb in various contractions.

Scattered instances of this form of money have been made from the earliest times, but not until the latter part of the middle ages did the use become general. Probably the earliest siege coins of modern times were issued during the minority of Philip le Beau by order of Philip of Cleves, when the little village of L'Ecluse was besieged in 1492 and 1493.

A number of different cities issued siege coins during the time of the Emperor Charles V. We find coins of Tournai dated 1521, Pavia 1524, Cremona 1526, Catanzaro 1528, and Vienna in 1529, when that city was besieged by the Turks. Pope Clement VII. in 1527 issued obsidional pieces in the castle of St. Angelo at Rome while he was besieged by Charles V. The first use of the word *obessa* on a coin was during the siege of Pavia in 1524.

During the long wars of the Spaniards in the Low Countries we find a most prolific use of such coins. From 1567 to 1712 fifty-three sieges alone were responsible for special necessity issues, representing thirty-six different cities now located in the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Germany has not been free from these issues. The Schmalkaldic War, the Thirty Years War, the wars with Louis XIV. and Napoleon, have caused many obsidional issues, as well as many local disturbances. Several pieces were issued by towns resisting their bishops.

Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Russia have had their sieges and consequent issues; many of these were in the wars against the Turks. Italy, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries also present their quota to this series, as well as England and Ireland during the times when Charles I. was at odds with his Parliament.

The French Revolution and Napoleon bring up the list with sieges in the Low Countries, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Dalmatia, where we have the sieges of Zara and Cattaro.

The Revolutions of 1848 and the Franco-Prussian War bring up the list to more modern times, but these latter issues were chiefly of paper money. These siege pieces have not been confined to Europe, for we find instances in all parts of the globe—as the siege of Manilla in 1828, Ovan in northern Africa, Gordon in Khartoom, the Boers in the Transvaal, and several places in the new world, especially in South America.

Probably the days of siege coins are over, as this war is beginning to demonstrate that the investment and reduction of a city is now a matter of a few days.

The American Numismatic Society will hold its next regular meeting on the afternoon of Saturday, November 21. This is the first business meeting of the fall season.

The building of The American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, will be open for the convenience of members and their friends on the following evenings, 1914: Monday, Nov. 2 and Dec. 7.

Ressegna Numismatica for July, 1914.

The number for this month is, as usual, full of matter interesting to numismatists, the leading article, by Sig. L. Correr, having reference to an important find of fifty-eight "vittoriati," made in 1828, but which has just come to public notice, and which contains quite a number of important pieces. Sig. Palmiero Palmieri contributes an interesting article on a rare denaro of Lucca, issued by Emperor Conrad I., (1016-1039.) There are a number of interesting book reviews, and much data relating to recent numismatic publications. There is given a long list of the accounts of finds of Roman coins, and an illustrated article on the reconstruction of the "labaro," or standard, of Emperor Constantine. A number of pages are devoted to numismatic news from all parts of the world, which is of exceptional value to any one interested in numismatic subjects. The number ends with a list of some of the highest prices brought at the sale of Papal coins at Paris, June 15-16, by M. Etienne Bourgey, one of which was 4600 francs brought by a golden ducat of Pius III. (Cinagli No. 1 and Serafini No. 1.) Another coin, a golden quadruple scudo of Clement VIII., issued at Avignon, (Cinaglia No. 4, but not mentioned by Serafini,) brought 4500 francs.

Publications Received.

No. 2, Vol. 1, of the United States Coin Company *Bulletin* for October, 1914, contains a list of United States coins, principally cents, with fixed prices.

The *Bulletin*, issued by the Chicago Numismatic Society, for October, 1914, contains interesting news of that society. We note that Spink & Sons have notified the Chicago Society "that owing to the war the August *Numismatic Circular* has only just been received from the printers, and the next issue will not appear until October."

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THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXVII.

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 12

Historic Sidelights on Some Coins of Transylvania.

BY MORITZ WORMSER.

[This paper was read before the New York Numismatic Club on Friday evening, Nov. 13, 1914.—Ed.]

A very few of you here this evening are likely to have heard much about Transylvania or to have been particularly interested in the coins of that country. Situated in a corner of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it has escaped national fame, until during the last few months we have occasionally heard of this part of the Austrian monarchy as having been invaded, or its boundaries, at least, having been crossed by the invading Russian armies.

Although comparatively unknown in a historic sense, this small country to one who has taken the trouble to investigate it, presents a most absorbing history, and a series of coins which are attractive, varied and of considerable historical as well as numismatic interest. Especially picturesque is the appearance of the portraits on these coins, showing as they do the elaborate costume, characterized by national features, which appear in the dress of the inhabitants even today.

The name "Transylvania" is the officially latinized name for the country, the "Land beyond the Forest", referring to the wooded mountains which surround it on all sides. The German name is "Siebenburgen", for which there are two explanations; the usual, and probably correct one—as it corresponds with the representation on the coat of arms—refers to the seven castles, or burgs, which formed the original settlements of the so-called Saxons: Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Mediasch, Muhlenbach, Schassburg; the other derivation from Cibin—castles, or settlements, on the Cibin River, which is not very likely.

Even to-day Transylvania has preserved its medieval aspects, the towns having many old walls, towers, and churches, their highest eminences crowned with fortified castles, and the inhabitants preserving many of their ancient customs, institutions, and dress. It is a country rich in historical relics, and often there are finds of hidden treasures which were confided to hiding places during the turbulent war times of older days. There is a good story of the village of Heltau and its church. This was struck by lightning and seriously damaged in 1794, and there was no money available for the repairs. The pastor and the elders were helpless, but the old church warden offered to reveal a hiding place of the hidden church treasure which had been handed down to him by his predecessor. A movable panel was found behind the centre one of three wooden chairs. Inside was found an iron door, into which a rusty old key fitted. This led to a small vault paved with brick, one of which was marked with a cross. Under it was found a wooden chest, containing the silver treasure of the church, as well as a bag of silver and gold coins from the time of the Bathorys. It was necessary to use only part of this treasure to defray these expenses, and the remainder was put back, when at a much later time in this century it was again recovered and used up.

The collecting of coins of Transylvania has been a favorite subject with specialists who collect coins of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but two collections whose catalogues have been of especial assistance to me and which, owing to their completeness and the scholarliness of their cataloguers, deserve special mention, have been that of Count Szechenyi, catalogued by John Nepomuk and C. M. Denis as early as 1807, and which can be read at our Public Library; the other the Montenuovo collection, which was dispersed at auction in 1880 by the firm of Adolph Hess Nachf. of Frankfurt, Germany, but not until first it had been deservedly perpetuated in an exhaustive and excellent catalogue.

Before proceeding further into my subject, it will be best to give you a summary of the exhibits which Mr. Frey and myself have here this evening, and which of course, merely touches on the surface the large and rich series of Transylvanian coins. Upon my arrival here this evening I have been pleasantly surprised and gratified at the fine series of coins of Transylvania which Messrs. Proskey and Imhoff have brought with them, and which are supplementing very nicely the omissions of Mr. Frey's and my own tribute.

The following is a chronological and descriptive list of the coins exhibited here this evening by Mr. Frey and myself:

1. Ducat of Sigismund Bathory, 1592, Nagybanja Mint. Obverse Holy Virgin and Child. Reverse St. Ladislaus standing to left, below small shield with three tusks.



SIGISMUND BATHORY, NAGYBANJA DUCAT, 1592. Collection of A. R. Frey.

2. Ducat of Sigismund Bathory, 1597. Description is same, excepting that St. Ladislaus is standing to the right; the date 1597 appears in the inscription, and in the reverse field appear the letters N. B., for Nagybanja.



THALER OF SIGISMUND BATHORY, 1597, NAGYBANJA MINT.
Collection of Moritz Wormser.

3. Thaler of Sigismund Bathory, 1599, Nagybanja Mint. Obverse bust in armor holding kalpag; to the right in field, small Maltese cross. Reverse crowned coat of arms showing three wolves' tusks, this being the Bathory arms. Inscription shows "Prince of Holy Roman Empire," and the initials N. B., for Nagybanja.



DUCAT OF ANDREAS BATHORY, 1599. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

4. Ducat of Andreas Bathory, 1599. Obverse bust in clerical garb full face, holding Bishop's staff. Reverse, shield with three wolves tusks surmounted by

cardinal's hat. Letters N. B., for Nagybanya Mint. Inscription: Andreas. Miser. Div. Cardin. Tr. Mol. Et. Val Princ. Episc. Varmiens. Sic. Com. 1599. Note that instead of calling himself ruler, "by the Grace of God", he claims to be so "through divine mercy".



DUCAT OF HERMANNSTADT, 1613. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

5. Ducat of Hermannstadt, 1613, struck in commemoration of this city's homage to Gabriel Bethlen. Obverse, inscription in six lines, referring to the coronation under prosperous auspices. On a plain shield, below a crown, the crossed swords of Hermannstadt over a triangle, with hearts in the corners, and the letters Ci-Bi. (Cibiniensis for Hermanstadt.)



DUCAT OF GABRIEL BETHLEN, 1621. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

6. Ducat of Gabriel Bethlen, 1621, struck at Kremnitz. Obverse, bust to the right, holding sceptre. Initials K. B., for Kremnitz. Reverse, Virgin holding infant, upon small Hungarian shield. Inscription refers to his being elected King of Hungary, etc.

7. Ducat of Gabriel Bethlen, 1622. Same description.

8. Ducat of George Rakoczi 1646. Same description as following.



DUCAT OF GEORGE RAKOZI, 1646. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

9. Ducat of George Rakoczi. Bust to right, holding sceptre. Reverse eagle holding sword, striding to the left, this being the Rakoczi family insignia, "aquila," above line, below seven castles; initials A. I., for Alba Iulia (Weissenburg.)



DUCAT OF ACHATIUS BARCZAI, 1659. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

10. Ducat of Achatius Barczai, struck at Clausenburg, 1659. Bust to right holding sceptre. Reverse crowned coat of arms, showing half eagle, sun and crescent, and seven castles of Transylvania; and arm holding sword transfixed by arrow, being the shield of the family of Barczay, small letters C. V. (for Colos-Var.)



MICHAEL APAFI, HERMANNSTADT DUCAT, 1662. Collection of A. R. Frey.

11. Michael Apafi Ducat, 1662. Hermannstadt Mint. Obverse half length to right holding kalpag. Reverse elaborate crowned arms of Transylvania, with center shield of family of Apafi; below the shield of Hermannstadt, showing the triangle and the crossed swords.



THALER OF MICHAEL APAFI, 1681. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

12. Thaler Michael Apafi, 1681, struck at A. I. Weissenburg. Obverse kneeling figure to right holding sceptre. Reverse double coat of arms showing the seven castles, the sun and crescent and the half eagle of Transylvania, and the small centre shield of Apafi, a helmet transfixes by a sword.



DUCAT OF EMERICH TOKOLI, 1690. Collection of Moritz Wormser.

13. Ducat of Emerich Tokoli, 1690. Obverse bust to right holding sceptre. Reverse, coat of arms of Transylvania with family shield of Tokoli, showing double eagle and surmounted by two helmets from which spring two lions.

14. Ducat of Charles VI. struck for Transylvania, 1738. Reverse double eagle, with Transylvania centre shield. Obverse, laureated head of Emperor to right.



MARIA THERESA DUCAT STRUCK FOR TRANSYLVANIA, 1761.
Collection of A. R. Frey.

15. Ducat of Maria Theresa struck for Transylvania, 1761. Obverse, bust of Empress to right. Reverse, same as before.

This very small sample list of exhibitions will show you the variety of mints, which must seem surprising for such a small country, and in addition to these there are quite a few more in Messrs. Proskey and Imhoff's exhibits, namely, those of Fogaras (A. F.—Arcis Forgarasiensis), Mediasch, (M. S.—Megyes Civitas), Schaessburg and Kronstadt, (C. B.—Civitas Brassovia.)



JOHN I., ZAPOLYA, CLAUSENBURG DUCAT, 1540. Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

In reference to the mint at Alba Julia, the old Roman City, later Weissenburg, the name of this city was later changed to Karlsburg, named after Emperor Charles VI., in whose reign it was converted into a strong fortress. In connection with Nagybanja and its mint, it is interesting to note that very rich mines of precious metals are located near this city, and that in fact Transylvania is very rich in such products. This may account for the very comprehensive gold coinage of this country, small though it is, and the frequency of issues of 10-ducat pieces, which have been struck by nearly everyone of its rulers, and as a reminder let me tell you that a 10-ducat piece is a gold piece the size of a thaler, as you can see in the specimen shown. In fact, in passing I want to mention that one ruler, Michael Apafi, in 1677 struck a 100-ducat piece, in two copies only, one of which was given as a present to Emperor Leopold, and is in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna.



GABRIEL BATHORY, NAGYBANJA DUCAT, 1613. Collection of David Proskey.

I have here a sketch map which will give you a clearer idea of the exact location of Transylvania in the southeast corner of Austria-Hungary, bordering on what to-day are Bulgaria and Rumania, and if you consider this situation for a moment it will be clear to you that Transylvania for many centuries formed the pioneer state of western civilization as well as the buffer state between the East and the West, between Turkey and Austria.



GABRIEL BETHLEN, CLAUSENBURG DUCAT, 1614. Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

Transylvania was originally part of the Roman Empire, the Province of Dacia, and after the collapse of the Roman Empire was exposed to the inroads and invasions of every succeeding horde of conquerors which rolled from the East to the West. Thus it was successively settled by the Goths, Huns, and a number of other nationalities, and then the Bulgarians, Magyars and Kumanes. King Ladislaus I. of Hungary in the eleventh century subdued the Kumanes and annexed the country which is now Transylvania to Hungary.

It was undoubtedly during this period that one of the three nationalities which for a long time were the only ones enjoying political rights in Transylvania was settled there. These were the Szekler, who are descendants of the Magyar race, and whose name literally means "Guardians of the Frontier," which sufficiently explains the purpose of their settlement in Transylvania.

Our coins show this element of the population, for the sun and crescent of the coat of arms which we have already described is the symbol of this race. All the coins also refer to the title of the princes of Transylvania as counts of the Szekler, "Comes Siculorum."

The second important element of the population consists of the so-called "Saxons," a pure German race which had been called to Transylvania in the twelfth century, when Hungary was ruled by Geisa II. They came from Flanders, and the Rhein countries, and some probably also from the Saxon lands for the purpose of colonizing and establishing German culture in these fertile but uncultivated frontier lands. They later constituted the burgher class in the political make-up of the country.



GABRIEL BETHLEN, WEISSENBURG DUCAT, 1620. Collection of David Proskey.

The third one of the recognized nationalities are the Hungarians, a large stream of whom had gradually filtered into the country to live side by side with the other two, especially during the many years that Transylvania was joined to Hungary. These constituted principally the estate of the nobles.

Outside of other minor racial elements, there is still a fourth very important one, which, however, has only in the last two centuries achieved such importance and then caused considerable internal strife. This is the Wallachian or Rumanian element, descendants of the old Roman legions and an admixture of later invaders.



JOHANN KEMENY, CLAUSENBURG THALER, 1661. Collection of David Proskey.

Another interesting incident in the colonization of Transylvania occurred under King Andrew I. of Hungary, who called in the Knights of the Teutonic Order in the last half of the thirteenth century and gave them possession of the so-called "Burzenland," a part of Transylvania, where they might carry on war against, oppress and convert the heathen Kumanes. The Order succeeded, but grew so independent in its success that it attempted to turn over its land in direct allegiance to the Pope, ignoring the overlordship of the King of Hungary. The latter of course could not permit this, and deprived the Teutonic order of its lands in Transylvania, driving it out of these possessions.

Transylvania suffered from the invasion of the Mongols in 1241, and that of the Turks in 1391, but as a rule it enjoyed internal peace and order under the rule, and as a part of the lands of the Hungarian Kings. In 1224 King Andrew

II. granted to the Saxons of Transylvania their Golden Charter, and among his successors was King Mathew, whose rule was so benevolent that upon his death his subjects said "The King is dead, and dead now is justice."

Transylvania owes its existence as a separate state to the invasion of the Turks, which in the battle of Mohacs, 1526, destroyed the Kingdom of Hungary. Its independence began in 1535 and finally ended in 1713, and this is the period which is roughly covered by our coins this evening.



MICHAEL APAFI, FOGARAS TEN DUCATS, 1670. Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

Johann Zapolya, a Transylvanian noble, made common cause with the invading Turks, and as a reward was made King of Hungary, and received Transylvania as vassal of the Sultan. It had been agreed, however, that after Zapolya's death Hungary should revert to Emperor Ferdinand, and, as this stipulation was not observed, restless conditions continued in Transylvania until finally Stephen Bathory in 1571 was elected Prince of Transylvania by the Estates. He had the honor in 1576 to be elected King of Poland, so that his brother, Christopher Bathory, was designated as his successor with the title of "Vaiwoda." These were the first princes of this noble family which was destined to give a number of rulers to the elective throne of Transylvania. The next ruler of this family was Sigismund Bathory, shown in our exhibit, who introduced the order of the Jesuits, and in order to rid himself of the Turkish



MICHAEL APAFI, HEXAGONAL THALER KLIPPE, HERMANNSTADT, 1663. Collection of David Proskey.

sovereignty entered into a treaty of alliance with Emperor Rudolph II. in 1595. Sigismund was to receive the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and a knight of the Golden Fleece, and Transylvania, parts of Hungary, Moldavia and Wallachy—whose Vaiwoda had rebelled against the Turks and desired the protection of Sigismund—were to be ceded to Sigismund for life. If he were to die without heir, these provinces were to be joined to Hungary at such time. He was also to receive in marriage the hands of a princess of the house of Hapsburg, and as a result married Mary Christine, daughter of Duke Charles

of Styria. Supported by the Emperor, he waged successful wars against the Turks, and penetrated into Wallachy, as far as Tergovitz. In 1597 he resigned his Transylvania throne for the Duchy of Oppeln, in Silesia, and an annual pension of 50,000 ducats, ceding Transylvania to Rudolph in accordance with his treaty. But, dissatisfied with this arrangement and vacillating and undecided as he was, he returned the following year to resume his rule over Transylvania. In 1599 he sent his wife, Princess Christine, back to Styria, and on Feb. 18 turned the reins of government over to his cousin, Andrew Cardinal Bishop of Ermeland, this latter being situated in Prussia and subject to Poland. Andrew's reign lasted only until Oct. 30 of that year, as he was decisively beaten by the Imperial General George Basta in the "Pass of the Red Tower," and was subsequently assassinated. Thus his rule lasted only seven months, and his coins, of which we have a ducat on exhibition, are very rare. In fact, neither Montenuovo nor Szechenyi possess one, and Denis in his catalogue states that coins of this ruler are unknown. Kohler, on the other hand, in the "Ducat Cabinet" described this coin. A gold coin, as well as a thaler, are known also, which were struck by the Veiwoda Michael the Brave, who helped in the defeat of Andrew.



GABRIEL BETHLEN, MEDIASCH DOUBLE THALER KLIPPE, 1627.
Collection of C. H. Imhoff.

In 1601 Sigismund returned to avenge the murder of Andrew and was elected Prince of Transylvania by the Diet. But as the Emperor did not approve of this election and as the imperial army under George Basta lent emphasis to the Emperor's wishes, Sigismund was finally compelled to abdicate and to retire to Prague, where he continued to live and enjoy his pension until 1613.

These and the following years were years of misery and utter despair for Transylvania. The city of Hermannstadt even issued medals upon the frightful conditions obtaining, owing to the devastation of the Imperial, Turkish, Wallachian armies, and their camp follower, the plague. The Austrians were finally compelled to retreat, and Stephen Boskai followed, but ruled only three years, to be followed by Sigismund Rackoczi for only one year. The last of the Bathorys, Gabriel Bathory, followed him, after being elected by the Estates. He ruled with such cruelty that he was called "Transylvania's pestilence," and the Turks gave him the epithet "Madman." Gabriel's armies had to stand siege in the city of Hermannstadt in 1611, while he himself laid siege to the city of Kronstadt in 1612, which was bravely defended by Michael Weiss, to which sieges several coins bear witness. Bethlen Gabor, or, as he is better known, Gabriel Bethlen, asked assistance from the Turks, calling the attention of the Sultan to Bathory's cruel misrule. A large Turkish army came to the rescue, and Gabriel Bathory was assassinated at Grosswardein in 1613.

Gabriel Bethlen was elected as successor, and upon his succession the ducat shown here was struck by the city of Hermannstadt. Gabriel Bathory had said of the city of Hermannstadt that "He who will make himself master of Transylvania, must have the keys of Hermannstadt in his pocket." I wish to call attention to this ducat, which shows prominently the coat of arms of Hermannstadt, two crossed swords. This refers to the legend that there the Saxons under Count Herman gave their vows of allegiance to King Geisa over two swords driven crosswise into the ground, which are represented therefore in the city's arms.

Gabriel Bethlen remained at the helm of Transylvania from 1613 until his death in 1629, and managed to navigate the ship of state through the turbulent waves of the Thirty Years' War with a firm hand, establishing what might be called the "Golden Age" of Transylvania.

We have already seen that he had established himself with the aid of the Turks, and when the beginnings of the Thirty Years' War broke out in 1618, they soon found him espousing the cause of the Protestants. He invaded the Hungarian lands of the Emperor, penetrated far into them, and was elected King of Hungary. On the coins shown here to-night this explains the legend "Electus Hungariae, etc., Rex," the Hungarian shield, as well as the fact that these coins came from the Kremnitz mint, which as you know, is not in Transylvania, but in Hungary. What strikes me rather as an anomaly on these coins is the picture of the Holy Virgin, in spite of the fact that they were struck by a Protestant prince fighting in behalf of his religion—or at least nominally doing so—and it proves the occasional preponderance of type rather than thought in the design of coins, the Madonna evidently surviving from the coins of Sigismund Bathory. Gabriel Bethlen waged war against the Emperor three times, but proved rather a faithless ally, as he always allowed himself to be pacified by the cession of some small slices of Hungary and Silesia. He married Katherine of Brandenburg, a Protestant princess, and the last years of his life were devoted to the pursuits of peace and the furtherance of its blessings in his lands, industry, arts and commerce flourishing in Transylvania. Upon his death he was generous enough to leave 47,000 thaler for the establishment of the academy at Weissenburg.



ACHATIUS BARCSAY, CRONSTADT NECESSITY THALER, 1660.
Collection of David Proskey.

After a short interval of internal dissension, the Estates in 1631 elected George Rakoczi I. as prince, and he also succeeded in establishing for Transylvania a place in international history and politics by joining France and Sweden in 1643 in their war upon Austria. He thereby secured further parts of Hungary for his domains, and the title of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire as well as religious privileges for the Protestants of Hungary. He is represented by a number of coins to-night.

In 1648, upon his death, he was succeeded by his son George Rakoczi II., who had the misfortune to be too ambitious, and, against the wishes of Turkey, allied himself to the Swedes, and attacked Poland with a strong army. He was badly defeated, and the Sultan, to punish him for his disregard of his wishes, attempted to compel him to abdicate.

A large army of Turks and Wallachians overran Transylvania in order to put on the throne the proteges of the Sultan, first Franz Rhedey, and then Achatius Barczay, whose ducat and thaler are shown here. The latter's reign was short-lived, from 1658-1660, and rested mainly on the Turkish arms and armies. Rakoczy was defeated by Achatius Barczay at Clausenburg and died in 1660 as the result of a wound received in this battle. But Barczay in his turn was not supported by the Estates, and after a defeat was compelled to resign in favor of the candidate of the Estates, Johann Kemeny, who took no chances and had Barczay assassinated or executed. (One of his thaler is shown by Mr. Proskey.) Johann Kemeny fared no better, as the Sultan could not sanction

his election, and in spite of the aid of imperial auxiliaries he was defeated by the Turks at Gross-Alisch, and fell in this battle.

The Turks then decided that it was time to establish a stronger man on the throne of Transylvania, and Michael Apafi, son of a judge or Mayor of Hermannstadt, was elected by the Estates in 1661. There is a story connected with his election, as follows: The Sultan instructed his vizier, Ali Pasha, that a ruler must be found, and this clever vizier picked up the first man he found in the market-place at Maros Vasarhely, thinking that he could fill the place. The man proved to be only a butcher, who lacked confidence in himself and his ability to make good, but he offered to take the Pasha to the right man. With a retinue of 500 horsemen, they rode to Apafi's castle at Malmburg, and proclaimed him regent at Maros Vasarhely.

Michael Apafi ruled the land successfully and with a strong hand, (there are quite a number of his coins here tonight), and he even piloted the country through the wars between the Emperor and the Turks, during which the Turks laid siege to Vienna in 1683. He himself had to take part in this siege on the side of the Turks, and was rewarded by the Sultan with the promise of the succession as prince of Transylvania for his son. But the imperial arms proved victorious over the Turks, and the strong places of Transylvania were conquered and occupied by the Emperor's armies. This compelled Apafi and the Estates of Transylvania in 1688 to recognize the sovereignty of Austria and to agree to the ultimate absorption of Transylvania into Hungary.

Michael Apafi died in 1690, and his son, Michael II., who was not yet of age, was supported by the Austrians as candidate. The Turks, however, set up Emerich Tokoli, (see the ducat in our exhibit), who was accepted by the diet of the Estates in September, 1690, as prince of Transylvania. His rule only lasted until the end of this same year, when he was driven out by the imperial troops, under Ludwig of Baden, and compelled to retire into Wallachy. His career as a soldier of fortune, however, is sufficiently picturesque to be considered by us briefly. He was the son of a Hungarian nobleman who had taken part in a conspiracy against Emperor Leopold, had been besieged in his castle and died. Emerich Tokoli escaped to Transylvania, was protected by Michael Apafi and made general over troops sent into Hungary. This was the period of the Turkish campaign against Vienna, during which Tokoli was made King of Hungary. Together with Kara Mustapha, he was in command of the Turkish army before Vienna, but later, in 1685, was accused of treason, put in chains and taken before the Sultan at Adrianople. He was restored to favor, however, and with an army of 9000 Turkish troops invaded Hungary again in 1686. It is interesting to note here that Christian nobles fought on the side of the Turks, in fact that in Hungary the Turks appeared as the supporters of Protestantism, while the Emperor sought to exterminate it among the Hungarian nobles in the most ruthless manner.

This invasion of Hungary failed, and Tokoli was defeated at Grosswardein by the Austrian General Heusler in 1688; after the Sultan had set him up as prince of Transylvania in 1689 he had an army of 16,000 men at his command and defeated Heusler in turn at Zernest in 1689. His official election as Prince of Transylvania, as we already saw, took place in 1690, but his reign soon came to an end. He took part in all further campaigns of the Turks against the Emperor and remained a close adviser of the Sultan. Exiled and banished by the Emperor, he passed the rest of his days in Turkish territory, mainly in Constantinople, where he enjoyed rich lands and a good pension, and died highly honored in 1705.

Though not shown here to-night, it is interesting, in connection with Tokoli's career, to mention three medals that refer to his fate. One of these shows the portrait of Tokoli and a rearing horse with its keeper prostrate on the ground; the second one a different portrait, and the Count falling from a high cliff, thrown over by an eagle. The third one is struck on one side only, and shows the two conjoined hands of Kara Mustapha and Tokoly, with the legend "Quod Mihi, id tibi continget," "My fate shall be thine." This refers to the fact that Kara Mustapha suffered, as he fell into disfavor with the Sultan and was strangled at Belgrade by his orders, after he had predicted the same fate for his old companion in arms, Tokoli, but as we saw, Tokoli lived to a good old age to give the laugh to Mustapha's prophecy.

Now to come back briefly to the story of Transylvania, Emperor Leopold prevailed upon Michael Apafi II. to abdicate in his favor, and by the so-called Leopoldinian Diploma in 1691 guaranteed to Transylvania and its Estates all its ancient rights and liberties—especially its ancient religious liberties—in

consideration of his recognition as sovereign. This Austrian sovereignty was finally recognized also by the Porte in the peace treaty of Carlowitz.

Hereafter the coins of Transylvania are merely those of the Emperors of Austria, giving all their titles, but struck at the respective mints of Transylvania, and showing the Transylvanian center shield on the Imperial Eagle, and giving prominence to the title of "Princeps Transylvaniae." Some of these Austrian coins for Transylvania are also shown here this evening.

To be historically exact, there are further independent Transylvanian coins, due to the rebellion of Francis Rakoczi, the leader of the Hungarian Malcontents from 1704-1711, who re-established Transylvanian independence for a few brief years.

But hereafter Transylvania ceased to exist as an independent national entity, and its coins are really Austrian coins.

I was afraid that my talk would be based only on the very smallest of exhibits, and to be quite personal, I was only going to show you four coins whose recent acquisition caused me to look up their history somewhat, and is responsible for inflicting this lengthy discussion on you. Then I received quite some assistance from Mr. Frey by the offer of his exhibit, and with the aid of the very wonderful exhibits of Messrs. Imhoff and Proskey you really have a very fair idea of the entire coinage of Transylvania. There is also a very good series of Transylvanian coins at The American Numismatic Society, which I hope you will examine upon your next visit there, when I trust you will remember something of the history of the rulers shown on them, who after such valiant deeds and fights for their crown against Turks and Emperor have finally come to rest in the cases of the society and in the cabinets of hobby-riding numismatists.

Rare One Cash Piece of Nanking.



Above is illustrated a one cash piece of Nanking, 1898, which is said to be one of the first to come to the attention of collectors of such pieces in this country. The coin was in use only a few months, as the republican government of China denometized all the coins of the immediately preceding dynasty, although allowing all the other coins to remain current. We are indebted to Mr. David Proskey for this information and the loan of the coin for illustration.

Prices Brought at Duncan Sale.

Following are some of the highest prices realized at the sale of the A. H. Duncan collection, held by Edward Michael at Chicago on Oct. 24:

No. 1. \$10. St. Gaudens. Wire edge. Periods before and after motto. Unc. -----	\$17.00	No. 71. Do. 1839. Eagle plain field. Reeded edge. Very fine -----	34.00
No. 3. \$.3. 1854 D. Very fine -----	31.70	No. 87. Do. 1858. Brilliant proof. -----	31.00
No. 17. Do. 1865. Very fine -----	17.00	No. 189. Do. 1871. CC Mint. Very good -----	12.25
No. 21. Do. 1869. Unc. -----	6.00	No. 191. Do. 1873. Very fine -----	8.60
No. 24. Do. 1873. Fine, but solder marks -----	21.50	No. 283. Quarter Dollar. 1853. Without rays and arrows. Fine -----	6.60
No. 29. Do. 1881. Brilliant proof. -----	15.00	No. 312. Twenty Cents. 1877. Pf. -----	5.90
No. 32. Do. 1884. Proof -----	6.60	No. 313. Do. 1878. Proof -----	4.80
No. 52. Dollar. 1796. Large date. About unc. -----	11.25	No. 354. Cent. 1799. About fine, knobs to both 9's plain -----	35.25
No. 54. Do. 1797. Six stars facing. Ex. fine -----	10.00	No. 634. Gold tetradrachm of Ptolemy II. Fine -----	22.00
No. 70. Do. 1836. Gobrecht in field. A-W. 46. Proof -----	146.00	No. 635. Gold stater of Alexander the Great. Very good -----	8.10
No. 69. Do. 1836. Gobrecht on base. Very fine -----	11.00		

William T. R. Marvin, L. H. D.



(The following biographical sketch, written by Mrs. Elizabeth Eliot Marvin Wood, daughter of Dr. Marvin, together with the portrait, appeared in the 1914 volume of *The American Journal of Numismatics*, published by The American Numismatic Society of New York City. We are indebted to Secretary Bauman L. Belden for the privilege of reproducing the sketch and portrait in THE NUMISMATIST.)

William Theophilus Rogers Marvin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 30, 1832, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, February 24, 1913.

As a boy he received his education in the Boston Public Schools, attending the Adams School, and the Boston Latin School. Upon his graduation from the latter he received the Franklin Medal, which is only given to those most proficient in the school course, and attained only by high standing. He entered Williams College in the summer of 1850, and soon became a member of the Sigma Phi Society. He was graduated in the class of 1854, and received his

second degree of Master from his Alma Mater in 1857. Fifty years later he received a third degree of L. H. D. or Doctor of Letters, for his literary attainments and for "his absolute loyalty to the College." Soon after graduation, in 1864, he became interested in procuring a Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for Williams and was one of the Charter Members.

At one time in early boyhood, Dr. Marvin was interested in military affairs and was a member of the New England Guards; and was later a Sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

In the year 1857 he was made a Mason, joining Columbian Lodge, in Boston. He served his lodge in various offices, being Master in 1871-72, and Secretary from 1883 until his death. His interest in Masonic matters was not confined to his own lodge, and he served as Senior Grand Warden in the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

After leaving college he identified himself with his father's printing business, which was originally established in 1823. The firm name was changed to T. R. Marvin & Son, and is still being carried on under the same name by Dr. Marvin's son. He took a keen and appreciative interest in the books he printed and was actively connected with several historical, genealogical and antiquarian societies.

Dr. Marvin early began to take much interest in numismatics. His work on "Medals of the Masonic Fraternity," published in 1880, is a recognized authority. He was indefatigable in collecting data on the subject and wrote many supplementary articles that came out from time to time in the *Journal*, always hoping to collect them eventually and publish a second volume. Although appearing as one of the editors of Bett's "American Colonial History, Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," he was really responsible for much of the actual subject matter. He published and edited the *American Journal of Numismatics* for nearly forty years. In 1887 his name first appeared on the cover of the *Journal* as a member of the Publication Committee, and as Editor in 1891. In recognition of his ability he was made an associate member of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. He was elected in 1878 an honorary member of The American Numismatic Society, and was also an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, and a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Marvin was well known as a genealogist and compiled several works on the Marvin family. In the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in addition to his term of three years as a member of the Council, he was a member of the Committee on the Cabinet, a member of the Committee on Epitaphs, a member of the Committee on Collection of Records, and also a member of the Committee on Papers and Essays. He was a director in the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a life member of the Bostonian Society, serving for some time on the Council of the latter and printing for many years its publications.

For fifty years Dr. Marvin was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church and actively identified himself with the church work in Massachusetts, serving in the Diocesan Conventions in various capacities. His mind was wonderfully keen and alert to the very end. During the last year of his life, when he was unable to take an active part in business, he undertook the translation of the "Newdigate Fine," a legal document in the possession of the Bostonian Society, written in the legal Latin of the time of James II., abounding in legal abbreviations, and other shortened forms, and hitherto untranslated.

As one who knew him well, said: "The memory of Dr. Marvin's life is that of a Christian gentleman of the old school. * * * None could know him well without being impressed by the ripeness of his scholarship and the vigorous cultivation of his mental powers."

Money for Greenland.

Tokens for 1, 5, and 10 krone are the only existing coins, or tokens, struck for exclusive use in Greenland, and are very rare. The planchet is composed principally of cryolite, which is found only in commercial quantities at Ivigtut, on the southwest coast of Greenland. The tokens were struck in 1875 for use at the cryolite mines, and each bears the name IVIGTUT at the top, with the denominations in the centre.

F. T. K.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

EDGAR H. ADAMS, Editor and Business Mgr., 447a State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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Editorial.

WITH the present issue of THE NUMISMATIST ends the long article which Dr. Charles E. McGirk has contributed upon the subject of the United States cent and its varieties. This work represents a tremendous amount of careful, painstaking study, and places upon record what should be a reference list of coins of this denomination for many years to come. While the character of this list is quite technical, and not of especial interest to those devoted to other series of coins, still it has been of absorbing interest to the collectors of the cent series, who form a large section of our American collectors, and who have followed attentively the publication of each installment of Dr. McGirk's article. Articles of this kind are quite valuable, but to make them of the highest value the cataloguers should use the numbers given for identification wherever possible. Dr. McGirk, as will be noted in our advertising columns, will publish his list in book form, which will embrace everything in regard to the subject that he has been able to learn.

Letter to Editor.

Editor NUMISMATIST:

In the October number, this year, Page 545, notes are given re. ten peso gold piece, Mexican, Hidalgo. I would send the five peso piece, but it is difficult to obtain at the moment, as so much of this money has been sent out of the country and used for payment of customs duties, &c., that it commands a high premium. What I wanted to say re. the 10 peso piece is that it represents the value of ten pesos silver, not 10 pesos gold, which is curious, but a fact—that is, when at par, it passes as 10 pesos silver money Mexican, but not as ten pesos gold. The five-peso piece is the same, i. e., worth but 5 pesos, silver, when normal. Now all of them are selling at about 50 per cent. premium, on their face value, as silver. Perhaps you would like to let your readers and interested people know this, as it is quite unusual. It is not that it resembles American money, for a ten-dollar gold piece is the same as ten dollars in silver or paper, but this is marked 10 pesos, and the peso is a silver coin, and not on par with gold.

Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, Oct. 31, 1914.

ARTHUR PEIRCE.

Meetings of Societies.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914. Sixty-second meeting called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Plumb, Bauer, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Harold, Koeb, Putnam, and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Merritt reported that four different half-cents had been turned in towards our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Mr. Harold exhibited an 1823 uncirculated cent; also an 1899, in fine condition.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 130th monthly meeting was held in their rooms, 1622 Masonic Temple, on Nov. 6, 1914, and was a real numismatic meeting.

Under exhibitions, Mr. Simpson showed a collection of eighty crowns selected from his splendid collection, and he read a very instructive paper on them.

Mr. Edward Michael showed extremely fine cents, dated 1793, 1803, 1825, and 1841; brilliant proof dollars, dated 1836, 1839, 1851, 1852, and 1858, and a sand blast proof gold set of 1908.

Adjourned to meet Dec. 4, 1914.

M. P. CAREY, Secretary.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1914. The sixty-third meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President Geo. J. Bauer. Members present: Messrs. French, Merritt, Ballard, W. H. Amberg, Woolsey, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Koeb, Borradaile, Bauer, and Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The matter of holding our annual dinner jointly with the Rochester Philatelic Association was taken up, and the same committee appointed last year was requested to get together and confer with the Rochester Philatelic Association and arrange about speakers and other entertainment. The dinner will probably be held on our regular meeting night, Tuesday, January 19, 1915.

The Rochester Sunday Herald of October 31st exhibited a full-size cut (obverse and reverse) of our second anniversary medal, with Mr. Woolsey's portrait. The members of the R. N. A. were very much pleased with this, as it was a very good advertisement for our Association, and we are in hopes it may secure us some new members. The notice also gave Mr. Koeb full credit for his ability to produce such a beautiful work of art.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, November 17, 1914.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Park Avenue Hotel, Nov. 13, 1914. President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Belden, Boyd, De Lagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Hesslein, Higgins, Imhoff, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood, and Wormser; and Mr. Sanford Saltus as guest.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, with a correction to the effect that among the exhibits were also about twenty pieces of Bryan money shown by Mr. Proskey.

The nominating committee then made its report, putting in nomination the following ticket:

For President—Elliott F. Smith.

For Vice President—A. R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer—Moritz Wormser.

For Executive Committee—F. C. C. Boyd, Chairman; T. L. Elder, D. W. Valentine, and E. H. Adams.

For Membership Committee—Daniel Kennedy, Chairman; C. H. Imhoff, R. Kohler, D. Proskey, and J. W. Scott.

For Publication Committee—E. H. Adams, G. H. Blake, and D. W. Valentine.

For Medallion Art Committee—J. M. Swanson, J. De Lagerberg, A. G. Heaton, E. T. Newell, and Dr. G. F. Kunz.

The Secretary then reported and read the receipt of a letter from Signor Mario Lanfranco, Director of the Royal Mint in Rome, accepting his election as corresponding member.

The Secretary further reported and read communication received advising the Club of the issue of medals commemorating the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Executive Committee reported the subject for the January meeting to be an address by Mr. Elder, "A Plea for American Token Collecting," and no set subject for the next meeting except the election of officers.

Mr. De Lagerberg, in behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, reported and exhibited the following medals: Sweden, Boudetaget's medal struck in commemoration of the recent patriotic demonstrations by the Swedish peasants. The lucky penny of Sweden and Denmark, previously mentioned, the Olympic Games decoration given by Sweden in connection with the fifth Olympiad at Stockholm, 1912, (by courtesy of Mr. Charles Johansen.)

By Mr. Frey—A Lincoln medal in aluminum struck in commemoration of the New York Numismatic Club, giving the names of the charter members on the reverse.

Mr. Higgins addressed the club in connection with the new subject in which he was interested, symbolism, this being especially prominent in connection with coins. He also offered a resolution for the consideration of the Club, which, after some discussion, was referred to the Executive Committee for further action.

The President then welcomed with great pleasure the guest of the evening, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and Mr. Saltus replied with some interesting remarks.

Among the exhibits of the evening was one of Mr. Julius Gutttag, showing the new German two mark and the Dutch two and one half gulden notes, being emergency paper money, and also two types of the Swiss five-franc notes of 1913 and 1914.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Moritz Wormser on "Historic Side Lights on Some Coins of Transylvania."

After the address a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wormser.

Mr. Frey and Mr. Proskey also made some remarks in connection with the subject of the evening.

In connection with the subject of Transylvania, Messrs. Frey and Wormser exhibited a number of coins which are described in the address, and the following series of Transylvanian coins were also exhibited:

By Mr. Proskey—Sigismund Bathory Thalers, 1590 and 1594; Gabriel Bathory Ducat, 1613; Gabriel Bethlen, Weissenburg Ducat, 1620; Gabriel Bethlen, Thaler, 1627; Georg Rakosi II., Nagyanya Thaler, 1649; Archatius Barcasy Cronstadt Necessity Thaler, 1660; Johann Kemeny, Clausenburg Thaler, 1661; Michael Apafi, Hexagonal Thaler Klippe, Hermannstadt, 1663; Michael Apafi, Cronstadt "Zwölfer" (groschen of 12 denarii), 1673; Michael Apafi, Fogaras Ducat, 1648; Chas. VI., one-half thaler, struck for Transylvania; Maria Theresa ducat for Transylvania, 1763; One Greschl, 1764 and 1765; 10 kr. Maria Theresa, 1765, struck for Transylvania; Hermannstadt small silver coin, struck to commemorate homage to Archduke Ferdinand 1837.

By Mr. Imhoff—Johann I, Zapolya, Clausenburg Ducat, 1540; Sigismund Bathory, Hermannstadt Ducat, 1588; Sigismund Bathory, Thaler, 1590; Gabriel Bethlen, Clausenburg Ducat, 1614; Gabriel Bethlen, Mediasch Double Thaler Klippe, 1627; Gabriel Bethlen, Kremnitz Thaler, 1621; Gabriel Bethlen, Nagybanja Ducat, 1629; Gabriel Bethlen, Nagybanja Thaler, 1629; George Rakoczi II., Nagybanja Ducat, 1657; George Rakoczi II., Thaler, 1659; Michael Apafi, Fogaras, 10 Ducats, 1670; Michael Apafi, Weissenburg Thaler, 1683.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Coming Sales, Dates Not Definitely Fixed.

- Collection of United States, Pioneer, and Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, of C. R. Stephens, Moline, Ill. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Collections of George J. Bascom of New York City and William F. Brown, Springfield, Ohio, consisting of American, Colonial, State, and Washington Coins. To be held in December by Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Collection of Joseph Saunders, Jr., and others, consisting of United States and foreign coins and tokens. Lyman H. Low, New York City.

Coming Sales.

1914.

- Dec. 1. Sale of rare coins, tokens, medals, &c. Thomas L. Elder, New York City.
 Dec. 10. Sale of collection of United States coins formed by John N. Brooks, of Torrington, Conn. The United States Coin Co., New York City.
 Dec. 11. Sale of rare United States patterns, coins, medals, tokens, paper money, &c. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.
 Dec. 12. Sale of the collection of U. S. cents of the late William T. R. Jester of Philadelphia, and other coin items. Thos. L. Elder, New York City.

1915.

- Jan. 23. Collection of coins of Thomas Randall of Amboy, Minn. Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.

Publications Received.

From H. E. Morey, Boston, Mass., a list of coins, medals, paper money, &c., with fixed prices.

Catalogue of sale of the collection of United States coins of John N. Brooks, of Torrington, Conn., which embraces 516 lots, among which are many rare and desirable United States silver coins. The catalogue is accompanied by one half tone plate. The sale will be held by the United States Coin Co. at New York City on Dec. 10.

Russians Said to be Making Extensive Collections.

According to reports in Polish newspapers the Russians have taken from the National Museum at Lemberg: 1,034 oil paintings, 17,000 coins, 142,000 books, 5,300 holographs, 28,000 copper-plate engravings, 4,300 medals, 5,000 autographs, and 1,700 documents. These, together with Polish relics, have been transported to Petrograd, according to the information received by *Kreuz Zeitung*.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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H. A. RAMSDEN, 872 Kitagata, Yokohama, Japan, for the Far East.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Nov. 19, 1914. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to January 15, 1915, they will become members on that date and will be published in the January issue.

APPLICANT

Chas. J. Volkmann, (U. S. Silver and Copper)

Torrington, Conn

R. L. Youngblood, (U. S. Silver and Copper)

Brandon, Texas

John S. Maxwell,

Natl. Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harry Palmer Dickinson,

11 John St., New York City,

C. J. King,

South Amherst, Mass.

PROPOSED BY

J. Everett Alden

John Brooks

Waldo C. Moore

E. Vernon Moore

Waldo C. Moore

E. Vernon Moore

J. de Lagerberg

Waldo C. Moore

Geo. C. Arnold

Edgar H. Adams

Change in Address.

F. C. C. Boyd, to 584 Academy St., New York City.

C. H. Windmiller, to 20 Whitmarsh Ave., Worcester, Mass.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1914.

New Book on Old Coins.

Chats on Old Coins. By Fred W. Burgess. 393 pp. 258 illustrations. Cloth.
Frederick A. Stokes Company. New York.

Fred W. Burgess has written a most attractive book on the subject of the coins of the world, in popular style, which should be read by every one who is at all interested in the subject of numismatics. It is Mr. Burgess's intention to make his work of interest to the casual reader, as well as to those devoted to systematic coin collecting and study, and he has admirably succeeded. Commencing with an account of the origin of coinage, he traces it from the generally accepted beginning in Lydia to other coins of ancient Greece, the coins of ancient Rome and the Republican era; the coins of the twelve great Caesars; Roman currency under the later Emperors; early British and Roman-British; the Saxon period; Norman and Plantagenets; coins of the Lancaster and Yorkist Kings; the Tudor period; the Stuarts; the Commonwealth, and after the Restoration; the House of Hanover; Victoria, Edward VII., and George V. Then follow chapters on English regal copper coins, beginning with the experimental issue of a copper currency under Queen Elizabeth; the British Colonial currency; Ireland and the Isle of Man; coins of Scotland; American coinage, devoted chiefly to the early American and Canadian Colonial coinage, together with the coinage of Mexico, Central and South America. The volume ends with chapters on tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, with an account of the origin and purpose of this curious series of pieces.

The book has an extra value due to the large number of fine illustrations of the principal types of coins mentioned. It is the latest to be issued of the "Chats" series, or practical guides for collectors, published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, of which already thirteen volumes have appeared upon the subjects of English china, old furniture, old prints, old miniatures, autographs, postage stamps, pewter, jewelry, etc.

Wilson Presidential Medals Not to Be Struck.

We learn from Commodore W. C. Eaton that he has received official information that no Wilson Presidential medals will be struck. The medal clerk of the Philadelphia mint, Mr. A. C. Williamson, has written Commodore Eaton, under date of Nov. 5, that some time ago samples of the Wilson Presidential medals had been sent to Washington for approval, but were returned with instructions to destroy the medals, and that it was not known when, if ever, the medals would be made. It is hoped that some influence will be brought upon the President to have suitable medals struck, to avoid the break in the series of portraits.



Original Models for the Five-Cent Piece.

Through the kindness of Secretary Bauman L. Belden of The American Numismatic Society of New York we are enabled to illustrate this month the original models for the five-cent piece by Mr. James E. Fraser. These illustrations were shown in the latest issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which is published by the above-named society.

Prices Realized at Sunderland and Piel Sale.

The following are some of the prices realized for the principal coins in the sale of the Sunderland and Piel collections, held by B. Max Mehl on October 21, 1914:

England, James I. Laurel -----	\$12.50	1856 Gold Dollar. D. mint. Fine.	80.00
Edward VII. Complete Gold Set	46.00	1857 Gold Dollar. D mint -----	9.80
France, 1856, 100 Francs -----	20.65	\$1.00 Silver, 1794. Very good ---	66.00
Russia, 1828, 3 Roubles, Platin-		1798 Small Eagle -----	6.25
num -----	25.00	1801 Very fine -----	5.25
China, Gold Token on birth of		1836 Proof -----	15.00
Republic -----	16.25	1858 Proof -----	36.00
California, 1851, \$50.00 Octagon-		1795 Half Dollar, 3 leaves under	
al. Very good -----	147.00	wings -----	22.50
Calif. 1853, \$20.00. Assay Office--	24.50	1797 Half Dollar. Very good ----	32.00
1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20.00 -----	25.00	1815 Half Dollar. Extremely fine	10.00
Utah, 1860, Mormon \$5.00. Good--	32.25	1861 Confederate Restrike Half	
Colo. 1860, \$20.00. Copper Pattern	18.00	Dol. -----	8.50
U. S. \$10.00, 1795. Very fine ----	32.50	1796 Quarter Dol. Proof -----	44.00
1797 \$10.00. Extremely fine -----	20.00	1871 Quarter Dol. CC mint. Good	5.55
1795 \$5.00. Extremely fine -----	30.00	1873 Dime. CC mint. V. Fair-----	4.50
1804 \$5.00. Large date -----	10.00	1860 Half Dime. Stars -----	6.75
1805 \$5.00 -----	9.00	1853 Half Dime. O mint. With-	
1812 \$5.00. About Unc. -----	11.00	out arrows. V. G. -----	5.75
1823 \$5.00. Very fine -----	41.00	\$4.00 Gold. 1879 Proof -----	85.00
1834 \$5.00. With E Pluribus		1872 Pattern \$2.50 A-W 1230----	15.00
Unum. Fine -----	58.00	1852 Ring Dollar. Silver -----	10.25
\$3.00 1854 D. Mint. Very fine ---	60.00	1838 Half Dollar. Flying Eagle--	23.25
\$2.50 1802 Very fine -----	23.00	1838 Half Dollar. Pattern, stand-	
\$2.50 1806 over '04. Very good----	35.00	ing eagle -----	15.00
\$2.50 1808 Fine -----	30.00	1875 20c Pattern. Silver, A-W	
\$2.50 1830 Ex. fine -----	20.00	1435 -----	25.00
\$2.50 1845 New Orleans mint.		1883 Five Cents, pattern, A-W	
V. F. -----	50.00	1692 -----	15.00
\$2.50 1853 D. mint. V. F. -----	32.00	U. S. A. Bar Cent. Fine -----	6.00
\$2.50 1854 D. mint. Fine -----	45.00	1793 Cent. Crosby 9-I -----	15.75
1865 Gold Dollar -----	28.00	1795 Cent. Plain edge. V. F. ----	8.00
1867 Gold Dollar -----	15.00	1804 Cent. Extremely fine -----	71.00
1875 Gold Dollar. Fine -----	55.00	1839 Silver Dollar. V. F. -----	36.00
1876 Gold Dollar -----	7.25	Canada, Nova Scotia, B. 895. V.G.	2.70
1877 Gold Dollar -----	6.00	Canada. Breton 899. Fine -----	3.25
1854 Gold Dollar. D mint. Solder		U. S. Fractional Currency. Sheet	
on Rev. -----	5.50	of 25 3c notes -----	12.25

United States Cents and Die Varieties, 1793-1857.

BY CHARLES E. MCGIRK, A. M., M. D., Philipsburg, Pa.

Following are given a number of supplementary tables to the above-entitled article, which comprise varieties which have come to the attention of Dr. McGirk since the publication of his tables of varieties:

SUPPLEMENT TO 1824 CENTS.											
1A2	ABOVE	BET 6&7th. Clo. 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 Large	24/22	Close	2	3		
2B2	AT	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -4.	8	4 Large	Per.	Touched	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1825 CENTS.											
2L	DIRECTLY AT.	Under 6th.	over 5.	8	Perfect	Present	Large	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
2M	..	Bet. 6&7 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -5.	8	..	..	..	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1826 CENTS.											
1A2	ABOVE	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 slant to right, 26 Clo.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Narrow		
1B	..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 recut, 26 Close.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$..		
4D2	BETWEEN 5&6th.	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1&2 low, 6&8 high.	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Broad.		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1827 CENTS.											
1G	DIRECTLY AT.	Under 6th.	Eq. bet. 2&7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2H	BELOW.	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	over 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2I	..	.. ..	.. 7.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SUPPLEMENT TO 1828 CENTS.											
1A2	ABOVE.	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1H	..	.. 8th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small S's.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2M	AT.	Bet. 5&6 Clo. 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2N	AT.	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
2O	AT.	Under 4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, $\frac{3}{4}$ -8.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
SUPPLEMENT TO 1829 CENTS.											
3H	BELOW 6th. STAR.	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2, All 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 Small.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
SUPPLEMENT TO 1830 CENTS.											
1I	SLIGHTLY BELOW 6th.	Under 6th	over 0.	7	0 high.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1P2	..	.. ..	.. 0.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq. curved.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2A2	BELOW.	Under 8th.	.. 0	7	Fig. 1 high	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	
2D2	..	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 6th	.. 0.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 8 high.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2H	..	.. ..	.. 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 & 8 high.	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
SUPPLEMENT TO 1833 CENTS.											
1I	ABOVE	Under 5th.	over 2 & 3	7	8 low leans to R.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small
2C2	DIRECTLY at POINT.	Bet. 4&5, Clo. 4th.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3, $\frac{3}{4}$ -3.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Perfect.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small,
3H	BELOW.	Under 5th.	over 2&3	7	8 perfect.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO 1835 CENTS,

SUPPLEMENT TO 1835 CENTS.											
1A2	Blunt and below 6th. STAR.	Bet 4&5. Clo. 5th.	Over 5	5	Small	Small	3	3	1	1	1
10		under 10th	over 5.	5	Large 1.	"	3	4	2	1	2
102	"	To left 1st. star	" 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	4	2	1	2
103	"	Eq. bet 4&5th.	" 5	5	" 1.	"	3	4	2	1	2
1P	"	Under 5th.	" 5	5	" 8.	Large	3	4	1	1	1
1Q	"	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 6th.	" 5	5	" 1.	Small	3	4	2	1	2
1R	"	Under 6th.	" 5	5	" 1.	"	3	4	1	1	2
1S	"	Under 5th.	over 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	2	1	1	2
1T	"	Bet. 4&5. Clo. 4th.	" 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	3	1	1	1
1U	"	" 5&6. " 6th.	" 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	3	1	1	1
1U2	"	" " " "	" 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	3	1	1	1
1V.	"	Under 5th.	" 5.	5	" 1.	"	3	2	1	1	2
1W	"	Bet. 4&5. Clo. 4th.	3-3. All-5.	5	" 1.	"	6	4	1	1	2
1W2	"	Under 4th.	3-3. " -5	5	" 1.	"	6	4	1	1	2
2B2	SHARP and below 6th. STAR.	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 5th.	over 5.	5	Small	small	2	3	2	1	1
2B3		" " " "	" 5	5	"	"	2	3	2	1	1
2E2	"	Under 6th.	" 5	5	"	"	3	3	2	1	1
2E3	"	" " "	" 5	5	"	"	3	3	2	1	1
2F2	"	Eq bet. 5&6th.	" 5	5	"	"	3	3	2	1	1
2J	"	" " "	" 5	5	"	"	2	3	2	1	1

SUPPLEMENT TO 1838 CENTS,

SUPPLEMENT TO 1838 CENTS,						
1F	" " "	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 6th.	Per.	YES	Touches	Level with,
4D2	Bet. 8&9th. stars.	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Double point 1	Yes	Touches	Level with,
4E	" " "	" " "	" "	" "	Close	" "
4F	" " "	" " "	Per.	" "	Touches	Projects.

SUPPLEMENT TO 1839 CENTS,

SUPPLEMENT TO 1899 CENTS.												
10	1836	Bet. 5&6th.	Blunt	7½	Under.	9 cut over 6	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
3B2	SILLY HEAD	Below 6th.	Sharp.	6½	At point	Per.	3	2½	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
3B3	" "	" "	" "	6½	" "	"	3	2½	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2
4H	BOOBY "	Eq. bet. 5&6	Sharp.	6	" "	1 high eq. spac.	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
4I	" "	Bet. 5&6th.	" "	6	" "	"	3	3	2 m.m.	2½	2½	2½
NOTE:- The reverse of specimens of group 1, 2 & 3 have a bar under cent, there is n												

SUPPLEMENT TO 1835 CENTS.

1m.m. to right	Obv. as in 1A. UNITED Sr at top to border over A, MERIC		8
On a line.	at top. - - - - GOULD.		8
On a line	Fig's. connected at base 835. - - - - GIES.		
1 1/4 Under S	" " " " 835 - - - - GIES.-		9
1 1/4 m.m. , , S.	" " " " 835. (New rev.) - - - - GOULD.-		9
1 1/4 m.m. , , S.	NO breaks but Double profile. - - - - GIES.-		7
1 1/4 m.m. under S	NONE. - - - - GIES.-		8
1 1/4 m.m. , , S	LIES conn. @top. 7-12th. stars double cut. Date conn. at		
Eq. bet. 8&0.	base. Obv. raised border. Double profiles. - - - - GIES.-		9
	9th. to 13th. stars conn. Border @12th. star thru field below		
	13th. thru base of date thru field close to border @		
	border @ 5th. star. A's & E's deficient. - - - - GIES.-		8
	Obv. as in 1A. Reverse measurements as in 1K, but last A of		
	AMERICA much more distant from stem. - - - - GIES.-		9
1 1/4 m.m. under S.	Top of RIGate border under ribbon: from this point to top		
	of UNIT. - - - - GIES.-		8
1 1/4 , , S.	As in 1U plus, Base of ED. STATES OF: connected: U of UNITED		
	connected to border by wide crack. - - - - GIES.-		9
Eq. bet. S & 0.	Two slight cracks to right of last S of STATES as though		
	an S had been restructed, thus S. - - - - GIES.-		7
Eq. bet. S & 0.	NONE. - (Note new obv.) - - - - GOULD.-		10
, , S & 0.	9th. star thru 10, 11, 12 & 13th.: Border at 12th. thru center		
	of 5831. - - - - GOULD.-		10
On a line.	Double cut stars, LIBERTY and double profile. - - - - GIES.-		5
" , "	A in 2B2 plus UNITED connected at top. - - - - GIES.-		7
" , "	Top of hair thru head to fig. 1 of date. but does not ex-		
	tend from border bet 8&9th. stars as in 2K. - - - - GIES.-		4
" , "	Beginning of crack as in 2E2 and 2E just beginning, shows		
	only from border thru fig. 1. to bust: - - - - GIES.-		4
" , "	Wreath recut, (as in double profile.) - - - - GIES.-		5
" , "	UNITED conn. at top not double profile, Obv. die 20. - - - - GIES.-		4

SUPPLEMENT TO 1838 CENTS.

Wide break on border below fig. 1, to point bet. 11 & 12th. stars, -	GIES.-	8
As in 4D. plus, Border broken over 7th. star. - - - -	GIES.-	7
AMERICA recut. - - - -	GIES.-	6
Border at 1st. S to wreath: Border broken under ribbon. - - - -	GIES.-	7

SUPPLEMENT TO 1839 CENTS.

As in 1B but crack now passing thru eye top of ear thru Y of LIBERTY		12
hair, 11th star to border. - - - - MILLARD.-		
Border broken under date - - - -	GIES.-	7
As in 3B plus, Border at 6th. star 6m.m. Border bet. 7&8th. 6 1/2 m.m.		
bet 10 & 11th. 9 1/2 m.m. - - - -	GIES.-	8
Stem is not broken. second berry is absent: Border bet. D&S thru top of		
STATES OF A to border over M. Perfect berry under T of STATES. - EATON.-		10
Stem perfect at 2nd. berry: No obv. or rev. cracks. - - - -	GIES.-	8
Bar under cent in specimens of group 4 and 5.		

SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS OF 1831												
1G	DIRECTLY AT.	Under 2nd.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -5. All 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.
1H	"	Bet. 6&7, 6.10.7th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Under center S
1I	"	Under 7th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S.
2E2	BELOW.	Bet. 5&6, 6.10.5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3. All 1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right
2H2	"	Under 6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All 1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. under S
2M	"	Bet. 6&7, 6.10.6th.	over 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S
2M2	"	" " "	" " 1.	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S
2T	"	" " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All 1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Half , , S
2U	"	" 5&6, 6.10.5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All 1.	7	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S
2V	"	Eq. bet 6&7th.	over 1.	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. , , S
3A2	BETWEEN 5&6th.	Bet. 4&5, 6.10.5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Over 1.	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	On a line.
3I2	"	Eq. bet. 4&5th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3. All 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.m. to right
3K	"	" " 3&4th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3. All 1.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq. bet. S & O.

SUPPLEMENT TO 1834 CENTS.

1G	AT	Bet. 5&6, 6.10.6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3, All-4.	3 small	Small	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	Small	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2N	BELOW.	" " " 5th.	Over 4.	18 Large	"	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3D2	Bet. 5&6th.	" " " "	" " 4.	33 Small	Large	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUPPLEMENT TO 1836 CENTS.

1E2	SHARP HAIR FLAT.	Under 6th.	Over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eq. 2 m.m.	Small	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
1J2	" "	Bet. 5&6, 6.10.6th.	$\frac{1}{4}$ over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
1K	" "	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	Eq. " 3&6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
1L	" "	Bet. 5&6, 6.10.5th.	Over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2C	BLUNT HAIR WAVES	Bet. 5&6, 6.10.5th.	Over 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2D	" "	" " "	" 6.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

SUPPLEMENT TO 1837 CENTS.

2D2	SHARP PLAIN	Bet 5&6, 6.10.6th.	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, Distant	Light	Small	3	3	Large	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2U2	"	" " "	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, "	Heavy,	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2E2	"	" " "	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, Close	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2E3	"	" " "	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
2E4	"	" " "	6	$\frac{1}{4}$ -7, "	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
3D	"	Eq. bet. 5&6th.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Over 7. Est.	"	"	3	3	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

SUPPLEMENT TO 1831 CENTS.				
Large	Pcr.	NONE - - - - -	GOULD	5
"	"	NONE - - - - -	GOULD	6
"	"	NONE - - - - -	GOULD	6
Small	"	STARS and date connected; S of STATES thru OF to A of AMERICA. TES not connected to border - - - GIES.-		10
Large	"	Margin at 9th.star; Compass mark: Leaf under 1st. S of STATES to border above O of OF. - - - GIES.-		8
Large	"	Date and all stars conn. 13th.star to border to right of last fig.1. Border to point of 13th.star. - GIES.-		10
"	"	Same as 2M. but only three points of star oblitt. GIES.-		9
"	"	TEDS united to border by wide crack, 12½ m.m. - GIES.-		10
"	"	All stars conn. Double profile. - - - GIES.-		11
"	"	Field under point of stem thru ribbon point thru base of UNIT. Top of TED S. - - - GIES.-		7
"	"	Border at 8th.star, thru 9th, 13th. top of date to 4th. star - - - GIES.-		6
Small	"	UNITED ST connected at top; Period bet. T&A of STATES: Top of MERI thru center of O thru base of OA, stem, ribbon to base of U of UNITED. - - - GIES.-		10
Small	"	NONE - - - - -	GOULD.-	6
SUPPLEMENT TO 1834 CENTS.				
½ m.m. under S.	S.	5, 6, 7th. stars recut: Double center dot: Rev. as in 1E. GIES		8
1½ m.m. "	S.	Connected stars and date. Double profile. - - - GIES		8
Bet. S&O. Cio. O.		As in 3D. double profile not so marked, LIBERTY recut. GIES		8
SUPPLEMENT TO 1836 CENTS.				
½ m.m. under S.	S.	F. of OF thru top of AMERICA to border under knot. - GIES.-		5
½ "	"	As in 1J plus, Top of F of OF to border over M. - GIES.-		8
½ "	"	Border over 1st. F of STATES thru base of A, field thru O of OF to border; O of AMERICA closed. - - - GIES.-		8
½ "	"	All stars and date conn: Border bet. D & S to wreath: Border thru T of UNITED to wreath: Border thru left ribbon end to wreath: Border to point of stem: A's & E's defic. MILLARD.		7
½ "	"	NONE. - A's & E's perfect. - - - GIES.-		7
½ "	"	No obverse. Same reverse as in 1L. - - - McGIRK.-		7
SUPPLEMENT TO 1837 CENTS.				
NONE		All reverse legend conn. at top except STATES. - - - GIES. -		8
Present		STATES OF AMERICA at top to border over A. - - - GOULD. -		5
None		Obv. as in 2E. Border over last S of STATES thru tops of OF AMERICA to border: Border to 1st. T of STATES: Border to R. - GIES. -		7
"		Crack from border bet. 3&4th. stars to center of crack described under 2E. - - - GIES. -		7
"		Same as 2E but obv. crack passes thru S to 9th. star. - GIES. -		7
Present,		Border over 1st. S thru T&A thru base of ES thru center of OF to border over A of AMERICA. - - - GOULD. -		9

SUPPLEMENT TO 1840 CENTS,								
20	SMALL	DIRECTLY OVER	Under 5th.	Touches neither.	1&8 Rec.	2	2	
5I	LARGE	OVER POINT OF 4.	Bet. 5&6. Clo. 5th	Touches Neither.	Per.	2½	1½	
SUPPLEMENT TO 1843 CENTS,								
20	1842	1842	Under 5th.	Over center of 4.	843 Rec.	1 Beyond, 8 Under.		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1844 CENTS,								
2G	TO LEFT OF CURL.	Under 5th.	7½	1&8 Rec.	Beyond distant.	Distant		
2H	„ „	„ „	7½	Perfect.	Beyond distant.	Distant,		
SUPPLEMENT TO CENTS 1846.								
5D	Midway between inner and outer curve of 8	Small	7½. 1846 Rec.	Close ½ beyond.	Distant,	Distant.		
10E	Over inner curve of figure 8.	Upright	7½. None.	Distant ½ under.	Distant	Distant		
11A	Over center of 8.	„	7½ „	Distant Under.	Close,	Close,		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1847 CENTS,								
3K	Just under,	One half under	Midway inner & right side.	Eq. bet 4&5th.	8	Perfect,		
3L	„ „	„ „ „	„ „	Bet. 4&5 Clo. 5th.	7½	„		
3M	„ „	„ „ „	R. of inner curve of fig. 8	„ „ „ „	8	„		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1848 CENTS,								
2H	Directly under.	Under 5th.	Close	Distant	Close.	Perfect		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1849 CENTS,								
1N	To right of curl.	Bet 4&5, Clo. 5th.	Per.	Distant	Distant	Distant.		
SUPPLEMENT TO 1852 CENTS,								
1I	To left of curl	Eq. bet. 8&9th.	Close	Close	At the point.			
3F3	To right of curl	Eq. bet 4&5th.	Close	Distant	Well under bust.			
SUPPLEMENT TO 1853 CENTS,								
3E	Passes thru 7th.	Thru right point of 8.	Under 5th star	Touches	V. Close.			
SUPPLEMENT TO 1854 CENTS,								
2B2	Just under curl.	Midway inner and right side of fig. 8'	Under 5th.	Touches	Touches			

SUPPLEMENT TO 1840 CENTS.					
Bet. 1&8	2	2	2	Fig. 1 has two points: Border under 840.- GIES.-	5
over 8.	2	2	2	Tail of 4 close 0. Border from 8th star to pt. under fig. 8 of date. GIES.-	6
SUPPLEMENT TO 1843 CENTS.					
Small.	Border thru fig 4, curl, shoulder to hair. - - McGIRK.				4
SUPPLEMENT TO 1844 CENTS.					
LARGE	fig's. 1&8 distinctly seen over 1&8. - - - GIES.-				3
..	Break on border first startpt. under fig. 8.- - GIES.-				5
SUPPLEMENT TO 1846 CENTS.					
AMERICA joined at base: NE of ONE at top: GEN of CENT at bottom: NT of CENT at top: TAT a bottom. - - - - - GIES.-					8
Wide Beak on border under fig's. 1&8. - - - - - WALKER.-					8
NONE.- - - - - GOULD.-					8
SUPPLEMENT TO 1847 CENTS.					
Touches	Touches	Border broken from under fig. 8 to 1st. star.- GIES.-			5
..	V. Close.	Line under base of figure 1. - - - GIES.-			3
..	Touches	Top of D to border over 8: Top of LITE to border over 8: Border over last 8 thru tops of QF to border .. A: Border over M thru tops of MERI. - GOULD.-			7
SUPPLEMENT TO 1848 CENTS.					
Border broken over TES of STATES.- - - - - GOULD.-					5
SUPPLEMENT TO 1849 CENTS.					
Milling above U of UNITED to top and right stand of U. - -GOULD.-					6
SUPPLEMENT TO 1852 CENTS.					
Per.	Equal.	Border over MERIOA to point under stem:- GOULD.-			4
Imp.	Unequal.	Border bet. 12 & 13 stars to curl. Point of coronet thru 5th. star to border. - - GOULD.-			5
SUPPLEMENT TO 1853 CENTS.					
V. Close	Close.	NONE - - Fig. 3 of date recut. - GOULD			5
SUPPLEMENT TO 1854 CENTS.					
TOUCHES	Close.	Point of bust thru 1st. & 2nd. stars. 11th. star thru 12th. to hair above 13th. star. - WALKER.-			5



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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may decide, in each month, except May, June, July, August, September and October.

The building is open for the convenience of Members and their friends on the evening of the first Monday in each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS.

New York, November 2nd, 1914.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was called for the discussion and exhibition of the siege coins of Europe, and spoke briefly of the various wars during which siege coins were issued.

The following papers were then read:

BY MR. HOWLAND WOOD

In the course of war it has been found necessary to strike special money on account of the exigencies of the time.

These may be divided into several classes:

Pieces struck by the people besieged in a city. These are called obsidional coins from the Latin *obsidio*—siege.

Pieces struck by the besiegers, and are generally known as camp, or field coins.

Pieces struck by the victors, either after the beleaguers have been driven from the city or by the besiegers after they have captured the city.

Pieces struck by the vanquished as tribute to the conquerors.

Pieces struck by one country or the other to pay the troops.

Pieces struck by a city or country hard pressed by war. This is generally known as necessity money.

All of these may be of two classes, metallic or paper money. In most cases they are issued at an enhanced value and only pass current during the time of duress.

Their shapes vary greatly. More often square rather than round, largely made by punches rather than dies, and for the most part crude. Necessity money of some sort dates back to Greek and Roman days. There are also scattered examples during the early middle ages.

The Emperor Frederick II. in his Italian wars, in 1242-1247, caused copper coins to be struck. Of the modern series probably the first true obsidional pieces were struck at the little village of L'Ecluse by order of Philip of Cleves, during the minority of Philip le Beau. Silver and gold pieces were then made, dated 1492 and 1493, but no genuine gold pieces are known.

The obsidional pieces of 1495 of Louis of Orleans during the siege of Novara are unfortunately false. Contemporary accounts state that siege coins were struck at the time, and, as no pieces were known, somebody at a later time tried to supply the demand.

The sixteenth century produced some of the greatest rulers of history and all phases of civilization made most astonishing advances, both in Europe and the Orient. Charles V. of the Holy Roman Empire, Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. and Elizabeth of England, Pope Leo X., Vasilii Ivanovich the founder of the Russian power; Sigismund of Poland, Shah Ismail of Persia, the Moghul Emperor Akbar, and Suleyman the Magnificent of Turkey.

Charles V. is especially concerned in the earliest siege pieces. In 1521 he became involved in a dispute with Francis I. over Spain. Tournai was one of the French cities attacked by the Count of Nassau, and issued siege coins in 1521. These were of both silver and copper, and look more like jetons than coins. They have the arms of Tournai, a chateau or tower, and the legend in old French, "God give us peace and finally His grace." The siege lasted four months.

The next piece struck was at Pavia, where Antoine de Leiva, commanding the imperial forces of Charles V., was besieged by the French. Gold and silver were struck, some bearing 1524 C E S (Cesarei), P P (Papia), O B (Obessa), (imperial forces besieged at Pavia). Others, A L 1524, the initials of Antoine de Leiva. This is probably the first instance of the word *Obsessa* or *Obsidio*.

Two years later similar pieces were issued at Cremona, when the Imperial forces under Charles V. were besieged there by the forces under Clement VII., Francis I., the troops of Venice, and other allies. The pieces issued were of silver and bore the inscription, 1526 CES | CRE | OB.

The next year Clement VII. was in turn besieged at Rome by the forces of Charles V. under Frundsburg and Charles of Bourbon. The Duke of Bourbon lost his life in an assault, but his place was taken by the Prince of Orange. The city of Rome was taken on May 24 amid terrible plundering by the troops.

The Pope with thirty Cardinals took refuge in the castle of St. Angelo. Here the siege pieces were struck. A ransom of 400,000 ducats was demanded of the Pope, and probably this money was used in part to pay this. The pieces are lozenge-shaped, and have either the portrait or arms of the Pope on one side and the adoration of the Magi or St. Peter and St. Paul on the other side.

In 1525 the French under Lautrac attacked the forces of Charles V. at Naples. The Viceroy de Moncada and the Prince of Orange hastened to Naples to defend the city. Admiral Doria blockaded the port with eight galleys. During the four months of the siege, scudos and half scudos were struck, bearing on one side arms, and on the other SCUDO R or M SCUDO R. These pieces were finally assigned to this siege of Naples by M. A. Sambon, the R standing for Louis Ram, Count of Sant-Agata, director of the mint at Naples during the siege. In the meantime Simon Romain seized the castle of Cosenza and caused the siege of Catanzaro. The imperial forces in the city struck a copper piece bearing on obverse a double-headed eagle and CAROLUS IMP; on reverse, OBSESSO CATHANZARIO 1528.

The first siege of Vienna is especially interesting. A number of causes led up to this. The growing Turkish interests in Hungarian affairs, encouraged by Francis I. and the need of supplying sufficient booty to the Janissaries, led Suleyman in 1526 northward, where he met the Hungarians under Louis II. and totally defeated them at Mohacs. The result of this battle made Hungary a Turkish province for 140 years and caused two rival claimants for the Hungarian throne on account of the death of Louis. Ferdinand of Austria, younger brother of Charles V., had married Louis' sister, and, there being no heir to the Hungarian throne, Ferdinand claimed it. As Suleyman now controlled most of Hungary, he naturally had a claimant, John Zapolya Waiwode of Transylvania, who had witheld his help from Hungary at the battle of Mohacs. This brought on a civil war, and Suleyman had to interfere. He came on with a quarter of a million men. In September, 1529, he took Ofen, or Buda. Pesth, then Comorn, Raab, Altenburg, Bruck, and other cities fell. Austria was thoroughly alarmed, and began to make frantic haste to defend herself. Ferdinand begged the Emperor to help, but only a few thousand men were sent, after much delay. The best that could be done was to defend the capital. This was in a poor state of defense; the walls were inadequate, and stockades, earthworks and new walls were quickly put up. The suburbs were destroyed, and the wooden shingles were taken from the houses to prevent conflagrations. Everyone not needed in Vienna was driven out so as to prevent starvation. In the meantime the Turks had been approaching, destroying the country. On the 27th of September the Sultan and his army reached the city and soon enveloped it. The defense put up by the Germans and Austrians under the Count of Salm was really remarkable. So great indeed that the Turks abandoned it on Oct. 14, seventeen days after they began it. Despite this short time a large number of siege coins were struck in gold and silver. They are lozenge-shaped and bear either the head of Ferdinand or his arms. The full inscription reads TURCK BLEGERT WIENN DEN XXIII TAG SEPTEMBER ANNO D 1529. I think that these pieces were struck even after the siege was abandoned, as the country was badly ravaged and dire necessity pressed on the Viennese for some time.

Oct. 14 is a famous day in German history. Not only was the first siege of Vienna abandoned on this day, but it is the anniversary of the peace of Westphalia and of Vienna, the battles of Hochkirchen, Jena and Leipzig and of the capture of Ulm.

Charles II. of Savoy became involved in war with the King of France. After he lost Turin he was obliged to retire to Vercelli, which was soon besieged. Obsidional coins were struck there in 1534. In 1543 a combined French and Turkish fleet besieged Nice. These operations were still part of the war against Charles V. and his allies. The King of France had called in other help and had made alliance with Suleyman II. of Turkey, and the French fleet was aided by the celebrated Turkish Admiral Khair-ed-Din, better known as Barbarossa. The besieged struck coins in gold and silver, which had on the obverse KROLVS. II D. SABAVDI and on the reverse, NIC. A. TURC ET. GAL. OBS. 1543.

From this time on siege coins became more and more general. The long and hard wars of the Dutch against the Spaniards in the Low Countries furnish us with a number of interesting pieces. These begin with the siege of Valenciennes in 1567, and continued at frequent intervals to 1814 in the siege of Antwerp. At least fifty-three sieges alone in Holland and Belgium are recorded

to posterity by the issue of obsidional coins, involving thirty-six different cities. Gold, silver, copper, brass, and lead were used, and in the siege of Leyden the leaves of books were pasted together and stamped into money. The coins made from the precious metals were often the silver and gold plate, and vessels and ornaments of the churches and townspeople.

In the siege of Amsterdam in 1578 there were two styles of money issued, according to whether the silver came from the St. Nicholas statue or from the silver vessels of the new church.

The German series began with the issues of the Anabaptists held in Munster and continued down to the end of Napoleon's time. In France the series begins early, as we noticed in the siege of Tournai in 1521. The wars carried on in the Low Countries by Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. and the French Revolution caused a number of siege pieces. These were in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, Spain, Poland, Switzerland, and Dalmatia. The Spaniards have had very few siege pieces, but a large number of necessity coins. Italy has had a number since the earliest times, as well as Austria, Hungary, Transylvania, and Poland. The disturbances of 1848 caused a few obsidional issues, and the Franco-Prussian war was responsible for a number of paper issues. The Scandinavian countries have had a few examples, but most of their issues are more strictly necessity coins. The English series is very interesting, and is confined chiefly to the periods of Charles I. and James II.

Europe has not had a monopoly on obsidional issues. Oran, in North Africa, has had its siege money, and more recently the paper issues of Gordon at Khartoum, shown by Dr. Nies last year, and the South African issues during the Boer War, represented here by a Mafeking siege note of 10 shillings. On this continent the siege issues are represented by some of the Latin-American countries such as the Coquimbo and Copiapo pieces, and possibly some Mexican pieces, and the east by some Chinese issues and the siege of Manila in 1828.

Probably the days of siege coins are over, as investments and captures of cities seem by the present war to be only a matter of a few days. We have, however, examples of emergency paper issues of different European countries in one of the cases here.

BY MR. ALBERT R. FREY

The city of Antwerp has recently engaged the attention of the world. It aptly comes within the subjects treated of this evening, as it has figured in no less than nine sieges, in three of which issues of money for necessity purposes occurred.

In order to understand its rapid rise in wealth and why it has been made the victim of frequent invasions, it is necessary to recapitulate briefly its early history.

The operation of the northern hordes were not systematic. They were scattered over a wide space and lasted intermittently for a long term of years. They began about 835. In 841 the abbey of Saint-Wandville was burned. Paris fell in 865. Six years later a viking army or mob burned Antwerp, Ghent and other cities. Evidently they fell in love with the region even as they destroyed it. For soon after many of them settled there.

Although Antwerp was an inhabited community from a very early period, the formal title of city was given first in 950 by Emperor Otho II. of Germany. By 1500 it had acquired a population of 200,000.

At the time of the Crusades the town formed one of the principal bulwarks of the Germans against the counts of Flanders, and its first claim to historic prominence was under the margraviate of Godfrey de Bouillon in the eleventh century. Three hundred years later Edward III. of England made the town his temporary headquarters.

In 1505 Antwerp had a marked increase of commercial prosperity. Venice had been controlling much of the eastern trade and she held the Oriental wares brought by her argosies at a high price. But the Portuguese merchants began to bring their goods to Antwerp and won a market by underbidding their Venetian rivals, who used Bruges as a distributing centre for Eastern imports.

At this time the Netherlands were a loosely related group of provinces, including duchies such as Luxemburg, counties such as Holland and margravates among which Antwerp was one of the chief. Charles V. came to the throne the year after Antwerp's new commercial prosperity began. He ruled with a strong hand and took away many ancient privileges from the cities.

Nevertheless the seaport grew in population and wealth with amazing rapidity. Its foreign and domestic commerce were equally flourishing.

Naturally, with the growth of trade, banking also flourished and every nation of Europe had its financial representatives at Antwerp. Her citizens had enough for themselves and poured millions into the royal treasury.

Religious disagreements joined with political discontent to make trouble. In 1565 King Philip issued an order for the severe enforcement of the edict against heresy. This added fuel to the hatred of the inquisition. In 1566 mobs arose in many cities. They took out and destroyed all the images, relics and artistic treasure from the cathedral at Antwerp.

A troublous period followed. Philip sent through this region the Duke of Alva, who boasted that he had ordered the execution of 18,000 victims. William of Orange opposed him with varying success. France had appeared to be friendly, but the massacre of St. Bartholomew proved that hope vain.

Alva, in spite of his cruelty, had not subdued the Netherlands for his royal master. The Spanish soldiers had learned to think of war as a trade rather than an expression of nationalism. Upon failure to collect their wages they mutinied and ran riot through the land. In November, 1576, they entered Antwerp and began to glut their lust upon the piled up treasure of her prosperous years. This was the episode of the "Spanish Fury."

Yet in spite of this terrible experience the city did not lose courage. In nine years it had recovered and rebuilt itself enough so that its people thought it worth fighting for when Alessandro Farnese of Parma laid siege to it with 20,000 infantry and 17,000 cavalry. This was in 1585.

If the citizens had been willing to flood their town they might have saved it. But this they would not do. Parma went to the River Scheldt and built a bridge from Liefkenhock to Lills, which enabled him to place his forces between the city and the sea. While the bridge was being constructed ships from the harbor brought an attacking force which hindered Parma but did not stop him. He surrounded the city and besieged it for six months. Surrender followed. This time, however, the invaders were under control and spared the persons and property of the conquered. Antwerp got off with a fine.

It is during this campaign that the first distinctive siege or necessity money was made.

They consist of the *daalder*, called Philip's *daalder*, from the portrait of Philip II., which they bore. They were divided into the half and quarter. There were other pieces called *Robustus daalders*, from the inscription on them—"Confortare et esto robustus." Be encouraged and be strong. Have a bold heart and a strong arm. In 1593 another curious siege coin was used; this is the piece of 5 *patards* specially struck for the payment of the soldiers.

A *patard* was a billion coin with quadruple, double, and half. The denomination was common in Brabant at this time and the equivalent of the Dutch *stuyver*.

The derivation is probably from the old French *petard*, a kind of bomb, and if so, is rather appropriate, as in some cases delineations of a bursting bomb are affixed to the sides of the armorial bearings on these little coins.

The capture of Antwerp by Spain at this time practically completed the subjection of the Netherlands. Commercial supremacy passed to Amsterdam. It was not until a comparatively recent period that Antwerp began to regain her ancient position as a great seaport.

There were more sieges. In 1746 the French took possession of the city after a fortnight's siege. Two parallels were formed and mortar batteries were planted. The city forts answered the fire, but no sallies were made.

Two years later the alien forces left Antwerp, in accordance with the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1792 another French army advanced upon the city. The little garrison of 2,000 refused to surrender the citadel, though the gates of the town were thrown open by the authorities. In order to spare the people of the town the General and his officers decided to besiege the fortress on its strongest side. The Belgians first opened fire on the intrenched foe. A battery of ten guns answered and later another joined in the firing. In a few hours the fort was surrendered.

No special coins were issued for these occasions, but in the years 1814-15, when the city was blockaded by the allies, copper pieces of 10 and 15 centimes appeared, bearing the respective initials or monograms of Napoleon I. and Louis XVIII. These you see on exhibition here today. There are numerous

minor varieties, one of them apparently made from a composition which resembles the gun-metal of the Irish necessity coins. The mint mark on these coins is a hand.

This siege ended by the surrender of the city to General Carnot. It was then included in the Netherlands and began to regain a part of its old prominence. In the revolution of 1830, however, the town lost all that it had gained and was made the target of the Dutch artillery. Two years later it was besieged and captured by the French and turned over to the Belgians.

The present siege may be productive of new necessity coins. In a cable from London dated last Wednesday, we are informed that at Rheims during the bombardment, owing to the scarcity of money, the municipality issued a curious emergency currency like theatre tickets.

It is therefore not too sanguine a hope that in Antwerp we may see a similar situation.

BY MR. HERBERT NIKLEWICZ

Mr. Niklewicz, who had been asked to remark upon siege coins of Poland and Hungary, stated that although the coins and medals of Poland, Hungary, and Transylvania were of particular interest to him, yet on account of the general rudeness of siege and necessity pieces, he made no special effort to secure them.

He described the siege coins of Dantzic in 1577, when besieged by Stephen Bathori of Poland, as being among the most artistic of these coins. Dantzic was a free city under the protection of Poland, and when Henry of France, elected King of Poland, succeeded to the throne of France, upon the death of his brother Charles IX., hastily returned to France, Stephen, of the noted Bathori family of Transylvania, was elected King. Dantzic, having refused allegiance, unless first assured of its rights, so incensed Stephen, that he laid siege to the city in September, 1576. He was obliged to raise the siege July 15, 1577, but again invested the city on August 7. He again abandoned the siege September 6, 1577. The city, however, was obliged to declare its allegiance and to pay 200,000 florins, to pay the garrison and for its subsistence. Pieces were struck from antique silver images of the saints and from vases.

These coins were struck in three values: On the large crown piece we see a half-length figure of Christ holding globe and cross, surrounded by the legend, DEFENDE NOS CHRISTE SALVATOR (Defend us, Christ, Saviour). On the other side we see the arms of Dantzic, supported by lions and date 1577, around, MONETA NOVA CIVITATIS GEDANENSIS. (New money of the city of Dantzic). There is also the small billon gros, and the ducat, with designs nearly similar, all quite artistic in design.

Mr. Niklewicz then spoke briefly of the continual wars in Hungary and Transylvania, and exhibited the uniface so-called field thaler of John II. Zapolya, whose father, John Zapolya, warred upon Ferdinand I. and upon the latter's death was opposed to Ferdinand's successor, Maximilian. It was found upon examining these coins that those of 1565 were struck from several differing dies. The Transylvanians generally were under the protection of the Turks, which explains the presence of the star and crescent upon these pieces. We also find them dated 1562.

Particular attention was called to the beautiful Polish gold coins exhibited by Mr. Frey: One of these is a three-ducat piece of Stanislaus Augustus, 1794, and is of most artistic beauty. This coin bears the last portrait of Stanislaus Augustus, and the legend STANISLAUS AUG. D. G. REX POL. M. D. L. On its reverse we see the arms of the kingdom, which includes the Polish eagle, the Lithuanian horseman, and, under the bull, the mark of the King's family. These are enclosed in a laurel wreath surrounded by a crown. At top, the date, 1794; below, the value 3; on each side, AUREUS POLONIAE. Although the regular coin of the nation, it is said that patriotic women of Poland contributed their jewelry, etc., to supply gold for their coinage.

The other of Mr. Frey's coins is a gold ducat of the Polish revolution of 1831, designed after the coins of Holland, bearing the standing armored knight on one side, and on the other the usual legend in a square. This ducat bears a small Polish eagle on its obverse which identifies it as Polish. It is supposed to have been made from wedding rings.

There are various other siege and necessity pieces of these countries, some quite artistic in design.

BY MR. BAUMAN L. BELDEN

Owing, no doubt, to a great extent, to its fortunate geographical position, England has not, for many centuries, been called upon to withstand sieges by other countries, but for all that we have a few interesting English siege coins, issued because Englishmen were besieged by their own countrymen. These coins were produced during the civil wars, which resulted in the defeat and execution of Charles I.

Among the best-known siege coins are the lozenge-shaped pieces of Newark, of the value of half crown, shilling, and nine pence, and bearing the dates of 1645 and 1646 and the six pence of 1646 only.

Newark was besieged a number of times during the war, and was finally surrendered, by order of Charles, on May 8th, 1646.

I notice that, outside of the collection exhibited by the Society, the only Newark coins shown this evening belong to three Jerseymen, which leads me to remark that the Newark in question is not the one in New Jersey.

Pontefract Castle was also besieged a number of times, during the last siege, which was begun in 1648, by Cromwell in person. Shillings were struck having C. R. crowned on the obverse and a castle on the reverse; there are two varieties of these, both of which are in the Society's exhibit.

The siege of Pontefract lasted until after the execution of Charles I., which occurred on the 30th of January, 1649, and there is a later issue of shillings bearing the name of Charles II., but curiously enough the date 1648 was still used. There are two varieties of these; there is also one specimen of each variety known to exist in gold. With the exception of these and a single gold specimen of Colchester, all the British siege coins are of silver.

Other British siege coins are of Beeston Castle, which surrendered, after a long siege, in 1645.

Carlisle, besieged from October, 1644, until June, 1645.

Scarborough, surrendered in 1645, after a siege lasting over a year.

Colchester captured by Lord Fairfax, in August, 1648, after a siege of eleven weeks.

The Irish necessity money of Charles I., coined during the Irish Rebellion—1642-1647—hardly comes under the head of siege coins, having been issued, in most cases, to pay the troops sent to suppress the rebellion; they are of silver and copper, with a very few in gold, and are rude in design; a number of specimens in silver are on exhibition.

The rebels also struck coins, being quick to follow the example set by the Crown.

The reading of papers was followed by an informal discussion of the subject, remarks being made by Mr. David Proskey, Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, and others, after which the meeting adjourned to inspect the exhibits, which were as follows:

Mr. Charles H. Imhoff—One hundred and fifty-one siege coins, sixty-six being of the Low Countries, which included some nice pieces of the siege of Amsterdam in 1578 and of Audenarde in 1582. The English series was represented by twelve pieces, including a choice set of the Ormonde money. Thirty-nine coins were shown of the German series, noteworthy being some rare Gotha pieces, including a square gold ducat of 1567. The siege of Braunau was especially well represented by a set of ten pieces in silver and tin. Other series were shown by thirty-four specimens, including a ten-shilling note of the siege of Mafeking in 1900.

Mr. A. R. Frey—Eleven gold pieces, chiefly of Germany and Poland, several being of the German issues of Gustavus Adolphus.

Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland—Twenty-six coins, including two especially interesting Transylvania pieces.

Mr. Frank G. Duffield—Twenty-nine specimens, including two varieties of the Leyden paper money of 1574 and a set of curious tokens showing the high prices obtained in the markets during the siege of Paris in 1871.

Mr. Rudolph Kohler—Twenty-four pieces illustrating the campaigns of the French Revolution and Napoleon.

Mr. David Proskey—One hundred and seventeen specimens, fifty-nine of which were of the Low Countries. Noteworthy were the fine and full series of Maestricht and Antwerp. The German, English, and French series were well

rounded out. One piece of especial interest was a copper coin with inscription in Greek struck by Mahommed II. on his entry into Constantinople.

The American Numismatic Society—One hundred and fifty-seven coins from its own collection, seventy of which were from the Low Countries. These included a number of varieties of the siege of Groningen in 1672. The German series included fifty-two specimens, the Landau, the Vienna and the Transylvania coins being the most noteworthy. The Napoleonic wars were represented by twenty-seven coins, and of the English series two Pontefract Castle pieces afforded the most interest.

New York, November 21, 1914.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the meetings of April 17th, May 5th, and November 2nd, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that since the Meeting of April 17th the following associate members have been elected:

Mr. William Rutger Britton, East Orange, N. J.

Dr. George P. French, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. John E. Gardin, New York.

Mr. Heinrich Hirsch, Munich, Germany.

Mr. Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Silas Wodell, New York.

Mr. Emerson MacMillin of New York has become a Patron of the Society.

The Society has lost, by death, the following members:

May 24, Stephen D. Peet, Corresponding Member, January 20, 1885.

June 3, Alexander E. Orr, Life Member, February 16, 1881.

June 13, Barclay V. Head, Honorary Member, December 21, 1880.

July 21, Christian G. Moritz, Associate Member, May 28, 1910.

August 10, William Nelson, Life Member, May 18, 1886.

August 18, Sylvester Sage Crosby, Honorary Member, March 21, 1876.

August 26, Charles G. Dodd, Life Member, November 2, 1892. Member of the Council, January 21, 1911.

September 28, Joseph E. Gay, Member, March 18, 1907.

October 26, J. Hull Browning, Life Member, March 21, 1898.

On March 26th last Mr. Archer M. Huntington presented to the Society a plot of ground adjoining its property on the west, having a frontage of fifty feet on 155th Street and a depth of sixty-three feet, eleven inches.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

Since the April meeting, the exhibitions on the main floor of the building have been changed from time to time. When this country took an active part in Mexican affairs, making that country a subject of special interest, a representative collection of Mexican coins, medals and decorations was placed in the cases, and kept there until the war in Europe broke out, when a new interest overshadowed Mexico, and the Mexican exhibit was replaced by the current coins, and military decorations of the countries at war, and, as each additional country took part, its coins were added to the exhibit until it reached its present stage. Should any other countries become involved their coins will be added.

The present exhibition of siege coins was put out on the first of this month.

The exhibition of contemporary medallic art which fills the wall cases has been to a great extent re-arranged, and considerable additions made.

The second large Indian medallion by Edward W. Sawyer was received as a loan from Mr. Sawyer. These two large pieces are of special interest, and I hope that some arrangement can be made to keep them here permanently.

The Society's collection of Indian Peace Medals is also on exhibition. This has been doubled during the last few months through the generosity of twenty-five of our members, who contributed \$260 to a fund to be used for that purpose.

Nearly all of this money has been expended, and the collection still contains but a small proportion of what it should have. These medals come up from time to time, and, if any other members should feel an inclination to add to this fund it would help in filling out an American series of great importance and of which a most inadequate representation is in our cases.

The number of visitors has been as follows: April, 856; May, 670; June, 303; July, 378; August, 303; September, 540; October, 540; making a total of 3590. During the same months last year there were 2908 visitors; this therefore shows a considerable gain.

Accessions to the Library from April 18th to Nov. 21 (both inclusive), 1914: 23 books, 155 periodicals, (10 volumes, 145 numbers), 14 pamphlets, 143 catalogues. Non-numismatic: 4 books, 20 periodicals (numbers), 2 pamphlets, 1 catalogue. Duplicates: 1 book, 14 periodicals (parts), 2 pamphlets, 84 catalogues, from the following donors:

Publication Committee of the American Journal of Numismatics.

Edward D. Adams.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. Montreal.

Bailey Banks and Biddle Company.

Bayerische Numismatische Gesellschaft.

Bauman L. Belden.

Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archeologie, Paris.

First National Bank of Boston.

Numismatic Society of Buda-Pest.

Société Royale de Numismatique, Brussels.

S. H. Chapman.

Chemists' Club (New York).

Charles E. Deppermann.

Essex Institute (Salem, Mass.)

Albert R. Frey.

Adolph Hess.

Archer M. Huntington.

Stefano Carlo Johnson.

George F. Kunz.

A. A. Leve.

Library of Congress.

C. F. Gebert, Nuremberg.

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Treasury Department, Washington.

Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, London.

Director of the Mint, Paris.

Director of the Mint, Washington.

Howland Wood.

Mr. Herbert E. Morey of Boston, who last season gave 120 mail auction catalogues to complete the Society's set of Morey catalogues, gave this time his manuscript catalogue of "United States Store Cards," 229 pages. A similar valuable present is one from the firm in Frankfurt on the Main, Adolph Hess Successors, who to complete our set of Hess catalogues, presented the Society with nineteen auction catalogues and forty-one printed auction lists. Mr. Edward Michael of Chicago has been so kind as to complete the library's set of priced Michael catalogues.

Duplicates of nine volumes of British Museum catalogues were exchanged for the important nine-volume book by Van der Chijs on the earlier coinage of the Netherlands.

The library now owns all the numismatic catalogues published by the British Museum.

The accessions to the cabinet since the April meeting have been as follows: 1212 coin and tokens, 547 medals, plaques and decorations, 347 pieces of paper money, 1 money weight, 6 blank planchets, 1 pair of dies and collar, 1 complete casting of Chinese coins, 3 ballots, 6 Confederate bonds, 3 wax impressions, 3 ribbons, making a total of 2132 pieces, against a total of 1153 pieces added to the cabinet during the corresponding months of 1913, the most notable additions during the summer being the large 8-daler Swedish plate piece, the gift of

Emerson McMillin, 204 Swiss coins from Howland Wood, 19 art medals from Robert James Eidlitz, 7 Indian Peace medals by subscription, 56 medals and decorations from J. Sanford Saltus, and 125 pieces paper money from Wm. Poillon.

It is also to be noticed the large number of accessions of paper money, due to the display of this branch of our subject and the consequent interest aroused.

The donors are as follows:

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

The following amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Messrs. Charles C. Dodd and Henry Russell Drowne, which were presented at the meeting of April 17th, were, on motion, adopted:

Chapter II, Section 4. Members of the Society who have served as Members of the Council may be elected Honorary Councilors by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the Society. They shall hold office during their membership in the Society, or until again elected members of the Council. Honorary Presidents, Honorary Governors and Honorary Councilors shall have the right of attending all meetings of the Council.

Add the following new chapter:

Chapter VIII.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

The award of any medals, regularly given, from time to time, by this Society, for excellence in any branch of numismatics, literature or art, or for services to the Society, shall be made by the Council on behalf of the Society.

The selection of the recipients of such medals shall be by a two-thirds vote of all members of the Council, provided, that nominations of such recipients be made at a previous meeting and all the members of the Council notified as to the time and place when such nominations are to be voted upon.

Chapter VIII and IX changed to IX and X respectively.

The following amendments to the By-Laws proposed by Mr. Bauman L. Belden were read, and notice given that they would be brought up for action at the December meeting:—

CHAPTER IV. MEMBERSHIP.

Add the following new section:

Section 7. Any person contributing five thousand dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Benefactor of the Society.

Change Section 7 to Section 8 and amend to read as follows: Any person contributing five hundred dollars or its equivalent to the funds or collections of the Society shall be entitled Patron of the Society.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, Mr. Charles G. Dodd, a life member and member of the Council of this Society, departed this life on August 26th last.

Whereas, Mr. Dodd became a member on November 21, 1892, has at all times manifested a great interest in the welfare and work of the Society; has devoted much time to its affairs, and by his genial personality has endeared himself to those of its members with whom he has come in contact.

Therefore be it, Resolved, That The American Numismatic Society desires to place on record this expression of its deep regret at the loss of so good a friend and member, and its appreciation of all that he has done for it during the past twenty-two years.

Resolved, That a memorial page be set aside in the minutes of the Society, and a copy of these resolutions sent to his family.

The Chairman called attention to the exhibition of the current coins and military decorations of the nations now at war and of the siege and necessity coins.

Mr. Howland Wood read the following paper:

The forces of the French Revolution had carried the war into Germany. The various small states and Bishoprics along the Rhine put forth every effort to defend their country and drained their resources to about the last notch. Later, when they had to pay indemnity or the contributions to the war the treasuries were exhausted, and it was necessary to take recourse to extraordinary methods to procure new funds. One means was to take over the silver of the churches, ecclesiastical corporations and of private peoples. The sovereigns themselves set an example in this regard and they promised to restore the value of the metal after the war. The coins made from these contributions had oftentimes inscriptions stating from whence the metal came. Bamberg, Eichstadt, Frankfurt, Fulda, Mainz, Treves and Wurtzburg struck this indemnity money.

The Latin inscription on the Mayence piece is interesting. It says, "Struck from the silver vases of the clergy of Mainz for the sake of their altars and their homes."

The Treves piece says, "Struck from the silver vases given without interest for the service of the country by the clergy and citizens." The portrait of the Bishop is on the coin, and, although the times were hard, he did not forget to put all of his titles on the piece. As they are long, naturally they are abbreviated. In full they are as follows: Clement Wenceslaus by the grace of God, Archbishop and Elector of Treves, Bishop of Augsburg, Appointed Prince of Elwanger, Perpetual Administrator of Pruim, Prince Royal of Poland, Duke of Saxony.

The Eichstadt coin has on it the bust and titles of Joseph the Bishop and on the reverse the inscription in Latin. He (the bishop) furnished help to the country in its distress by the gift of the silver vases of his court. It is said 18000 florins worth were struck.

When the French took Frankfurt in 1796 they imposed rather hard conditions on the city for the help they had given the coalition and also on account of the known riches of Frankfurt. A fine of 10,000,000 francs was put on the city independent of requisitions for the army. To meet this the city officials took the church and citizens' plate and struck gold ducats and silver thaler. The inscription is in German and says: "Made from the vessels of the church and townspeople of the city of Frankfurt." The most interesting part of the ducat is the cloud in the sky above the view of the city. Frankfurt had been accustomed to show the view of the city on its coins with a blazing sun or triangle overhead, so this time they expressed their sorrow in giving up this good gold by obscuring the sun.

Some interesting tokens showing the prices of viands during the siege of Paris, 1871, were shown. Some of the inscriptions were: Potatoes are worth 2 francs a litre and are very scarce. A chicken 25-35 fr. A fine hen 40 to 60 fr. A pigeon 5 to 8 fr. Fish 20 to 60 fr. a kilo. A pike of 3 kilos 100 francs. A cabbage 1 to 3 fr. A leek 50 centimes. A head of celery 2 fr. A dog or a leash 20 to 60 fr. A cat 10 to 20 fr., and dog meat is supplied by more than 50 stalls in the large market and sells from 5 to 10 fr. a kilo. A kilo—2 1-5 lbs. A litre—about a quart.

Remarks were made by the Rev. James B. Nies and Mr. Edward T. Newell, and after some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

E. A. Sperry Awarded Scott Medal.

Elmer Ambrose Sperry, the inventor of the aeroplane stabilizer, which won the \$10,000 prize in the French safety competition last June, has received the John Scott Legacy Medal and Premium from the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. The presentation of the medal and premium was made by Walton Clark, President of the institute, at the meeting of the institute on Nov. 17. The award has been made to Mr. Sperry for his invention of the gyroscopic compass, an application of the gyroscope, in which a gyroscope is so sensitively hung that it picks up the rotation of the earth, indicating north therefrom.—*New York Times*.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for November.

This issue contains an article entitled "The Gold Coinage of Spanish America," by Harry F. Williams; "Pictorial Coin History of Imperial Rome," by Sigmund Krausz, and various other interesting numismatic data. On the back page of the *Monthly* is published an advertisement in the interest of the American Numismatic Association, which Mr. Mehl has courteously given gratis for the advancement of the Association.

Spink's Numismatic Circular for September-October.

The above-named issue of this well-known publication contains the following: "The Ancient Coins of Sicily," (The Coins of Tauromenium,) by Rev. A. W. Hands; "Biographical Notices of Medallists, Coin, Gem, and Seal-Engravers," &c., dealing particularly with the works of Leonard Charles Wyon; "Coins of the British Empire," with reference to those of Australia, British India, British West Africa, Canada, Ceylon, Guernsey, Jersey, and Sarawak, by Henry Garside; "Numismatic References in Shakespeare," (King Henry V.), by A. H. Cooper-Prichard; "Symbolism on Mediaeval Coins," (Numbers four to twelve), by Dr. F. Friedensburg, (translation); "Leaves from My Note Book," (New Zealand medal), by C. W.; "A Short Account of the Gold and Silver Currency of Australia," by S. E. Whellams; Review of "Hutchinson's History of the Nations—The Jews." There is also much other interesting numismatic matter.

A Recent Notable Italian Medal.



Above is shown the illustration of a medal struck in honor of Sig. Giuseppe Sacconi, the well-known Italian architect, who designed the magnificent monument erected in Rome to commemorate Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy. The medal was struck in bronze, of a diameter of 73 mm., and is a production of the famous establishment of Stefano Johnson of Milan.

Medal Issues and Awards.

At the opening, Oct. 22, in New York, of the Red Cross Bazaar, by President Woodrow Wilson, a United States Mint press, installed at one end of the great exhibition hall, struck off a medal. The gold medal presented to the President was the size of a \$20 gold piece, with the head of the President on the reverse, and the words "Woodrow Wilson, Neutrality, Humanity". On the obverse were the words, "American Red Cross Bazaar, New York October 21-31, Relief Fund for Soldiers, Women and Children, Grand Central Palace". Reproductions of the medal, looking like gold, but not quite as heavy, were struck off as souvenirs. The work was in charge of five men from the Philadelphia Mint.

King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal to be called "The Distinguished Service Medal," to be awarded to chief petty officers, and men and boys in all branches of the service of the Royal Navy; to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his Majesty's services afloat, for distinguished conduct in war, in cases where the award of Conspicuous Gallantry Medals would not be applicable.

Professor Mittag-Leffler has taken the initiative in starting an international subscription for the striking of a medal bearing the effigy of Henry Poincaré, the famous French mathematician, lately deceased.

At the Fall meeting of the Carnegie Hero Commission, Oct. 30, in Pittsburgh, sixty-nine acts of heroism were recognized. In fifteen cases silver medals were awarded, in fifty-four cases bronze medals.

At the thirty-fifth annual convention of the New York Federation of Women's Club it was provided that each year a New York woman selected for some notable achievement will receive a medal, to be known as "The Medal of Honor of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs".

J. DE L.

Prof. Brown to Get Royal Gold Medal.

King George of England has approved the presentation by the Council of The Royal Society of a royal gold medal to Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Yale University for his investigations in astronomy.

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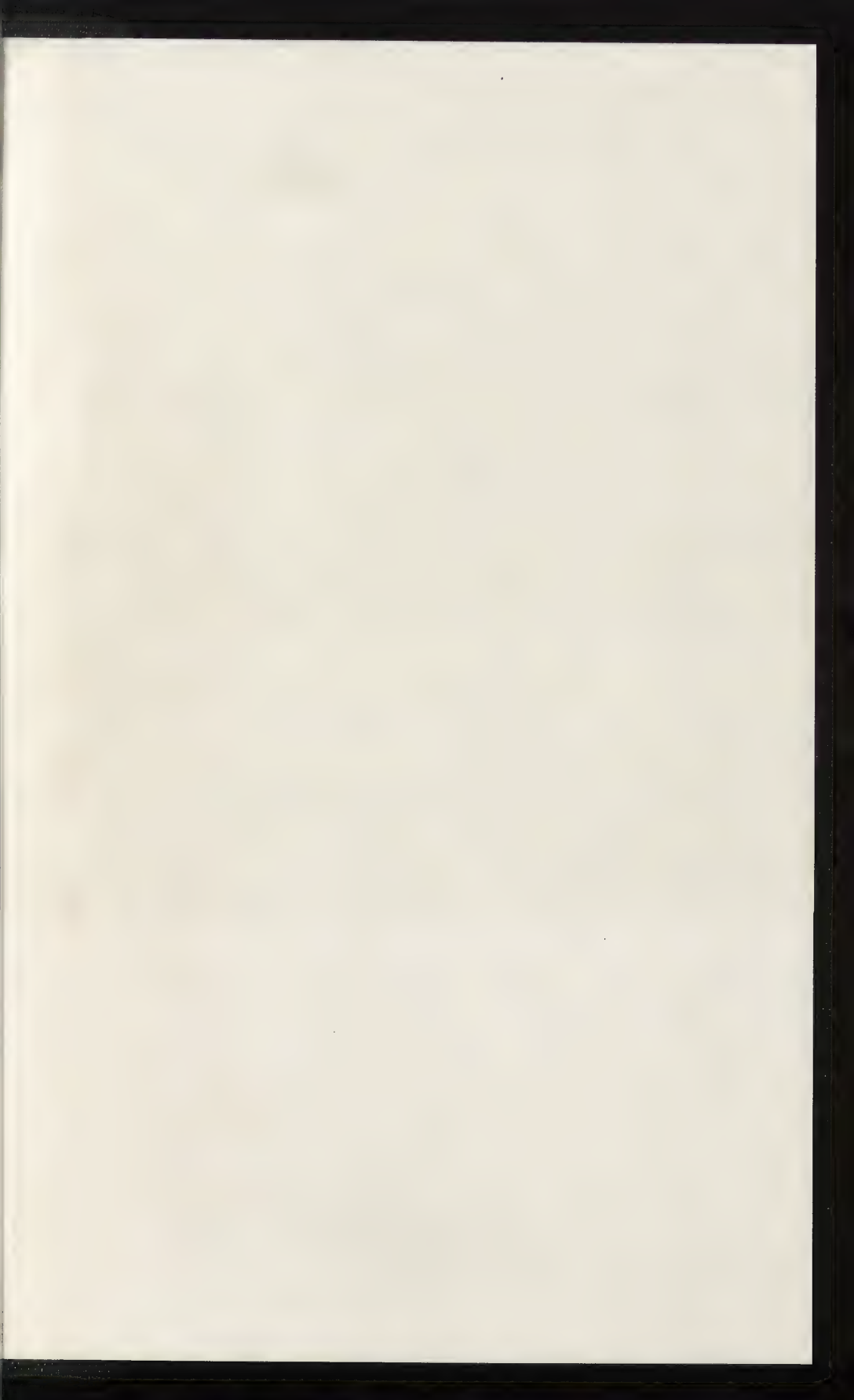
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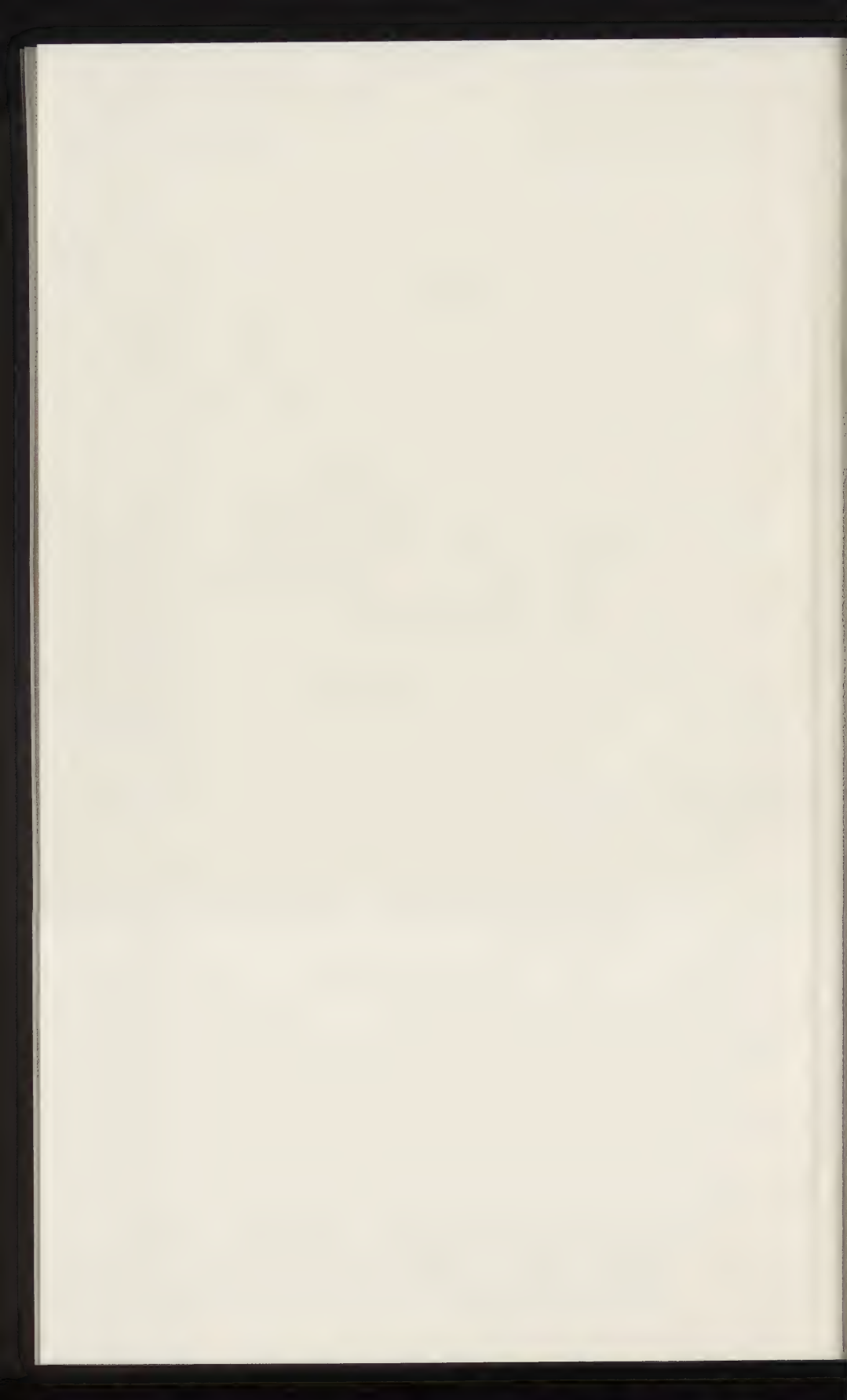
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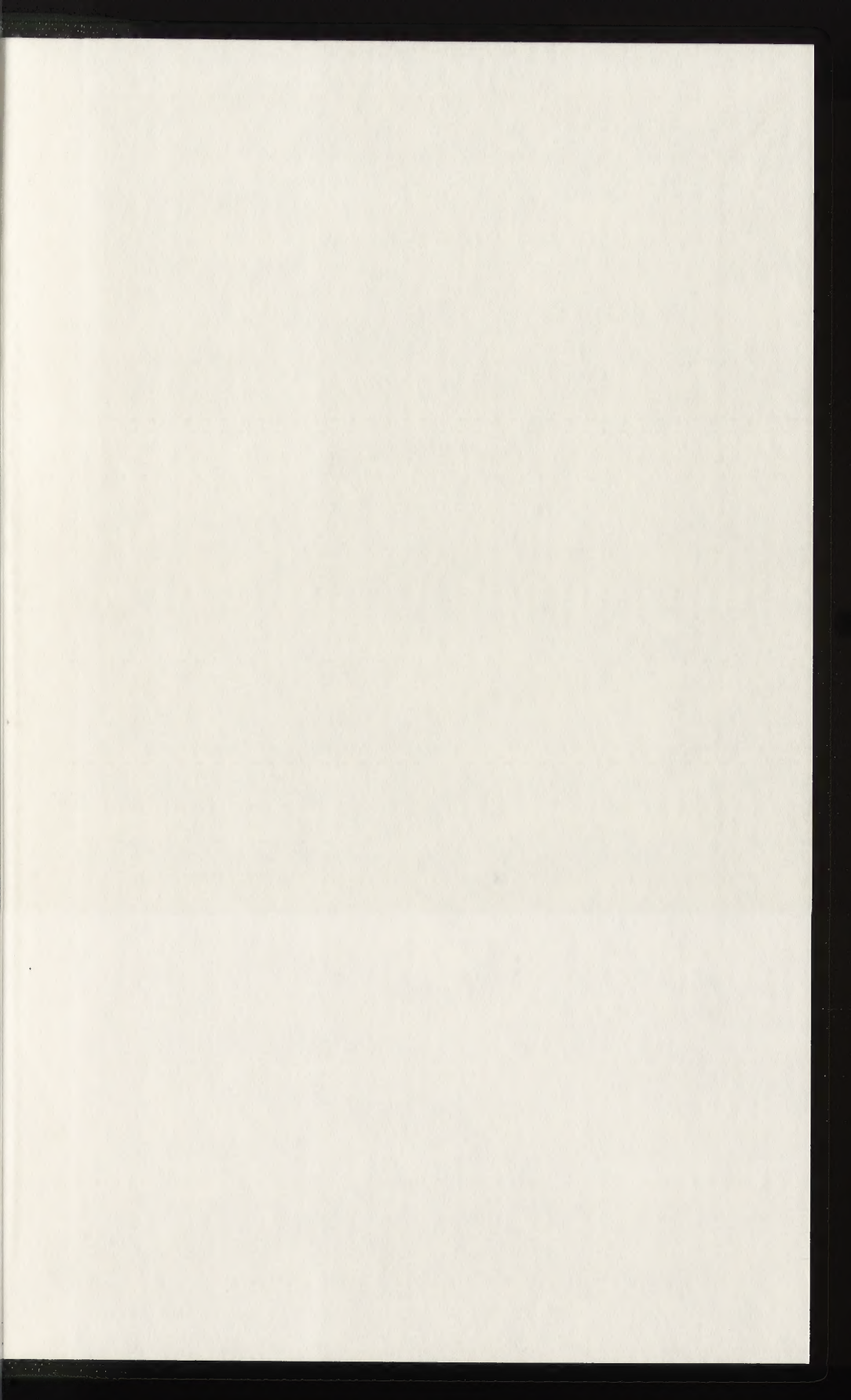
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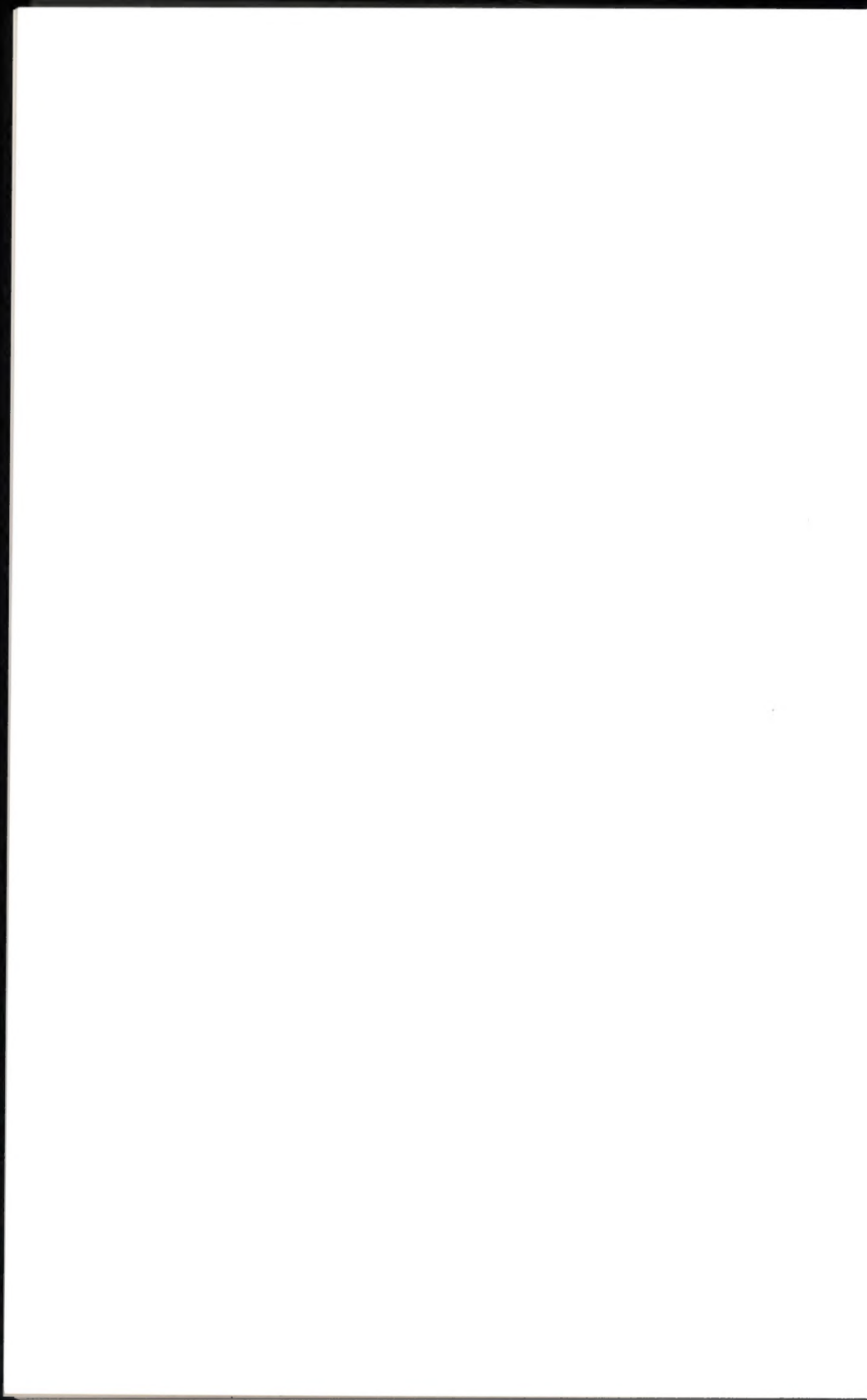
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